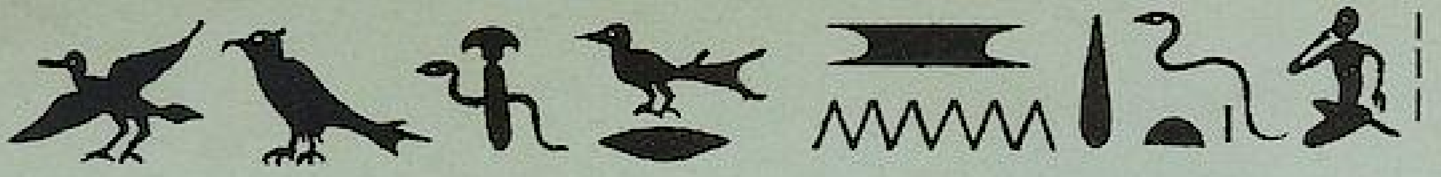

# VOCABOLARIO
# GEROGLIFICO
# COPTO-EBRAICO

DEL DOTT.

**SIMEONE LEVI**

OPERA CHE VINSE IL GRANDE PREMIO REALE DI LINGUISTICA
CONFERITO NELL'ANNO 1886 DALLA R. ACCADEMIA DEI LINCEI,
E PUBBLICATA DOPO INCORAGGIAMENTO
DELLA GIUNTA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE DELLA ISTRUZIONE PUBBLICA.

## Volume Quinto

TORINO
Litografia Salussolia Pietro
1887

# VOCABOLARIO
# GEROGLIFICO-COPTO-EBRAICO

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DEL DOTT.

**SIMEONE LEVI**

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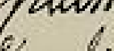
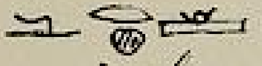
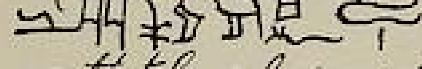
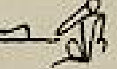
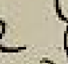
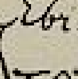
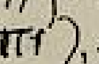
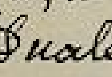
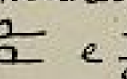
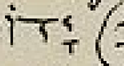
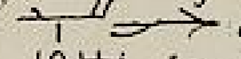
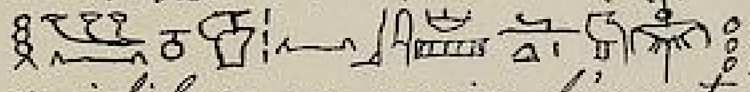
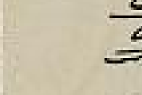
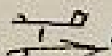
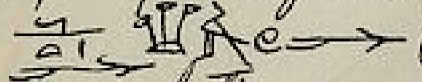
# VOCABOLARIO
## Geroglifico – Copto – Ebraico

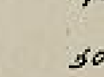
## D

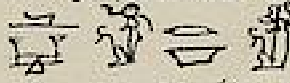
### 𓂧

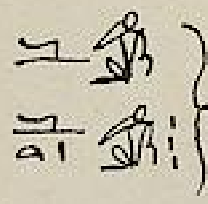
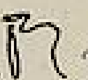
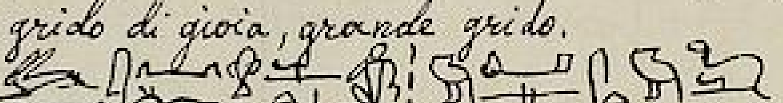
𓂧, 1) – dod, la mano (Rit. 15, 18); la palma, il palmo della mano. V. il seg.
2) – palmo, misura di lunghezza.
3) – Var. di  du (V.), dare, concedere che... (Pepi I, freq.); – performativo dei causativi:
, du-rex (Pierr., T. d. Louv. I, 110), far conoscere.
4) – (Inscr. Pepi I, 466) mettere, porre (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 474), mettetelo al suo posto.
5) – de, Equiv. a  d.

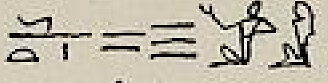
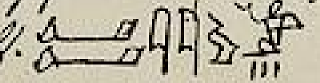
𓂧𓏏𓏤
𓂧𓏏𓏤 e
(Rit. 42, 17)
de opp. dod, la mano; g. m.. Ebr. יָד, assir. idu, copto ⲇⲓϫ, ϭⲓϫ, ⲧⲟⲧ (M.), ⲧⲟⲟⲧ (?), ⲧⲁⲁⲧ (B.), (ⲡ, ⲡⲓ), manus.
Duale  e .
— V.  e varr., dd.
, V. ib. .
2) – Il 1° gruppo riferendosi a cose inanimate significa: manico, impugnatura, maniglia. — Od anche, come l'ebraico יָדוֹת (), cardines asserum, axes rotae. V.  dd.
, vasi di ferro con manico d'argento.
3) – Lo stesso gruppo è anche equival. al seg.

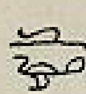
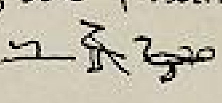
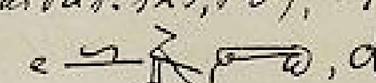
, de opp. dod (An. I, 26, 6), g. f., una parte del carro, e precisamente quella parte che ha la forma di mano (V. il prec.), il forchetto (franc. fourche, châsse) del carro.
2) – Equiv. al prec., all. 2, ed a  dd.
 (An. IV, 16, 7 e seg.), il timone.
3) – Confr. anche il copto ⲙⲁϣⲉⲱⲧⲓ pecten, instrumentum textoris.

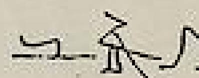
, de (An. IV, 8, 9; II, 10, 6; Rit. 125, 41; 146, 30), estendersi ad un luogo fisso, fermarsi, fissarsi, rimanere, dimorare, abitare in un luogo; – restare, aspettare, attendere.
— (Chab. Voy., Gloss.) rester, subsister,

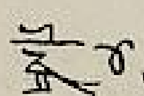
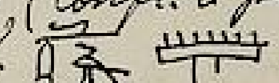
reliquus, supervacuus. — (Masp., Rev. Arch. 1873, 304) autre, le reste de, tout. — Si noti la rara espressione (l. c.):  (Mar. Dend. I, 6, a), che Brugsch trad.: dal mattino alla sera.

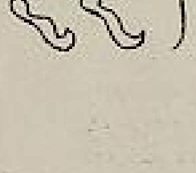
 de, var. di  z; parlare, dire; parola, discorso. Confr. הדד emettere un suono grave, הֵידָד, הֵדָד, lieta esclamazione, grido di gioia, grande grido.  (D'Orb. 3, 9), allora egli parlò a lei dicendo.

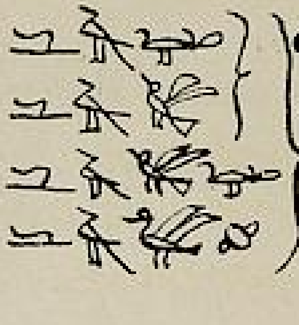
, de opp. dod (Beni-Hass.; Sall. II, 11, 3 e 4), V. 

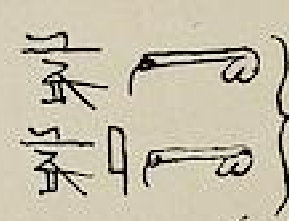
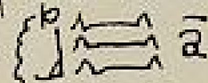
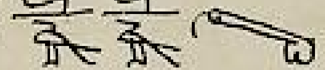
, de (Var. al Rit. 125, 18), V.  e , da.

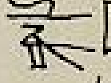
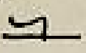
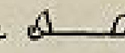
, da (Rit. 45, 2), stendere, spiegare, allungare; (Pierr.) avoir du mouvement.
הדה stender la mano, porger la mano; נטה tendere, stendere, distendere.

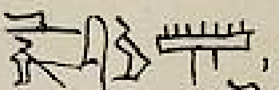
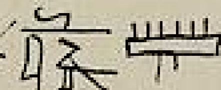
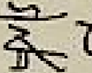
, da, vestito, panneggiamento, manto, mantello, ecc. ampio, largo, disteso (Confr. il prec.).
V.  dàa.

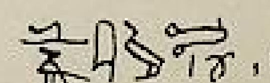
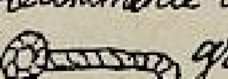
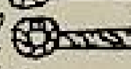
 da-ui (Inscr. Pepi I, 705), le mascelle?

 da. Stern (E.) identifica con ⲦⲰⲦ tremere, tremor. — Io li ritengo equival. al seg.

 da, daà (Var. al Rit. 125, 8), in opp. a  āb, signif.: essere impuro, immondo, sucido, sporco, sozzo, macchiato, sporcato, corrotto.
ⲦⲞⲈ (T.), ⲐⲞⲒ (M.), macula; צוֹא (ebr.) lordo, sozzo, (siriac.) imbrattare; צָא, צֵאָה (cstr. צֵאַת), צֹאָה (cstr. צֹאַת), sucidume, lordura, immondezza; escremento, sterco.
2) — Commetter l'onanismo, la masturbazione, la pederastia, od altra turpitudine.
V.  dada.

, daà (Inscr. Pepi I, 428), variante di  e , dare, donare, ecc.

, daàu, V.  dàa e  da.

, daàu (Sall. II, 5, 9; An. VII, 1, 2), g. m., secondo Brugsch, derivato dal prec. signif.: ciò che è torto, cioè: corda, fune, e più precisamente una grossa corda, una  grossa gomena; equiv. al  ted. Tau, ingl. tow, oland. touw.
— Gomena, cordame in generale.

ⲑⲱⲧ (ϩⲁⲛ) funiculi.
(Sall. l. c.), (Brug.) am Tau sein, seinem Strick ziehen müssen, essere alla sua corda, cioè: avere il suo carico, il suo aggravio. — Maspero (Genr. ep. 53) trad. m-daȧu penosamente.

(Rit. 125, k) (Z. 1874, 112) daȧr, battere, abbattere, percuotere, atterrare, vincere, opprimere. — Forzare, costringere, violentare. — Detto anche in senso traslato del cuore (P. Prisse. 5, 11): tormentare, affliggere, ecc.. ϫⲁⲣⲓ fortem, potentem esse; opprimere, tyrannice tractare. סָלָה, סִלָּה, atterrare, calpestare, disprezzare; צרר esser nemico, far guerra, angustiare, opprimere; צוֹרֵר oppressore, angustiatore; צַר, צָר, idem, avversario, nemico, ed anche equiv. a צָרָה calamità, afflizione, oppressione, angoscia, angustia, tribolazione, distretta.
2) — d-aȧr, fattitivo di ȧr. aȧr, ed equiv. a
3) — Signore, padrone.

, daua (Chab. Mél. 1873, 143) copertura, crine?
— (Brug.) Var. di daa , filato o tessuto di capelli.

, daūair (Harr. I, 46, b. 2) riferito a dqa: catasta rotonda (דור, دور, circolo) di cose ammonticchiate (legna, ossa, ecc.); pira, rogo.

, dab (Z. 1871, 17), Variante di tb.

(Inscr. Unas, 24; Inscr. Pepi I, 292) (Denkm. II, 35) a (De Roug. Rech. pl. VII) (L. Aeg. Text. 40) (Denkm. II, 92) (ib. 147) (Inscr. Pepi I, 692) dab, Varr. dell'antico impero invece del più comune db. — Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 150) traduce i due primi: cruche.

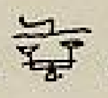
, dapur, תֹּפֶל, ora Tafileh, nome di luogo nel deserto attraversato dagli Israeliti.

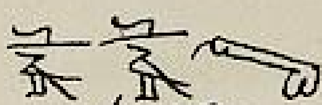
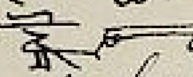
, V. sotto dma.

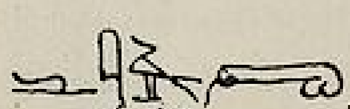
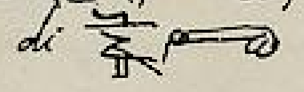
(R. Christ. 123) dam, damau, V. dm e dmam.

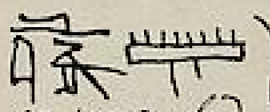
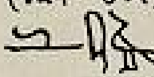
, danq (Inscr. Pepi I, 401) (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) présenter.

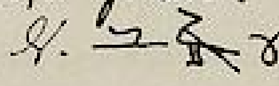
, da-t (Dend.), il cielo, propr. in quanto si estende od è esteso (der.

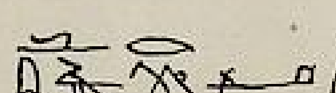
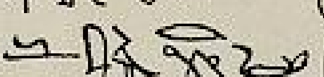
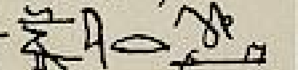
da  d.

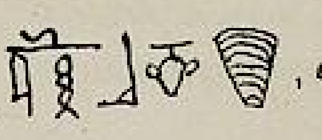
, dada, forma raddopp. di  da (V.), signif. più freq.: imbrattarsi, insozzarsi, lordarsi, macchiarsi, corrompersi; commettere onania o masturbazione (Rit. 125, 15).
ⲟⲛ̄ ⲧⲟⲧⲟ, ⲧⲟⲉⲧⲟⲉ (T.), ⲑⲟⲓⲑⲟⲓ, ⲑⲟⲩⲑⲟⲩ (M.), maculatum esse.

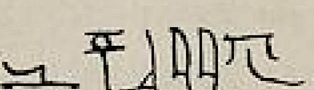
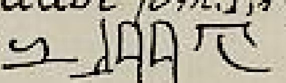
, dàa (Rit. 125, 8), Var. di  da e del prec.

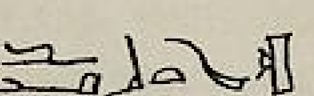
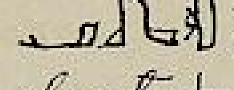
 (Rit. 82, 4) 
dàa, filare, tessere.
— Filato, tessuto, stoffa.
— Veste, manto.

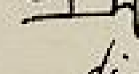
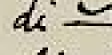
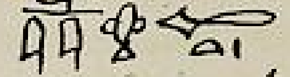
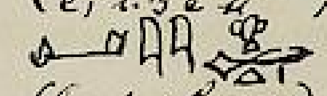
טוה, cald. טוא, arab. طوى, torcere, contorcere, attorcere, filare; טְוִיָּה, מַטְוֶה, il filato.
V.  da.

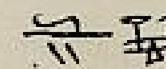
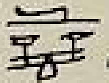
 (P. di Berl. I, l. 93)
 (Rec. de trav. II, 109)
dàar, V.  daàr.

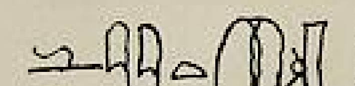
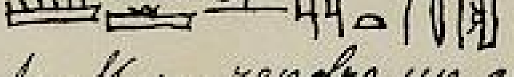
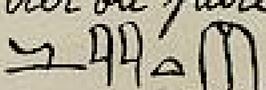
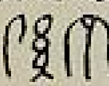
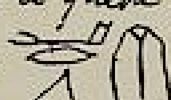
, dàheb (Inscr. Pepi I, 387)?

, dābī (An. I, 19, 3), Var. di  dbī.

, d-āb-t (P. di Berl. I, l. 159 e 258), forma causativa di  āb, e corrispond. esattamente al copto ϯ-ⲟⲩⲃⲉ (T. M.) adversari, resistere, contendere, pugnare, contradicere, ϯⲟⲩⲃⲓ (M., ⲡⲓ) oppositio; obbiezione, opposizione, contradizione. Maspero, mentre dà questa interpretazione, dichiara però di non esserne ben sicuro.
— (Goodw.) to boast, vantarsi; the boast, vanto.

, dī (Inscr. Pepi I, 474), Var. di  d, nel senso di mettere, ecc. V. ibid. l'esempio.
— Si noti la frase:
 (Denkm. II, 149, e, l. 3 e 4)
 (C, 1, Louvr.)
dī ḳer āa, duī ḳer āa, (Masp.) inclinare profondamente il capo, inclinazione profonda del capo.

, di, Var. di  d.

 (P. di Berl. I, l. 122), dī-t, vocabolo dato da Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 143) e non trovato altrove. Maspero trad. dubbiosamente jugement, arrêt. Onde la frase del l. c.  è tradotta da Masp.: rendre un arrêt, plaider ou faire plaider une affaire. , secondo il Masp., dovea evidentemente esser il nome di una sorta di sala analoga a quelle che si chiamavano  sḥ e  ārq, e

affine con tai (V.); ⲧⲟⲩⲁ (T., Ⲧ), ⲑⲁⲩⲁⲓ (M., ϯ), limen, ⲑⲟⲩⲁⲓ (M., Ⲡ), corpus, frons portae, in qua sunt inscriptiones; — forse la sala o il palco, su cui si teneva il giurì ( ), ed il Naos, in cui Osiride si rinchiudeva per giudicare i morti.

, didi (Harr. I, 37, 31),
V. dd-t.

du, sinonimo di , , , , , significa fondament.: dare, accordare, concedere; ϯ (T. M. B.), ⲧⲁⲁ, ⲧⲉⲓ (T. B.), ⲧⲏⲓ (M.), dare, datio, donatio, donum; prodere, tradere. נתן (infinito costr. תֵּת) dare, נְדָן premio, dono, regalo. — indo-germ. dā, du, sanscr. dā, zendo dâ, greco δο, δω (in δομεναι, διδωσι), lat. dare.

1) — Costruito colle diverse preposiz. , , , , , ecc., prende diversi significati secondari, cioè:

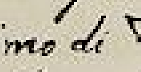
a) …… … (opp. …), mettere, collocare, porre (una persona od una cosa) a…, in…:
(P. Orb. 8, 5) mettilo in un vaso.
…… , collocare una persona al suo posto.
… / …… volgere la faccia verso…, volgersi verso…, gettar lo sguardo su…, fare attenzione a…

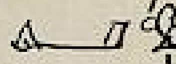
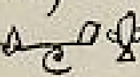
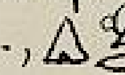
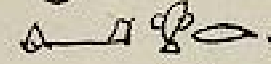
(P. Rhind 13, 1; 2, 24), posare la testa sulla terra, signif. morire.
… (opp. …), stendere, dirigere le mani verso…
, (D. H. T. 50, a, 5; Dend. Mar.; P. Rhind, N. 156), , (D. H. T. 50, a, 6) metter al mondo, dar alla luce, partorire. — Ed il passivo. V. sotto ta.

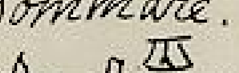
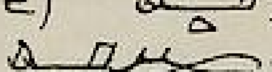
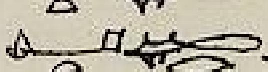
b) ……, dare (qualche cosa a…

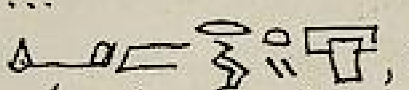
…, tender lo sguardo a…, tener lo sguardo su…, signif. prender cura di…, aver cura di…, porgere attenzione a… — Masp. (Genr. ép. 90) confr. con ϯϩⲣⲁ prospicere.
…… (Inscr. Pepi I. 460), tendere il braccio o la mano a….

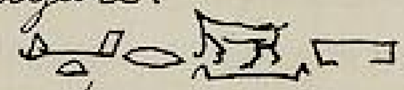
c) ……, mettere, collocare in…, dare un posto ad alcuno, fare un posto a qualche cosa.
, porre, collocare in un luogo.
, incaricar qualcuno, dargli una missione.
dare o porre nella mano, signif. prender in mano, prendere, afferrare, pigliare.
dare o porre nel cuore, signif. aver in mira, essere intenzionato di fare, volere, amare di…, far volontieri, aver piacere di… — 2) — Persuadere, convincere. ⲧⲱⲧⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ, ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ (T.),

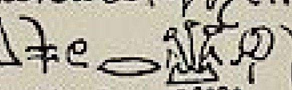
ⲑⲱⲧⲛϩⲏⲧ (M.), persuadere, persuaderi, sibi complacari, contentum esse, delectari; persuasio, complacentia. Sinonimo di  āq-m-ḥt, ⲱⲕⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ (M.), complacere, bene placere.

d) .... } porre, mettere, collocare su..., al di
...., ... } sopra di...; posare,
... } porre sopra qualche cosa. — 2) Corrisp. al copto ϯϩⲓ inducere, circumdare, signif. mettere, indossare, mettere indosso, vestire (Rec. I, 54, 16). — 3) (Z. 1874, 147) Sommare.

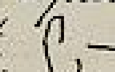
e) ... } mettere, collocare,
.... } b.e. } posare al disot-
... } to di..., sottoporre a...

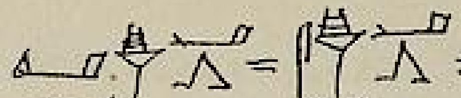
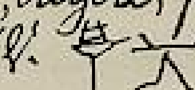
f) , buttare, cacciare fuori; scacciare, spinger fuori; fugare.

g) , introdurre; condurre, menare, mettere, porre, collocare in, dentro...; inserire in.... ϯⲉϩⲟⲩⲛ (T.) intromettere, introducere; dare, donare; ϯϩⲉⲛ (M.) jacere in....

h) } mostrarsi, ap-
 } parire, comparire, venir fuori, spuntare, levarsi; detto freq. della stella Sothis.

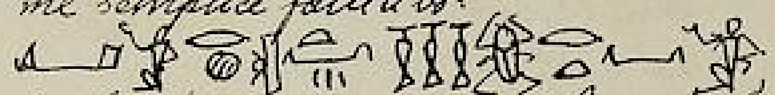
2) — Risulta dalle precedenti frasi che il verbo du, oltre il significato fondamentale, ha anche quelli di porre, mettere, collocare, posare; condurre, ecc.

3) — Frequentemente tien luogo del causat. , ed in questo caso passa nel copto nel ⲧ. Per es.:

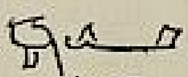
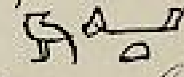
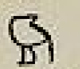
 = ⲧⲁϩⲟ, ⲧⲁϩⲁ, statuere, constituere, erigere, firmare, da ⲁϩⲓ, ⲁϩⲉ, stare (V.  ḥā). Questa corrispondenza si riscontrerà anche in molti degli es. seg. — E questo du (e varr.) si può allora tradurre: fare, fare che, procurare che, permettere, lasciare, concedere, lasciar fare....

— L'ebr. נתן ha gli stessi significati: dare, porre, mettere; permettere, lasciare, concedere; costituire.

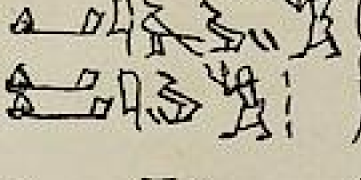
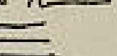
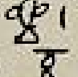
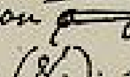
— Diamo un esempio di du usato come semplice fattitivo:

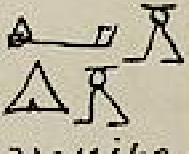
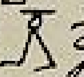


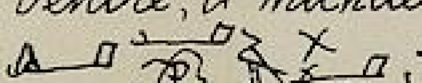
io faccio conoscere a voi gli onori toccati a me.

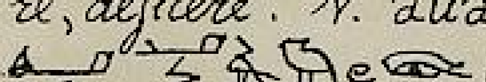
4) — Talvolta equiv. a  m-du,  m-du-t, V. sotto  m.

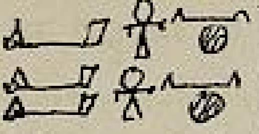
5) — Legato con altri vocaboli, forma moltissime frasi, di cui diamo qui appresso le principali e le più frequenti; altre se ne troveranno sparse in questo Vocabolario.

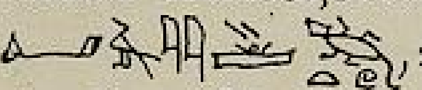
 } ϯⲱⲟⲩ, ϯⲉⲟⲟⲩ, glorificare. Si costruisce con ,  o con .

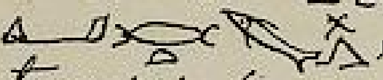
 } caus. di  ān (V.); far menare, far portare, far venire, il mander dei francesi.

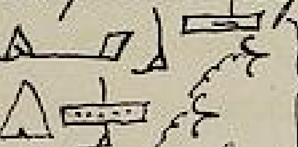
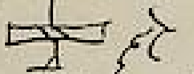
, ⲧⲁⲩⲟ, prostrare, dejicere. V. āuai.

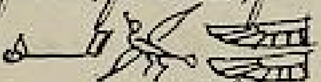
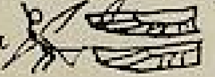
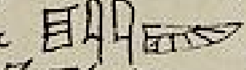
 (P. Orb. 7, 6), ⲧⲁⲙⲉ, ⲧⲁⲙⲁ, ⲧⲁⲙⲟ, ⲧⲁⲙⲟⲩ, nuntiare, ostendere, significare, narrare; far conoscere.

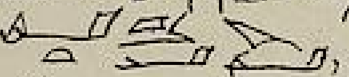
 ⲦⲀⲚϦⲞ, ⲦⲀⲚϨⲞ, vivificare, revocare ad vitam, vivum servare, servare.

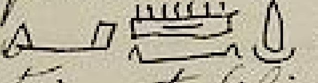
, moltiplicare.

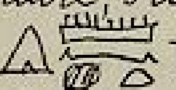
, ⲐⲰⲦ, ⲐⲎⲦ, ⲦⲰⲦ, temperare (corpus, vinum), V. s-ād.

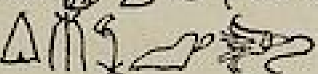
 caus. di  bs' (V.). Con ogni verosimiglianza, è la forma primitiva del copto ϪⲰϢ, ϪⲞϢ, ϪⲞⲨϢ, fundere, effundere, infundere, immergere, effusio, diffusio, fluxus, fluor. Quasi t- ūas'.

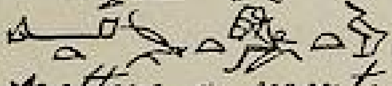
 (P. gnost. di Leyd. 2), ϬⲒϤⲈⲒ, saltare; equiv. a  pa ed a  pi.

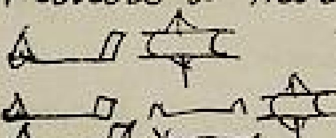
, far sacrificio, sacrificare.

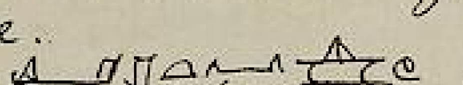
 (P. Rhind, 32, 13), costituire, stabilire. V. mn.

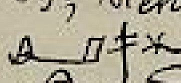
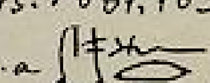
 (Br. Matér. p. 22), vestire.

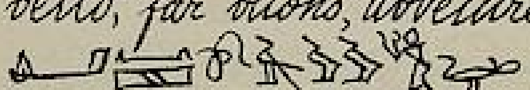
 (Dend.), caus. di msχ.

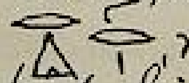
, far morire, far mettere a morte.

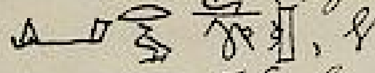
 (L. 1878, 48) accordare, concedere il fiato, il respiro, cioè: dare la libertà; rimettere in libertà, mandar assolto, assolvere.

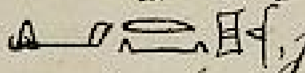
Passivo , essere posto in libertà. (V. Goodw. Z. 1874, 65; Piehl, Journ. As. 1881, 165).

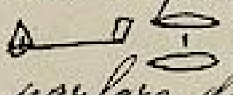
 equiv. a  (V.), far bello, far buono, abbellire, migliorare.

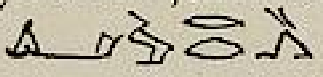
 (Sall. II, 1, 5), ⲦⲞⲚϢ, increpare, minitari.

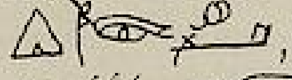
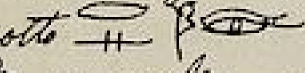
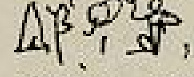
, r-du ro. Masp. (Trans. 1880, 34) trad. chiudere la porta, e confronta con ϯⲙⲡⲓⲣⲟ (Zoega, p. 101, 2).

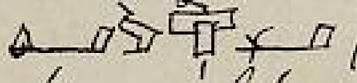
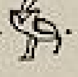
, V. s-rud.

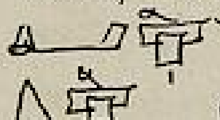
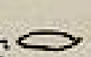
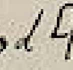
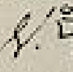
, far crescere, far ringiovanire, far fiorire continuamente.

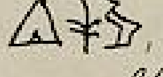
 du ro r.., ϯⲣⲱ (?) loqui, parlare, discorrere di...

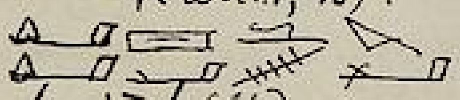
, far andare, mandare, inviare.

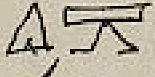
, vegliare, esplorare, spiare (V. sotto  rs); onde , guardiano, guardia, custode, spia, scolta, esploratore, stradiere; ⲉⲧⲣⲱⲓⲥ, vigil, custos. — Pubblico intendente.

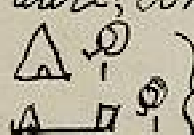
 (Harr. I, 52, b, 6), assodare, consolidare, fermare (con  ...); ⲦⲰⲤ, ⲦⲰⲦⲤ, infigere.

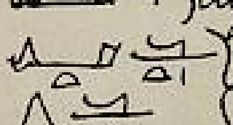
 costr. con  o di , voltare il dosso, le spalle ad una persona o ad una cosa, trascurare, mettere in non cale, lasciare indietro, abbandonare, negligere. V.  sa.

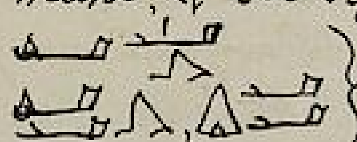
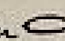
, letter. dare se, signif. mostrarsi V. all. 1, h).

 (Pist. 17, 32), caus. di s'ād (V.).

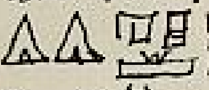
, du s'em (Tomba di Ti) far andare, condurre, spingere, incitare.

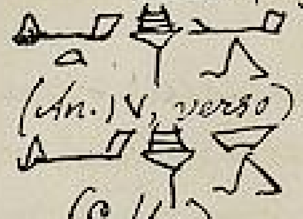
 mostrare la testa, alzar il capo, mostrarsi. V. all. 1, a).

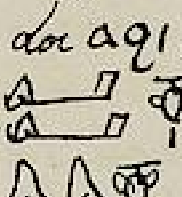
 ϯⲧⲟⲧ (M.), ϯⲧⲟⲟⲧ (T.), dare manum, adjuvare, obsecundare, aiutare, soccorrere, sovvenire, giovare, dar la mano, dar mano; ϯⲧⲟⲟⲧϥ, auxilium.

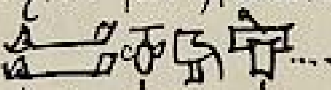
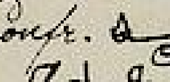
 costr. con  (V. all. 1, a), propr.: stender la mano

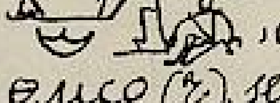
ad un luogo, ed anche, come nel copto ϯ ⲧⲟⲧ, ϯ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ, emittere, dimittere, significa: rendersi, condursi, andare a.., partirsi da un luogo per rendersi ad un altro; verosimilm. in connessione con ⲧⲟⲟⲧⲉ (T.) ire.

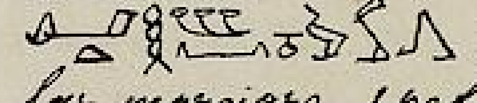

(Bul. 78) ϯ ϩⲁⲡ, judicare.

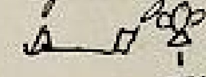

(An. IV, verso) (Edfu) far elevare, drizzare, equiv. a s-ḥā caus. di ḥā (V.). ⲧⲁϩⲟ, ⲧⲁϩⲟ, statuere, constituere, erigere, firmare, da ⲁϩⲓ, ⲁϩⲉ, stare.

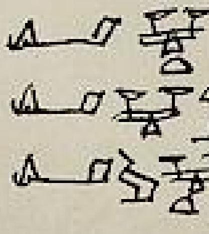

dare il cuore, cioè: piacere, aggradire, compiacersi, amare di.. . — Gradire, fare secondo il proprio piacere. — Sost.: piacere, piacimento, voglia, volontà. — ⲧⲉⲧ ⲡϩⲏⲧ (T.), persuadere sibi; complacere, ⲑⲱⲧ ⲡϩⲏⲧ, ⲑⲏⲧ ⲡϩⲏⲧ (M.), idem. — Orde

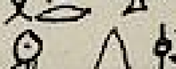

...., V. sotto sa. — Confr. , all. 1, c).

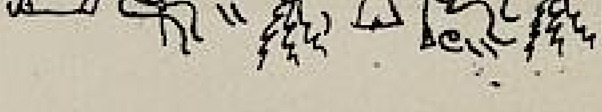

, du ḥemes, ⲧϩⲉⲙⲥⲟ (M.), ϩⲙⲥⲟ (T.), sedere facere, constituere; collocare.

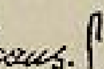

(D'Orb. 11, 7; Harr.) far marciare, spedire, far partire, spedizione.

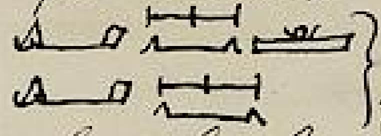

, V. all. 1, a) e d).

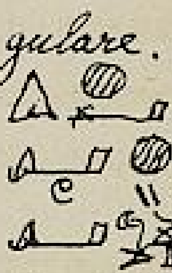

(Calend. Edfu) (ib.) (Sall. III, 6, 5) dare la via, cioè la libertà; concedere, permettere, dare il permesso, accordare, acconsentire a..

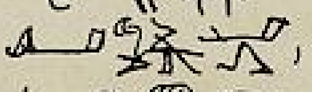
V. sotto  ḥr.

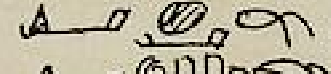

(Dend. Mar.)

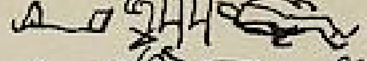
equiv. al caus.  s-ḥz.

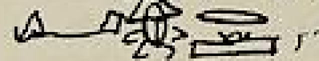

compiere la ruina, far la ruina; far cessare, far finire, dar l'ultimo colpo, uccidere, ammazzare. Confr. ⲕⲛⲟⲥ, ⲕⲱⲛⲥ, confodere, mactare, jugulare.

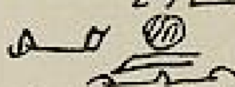

(D. H. T. 115) V. sotto χ e χiū.

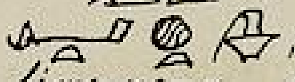

, V. sotto χaā.


(Chab.) ridurre.

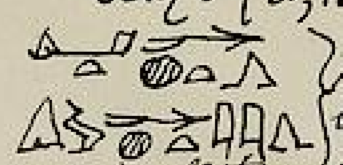

, V. sotto χaī, χī.

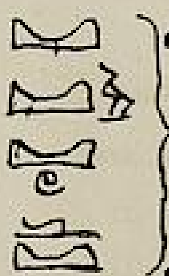

, V. sotto χ pr.


equiv. a s-χm,

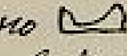

, costr. con, dare la fiamma a.., porre il fuoco a..., accendere, allumare, infiammare.

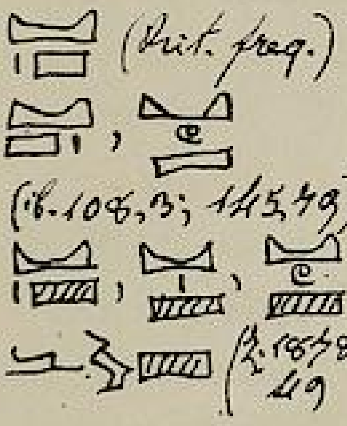
ⲧⲁϩⲧ (T., ⲡⲓ) incendium.

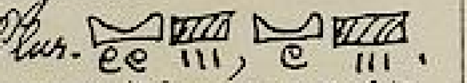

porre, collocare, mettere, gettare, lanciare, ecc. indietro; far indietreggiare, far ritirare, respingere.

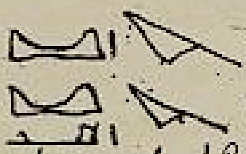

du, 1) — Var. del prec., dare, ecc. (V. di Londra 9949, 9 al Rit. 57, 1). 2) — (Rit. 30, 1) equiv. a du. V. ibid.. 3) — Equiv. a du. 4) — L'ultimo gruppo (Libro dei Funerali, Tav. IV, 10; L. 11, b, 3) è tradotto da Schiapar. (ib., Testo, p. 62) toccare, stimolare.

— Brugsch ha proposto la lettura χu o χuu del segno. Ma Naville (Z. 1882, 191) non crede si possa ammettere questa lettura per le epoche antiche.

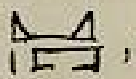
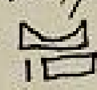
quantunque non neghi che più tardi il segno  possa aver avuto il valore segnalato da Brugsch.

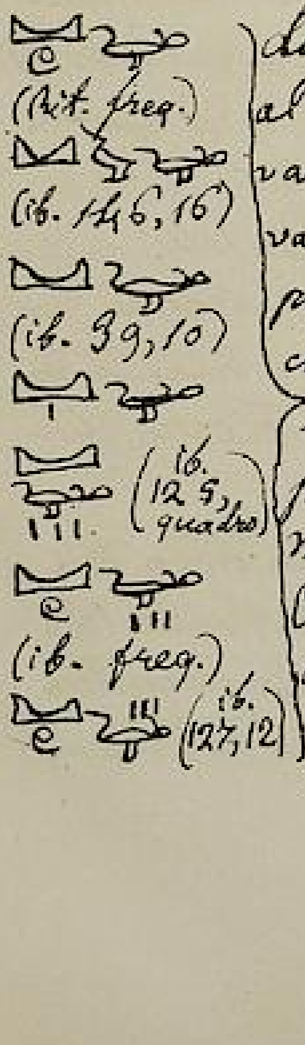

(Rit. freq.) (ib. 108,3; 145,49) (R. 108,8, 49)

du, g. m., monte, roccia, montagna; regione o provincia montagnosa, paese montagnoso. Plur.  ⲧⲟⲟⲩ (T.), ⲧⲱⲟⲩ (M.), mons.


du-dod?

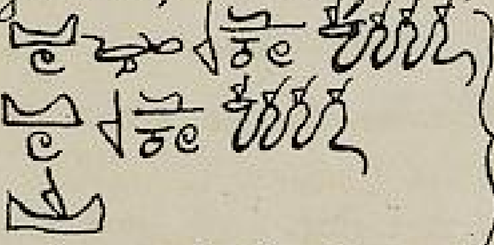
du, (E) scalpellum quoddam, quod ex arundine conficiebant.

, du (Rit. 108,3), probabilmente erroneo invece di  du; oppure col signif. di dimora montana.

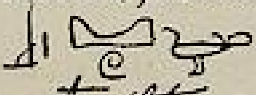

(Rit. freq.) (ib. 146,16) (ib. 39,10) (ib. 125, quadro) (ib. freq.) (ib. 127,12)

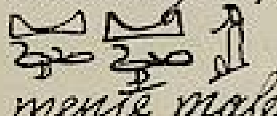
du, tutto ciò che è opposto al bene ed è perciò a schivarsi; ad allontanare e levar di mezzo (ⲧⲟⲩⲉⲓⲟ, repudiare, repudium). Ciò che è cattivo, meschino, vile, basso, vergognoso, vituperevole, turpe, disonesto, malvagio, criminoso. — Ciò che affligge, contrista, accora, addolora, duole, fa male. — Il male, con tutti i significati compresi in questo vocabolo: colpa, peccato, errore, crimine, delitto, malvagità, turpitudine, sozzura, ecc.; malattia, infermità, languidezza; disgrazia, sventura, sciagura, disastro. — E gli aggettivi corrisp.: cattivo, meschino, vile, ecc.

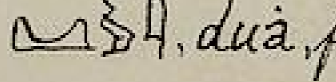
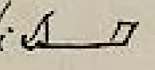
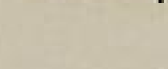
Confr. דָּוָה esser ammalato, infermo; דָּוֶה languido, mesto, afflitto, infermo; דְּוַי, דְּוָת, malattia, languore, infermità, dolore; — דאב addolorarsi, esser mesto, doglioso; languire, dimagrare; דְּאָבָה affanno, angustia, dolore, mestizia, tristezza, doglia, male; — דִּבָּה calunnia, maldicenza, infamia; נִדָּה allontanare, gettare, scacciare, rigettare; — cosa turpe.

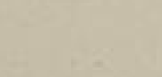
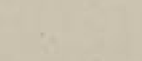


machinator mali, l'autore del male, dell'ordura, della turpitudine, Tifone.

 equiv. a du come nome astratto: cattiveria, meschinità, malvagità, bassezza, viltà, ecc.

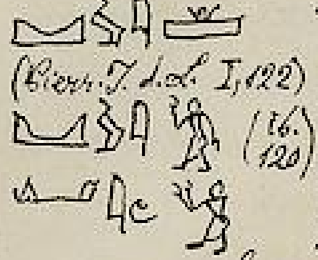
 (Rit. 125,34) doppiamente malefico; (Birch) Double Evil; nome di uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride.

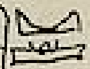
, duaī, Var. di  du. V. sotto  m-du, all'art. m.

, duà, freq. var. di  du

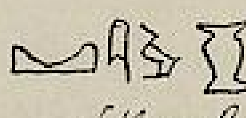
(Bon. Sarc. Seti I, 8. D, 37).

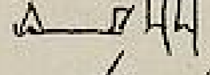
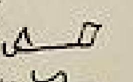
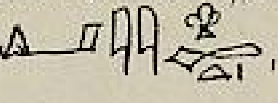
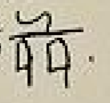
2) — Equiv. al seg. (Libro del Dūau, III, 1).

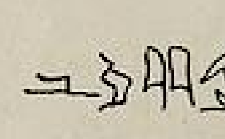
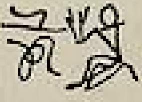

(Bierr. T. d. L. I, 122)
(ib. 120)

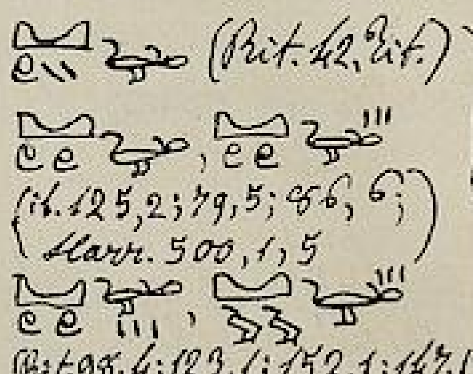
duà, duàu, (Bierr.) alloqui, parlare, rivelarsi (a..., ⬭...); V.  àdu. Confr. דבב parlare, rivelare, sparlare, calunniare; דִּבָּה calunnia, maldicenza. הודיע (Hiph. di ידע) manifestare, rivelare; דֵּעַ, דֵּעָה, דַּעַת, pensiero, parere, sentenza, scienza, sapienza.

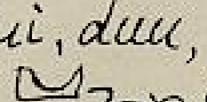
2) — (Z. 1874, 145) L'ultimo gruppo è identico a ⲦⲀⲒⲞⲨ, ⲦⲀⲒⲞ, designazione del numero cinquanta.

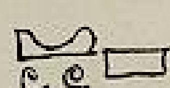
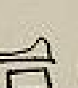
, duàu (Inscr. Pepi I, 398), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) liquor bollente.

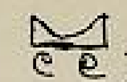
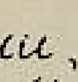
, duī (Stel. C, 1, Louvre), Var. di  du, nell'espress. , V. sotto .

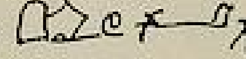
, duī, Var. di  dūa.

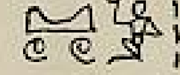

(Rit. 42, Tit.)
(ib. 125, 2; 79, 5; 86, 6; Harr. 500, 1, 5
(Rit. 98, 4; 123, 1; 152, 1; 147, 12)

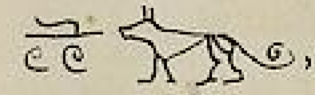
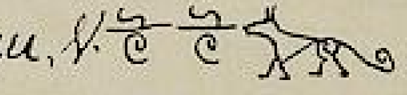
dui, duu, V.  du.

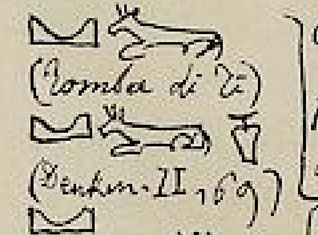
, duu (Rit. 151, b), V.  du.

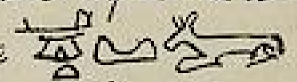
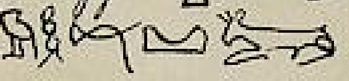
, duu, Var. di  du.

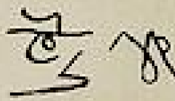
2) — (Z. 1866, 87) equiv. a  χru.

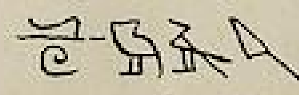
, duu (Rit. 153, 2), malfattori? i malvagi? i cattivi?

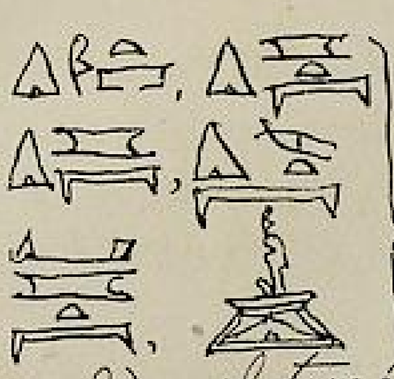
, duu, V. .


(Tomba di Ti)
(Denkm. II, 69)
(ib. 146 a; Berl. Pietra delle off.)

duuu, una misura di capacità o una bevanda. Nella iscrizione della tomba di Ti, al di sopra di persone che versano liquidi in un vaso, si legge  e .

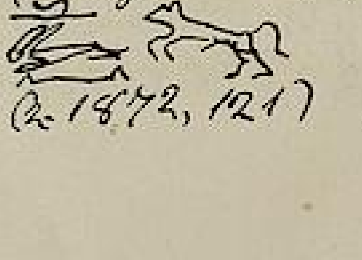
, dum (Canop. 34), ?

, duma, (Lauth) ⲦⲎⲘ, acuere, ⲦⲘⲞ comminuere, τέμνω; דָּמָה distrusse (Osea 4, 5), דָּם sangue.



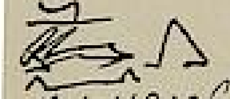
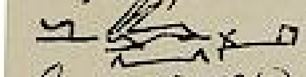
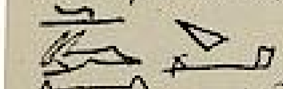
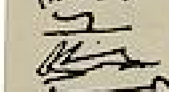
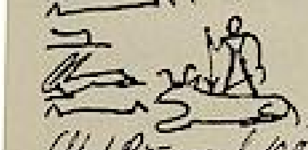
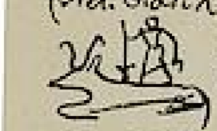
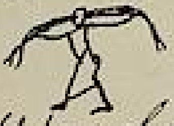
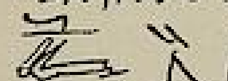
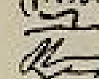
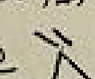
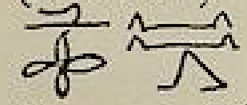
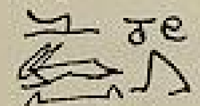
du-mā, du-mer (Edfu; Düm. Temp. VII, 14; D. H. I. II, 57, a; Dict. géog. 1147), designa 1) — il cielo.

2) — il tempio.

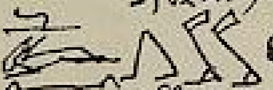

(P. Mag. Harr. 8, 6)
(Z. 1872, 121)

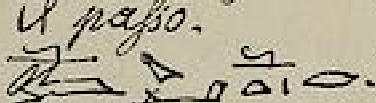
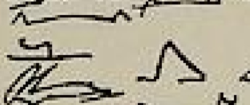
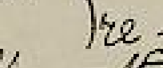
dun, probab. var. del seg.: alzarsi, sollevarsi, risollevarsi. — Equiv. a dnd?

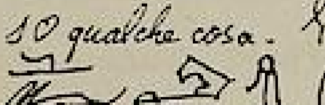
procedere? venire?


(Rit. 11,3; 26,4: 29,2; 92,2)

(Z. 1876, 137)

(B.H.T. 80,42)

(Rit. 147,7)

(Stel. Bronz. l. 10 8)

(Dic. géo. 1360)

(Schiap. L. d. F. testo, 100 e seg.)

(Z. l.c.) (P. Bol. 1086, I, 8)

e

(P. Vienn. 29, 34)


(Chab. Not. tes. I, 62 41)

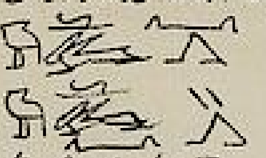
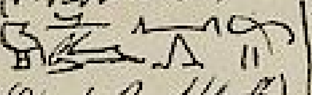
dun, duni, dunui, duner, signif. fond.: stare sopra..., innalzarsi, alzarsi, sollevarsi, elevarsi, rizzarsi, levarsi su, salir in alto; - eſser alto. - Rialzarsi, star ritto. 2) - Alzare, sollevare, elevare, innalzare, erigere. — Erigersi, eſsere eretto in alto, star sollevato. 3) - Aprire, stendere, allungare, allargare, distendere (la mano, le braccia, le gambe). 4) - Naville (Z. l.c.) traduce il 2.º gruppo: brandir. — ⲦⲰⲚ (M.B.), ⲦⲰⲞⲨⲚ, ⲦⲞⲨⲚ. ⲦⲰⲞⲨⲚ (T.), elevare, ferre, deferre, sustinere, tolerare; (cum suffix. refl.) surgere, resurgere. [illegible] elevare, sollevare, alzare.


e (Rit. 11,3) alzare i piedi, opp. allargare le gambe, allungare il paſso.

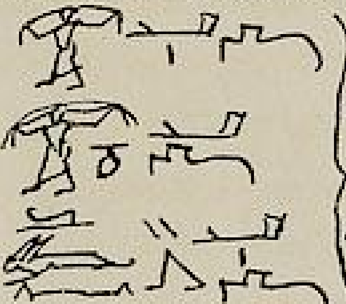


(B.H.T. 61,4; 80,72) stendere, allungare la mano verso qualche cosa. V. sotto

tun.

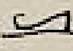
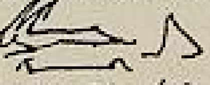

(Rit. 147,7), fronte sollevata; (Birch) Heart-vexer; (Pierr.) celui qui a suscité le commencement;

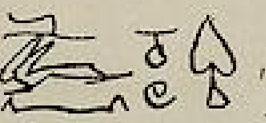
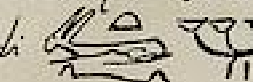
nome del portiere della 2.ª edicola (ⲁⲣⲓ̅) di Osiride nell'Amenti.

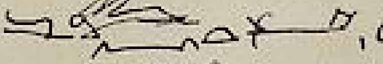
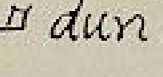

(P. Bol. l.c.)

(Chab., P. Abbott)

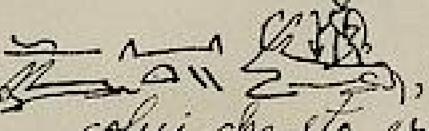
m-dun, (Brug.) niente affatto, per nulla, point du tout. - Secondo Chab. (l.c.), è una formola interdiante resistenza, opposizione, ed equiv. a: non resistete! non vi opponete!

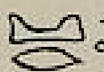
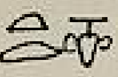

dun-dod (Schiap. L. d. F. l.c.) nome di uno strumento uncinato, impiegato nell'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca (ⲁⲡ-ⲣⲟ) del defunto.

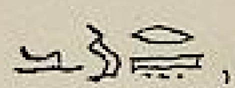
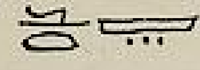
— Questa forma dun è con ogni verosimiglianza composta del causat.

e del verbo

un. Gli è perciò che Naville (Z. l.c.) contesta pei precedenti gruppi i significati intransitivi dell'all. 1. — Questi significati sono però dimostrati da Brugsch con molti esempi.

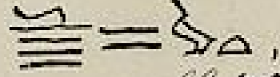
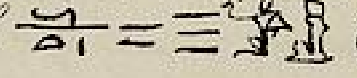

dunnu (D.H.T. II, 53, a, 6), Var. di

tun.

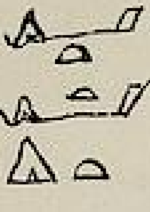
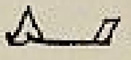
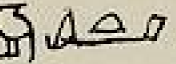
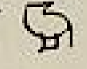

dun-t (Chab.; Z. 1876, 137), Var. di

dun.

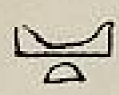
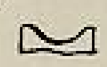

dunti (Dict. géo. 920) colui che sta eretto in alto. V. il prec. dun.

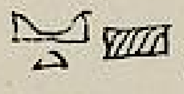
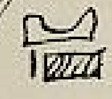

dur (Edf., b.e.) Var. di

tr.

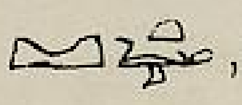
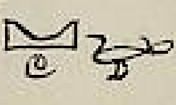
, dur-ta (Düm. Flotte, 1). V.  tr-tā.

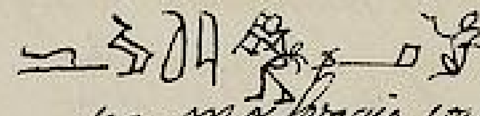
, de-ut (Tomba di Ti, N. 144). V.  d.

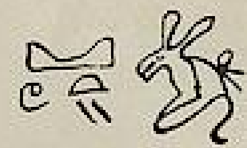
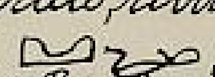
 du-t, equiv. a  du. V. anche  m-du-t, all'art.  m.

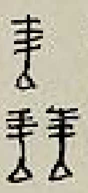
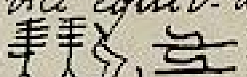
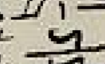
, du-t, V.  du.

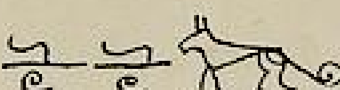
, du-t, V.  du.

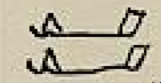
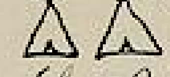
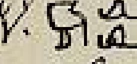
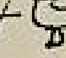
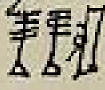
, du-t, V.  du.

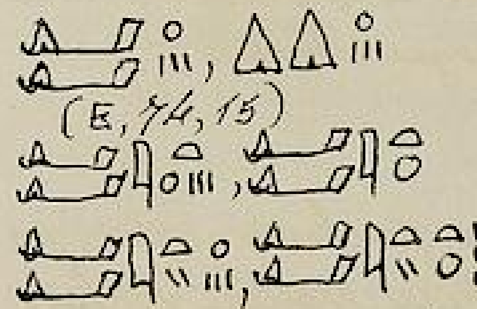
, du-tā, var. del seg.: malvagio, scellerato, ribaldo. — Deveria (Journ. As. 1867, 467) lo connette al copto ϫⲟⲟⲩⲧ, ϫⲱⲓⲧ (M.), κίβδηλος, spurius, impurus, reprobus, haereticus; ebr. דוד (dal siriaco) turbare, perturbare, agitare, commuovere.

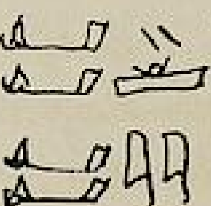
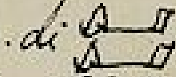
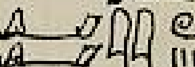
, du-ti (B. H. I. 71, 1) il Tifone scellerato, ribaldo, malvagio. V.  du.

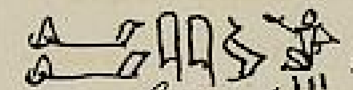
 Si trovano questi segni come sillabici equiv. a , , ed anche semplicemente  dd. Noi li abbiamo messi sopra quest'ultimo fonetico.

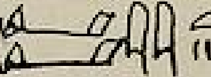
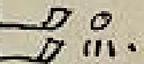
, dudu (Dict. géo. 722), rara voce (etiopica?) per designare il leone.

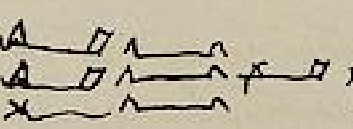
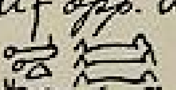
 (Rit. fr.)  (ib. 126, 4) dudu, Var. di du. V.  all'art  m. — Il 1º gruppo si legge anche dd ed è una var. di  dd.

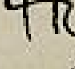
 (E, 74, 15) dudu, duduàt, duduàti (B. H. I. 46, 17 e seg.; P. Med. Berl. 7, 5. — Trans. 1876, 7), ϫⲓϫⲓ, pomus, fructus autumnalis; דודי, mandragole.

 duduì, Var. di  dudu. Forma plur.  (Rit. 127, 4)

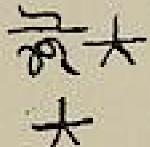
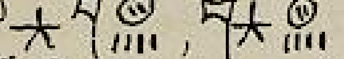
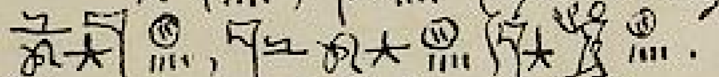
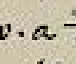
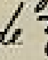
, duduīu, i servi, maschi o femmine, addetti ai lavori campestri, servi zappatori, bifolchi. Confr. ⲣⲉϥϫⲓϫⲓ truncans, resecans.

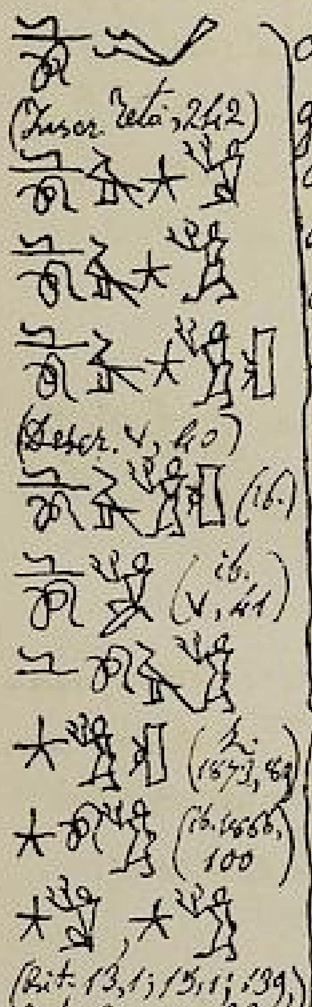
, dudu-īt-u (E.), V. .

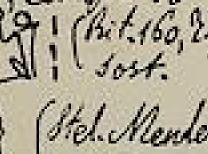
, duduf opp. dodf (E). Var. di  ttf.

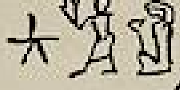
, Lauth e Lepage Renouf (Trans. II, 313) danno il fonetico dūa a questo segno nelle

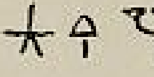
ultime epoche. V. ai fonetici mz e zt.

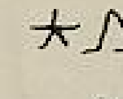
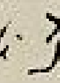

dūa, 1) — equiv. al seg. (Denkm. III. 84, c; Louvre, C, 232; Sepi I, 680)

equiv. al seg.

2) — Equiv. a  dūa (Inscr. Sepi I, 244). Plur. ★★★ (Rit. 15, 23), le stelle;
V. ★ ai fonetici sū e sb.
3) — Il segno ★ designa anche il numero 5, onde  designa il numero 7.

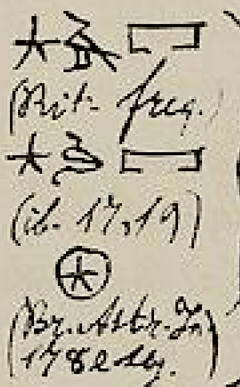

(Inscr. Seti, 242) (Descr. V, 40) (ib.) (ib. V, 41) (Z. 1873, 89) (ib. 1866, 100) (Rit. 13, 1; 15, 1; 139; Rit.; Canop. 33) (Rit. 160, 2. sost.) (Stel. Mendes) (Rit. 136, 15)

dūa, glorificare, lodare, magnificare, esaltare, vantare, cantar le lodi, indirizzar lodi, inni; adorare, pregare, onorare, celebrare, salutare, riverire.
— Ed i sost. corrisp.: adorazione, onore, lode, glorificazione, saluto, inchino, riverenza, ecc.
ⲧⲁⲓⲟ, ⲧⲁⲓⲉ (T. M.), ⲧⲁⲉⲓⲟ, ⲧⲁⲉⲓⲉ (T.), ⲧⲁⲓⲁ (B.), laudare, honorare, honore prosequi; sost. ⲡ-, honor, laus; ϯⲧⲁ=ⲓⲟ (M.) honorem dare.
הוֹדָה, cald. יְדָא (all'Aphal) ringraziare, celebrare, lodare, dar gloria; תוֹדָה lode, omaggio, cantico, coro di lodi.
— A notare la seguente formola, frequentissima specialmente sulle porte delle camere dei templi:

(Canop. 33) (Stel. Mend.) quadruplice saluto o riverenza alla divinità, quadruplice inchino a Dio.

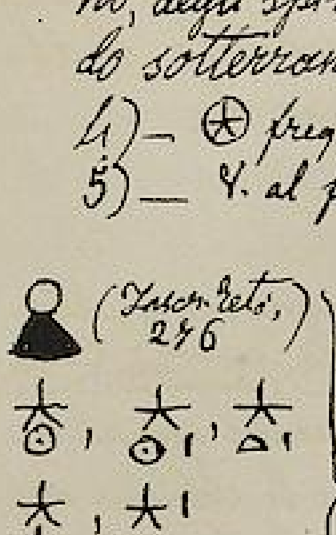

, dūa, (Brugsch, Z. 1875, 94) nome della prima sacerdotessa di Ammone di Tebe.


, dūa, (E.) herba quaedam.

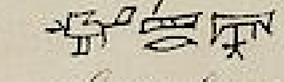

, dūa (Rit. 149, 19), passare, invece di  s's.


(Rit. freq.) (ib. 17, 19) (Br. Astr. In. 178 e seg.)

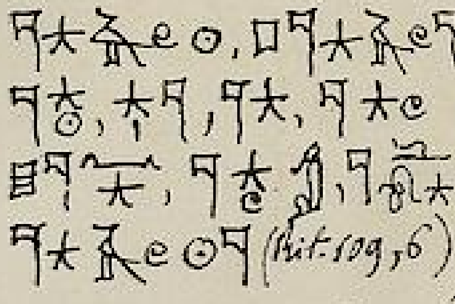
dūa, la profondità in generale. — La profondità, l'abisso (del mare), abisso profondo. — La bassa, il basso fondo, la profondità (di un fiume).
2) — La regione percorsa dal sole dopo il suo tramonto e fino al suo sorgere; l'emisfero celeste in cui si compie la corsa notturna del sole, l'emisfero inferiore, il cielo inferiore.
3) — (Rit. ovunque) Il regno dei Mâni, il dominio e il domicilio dei Mâni, degli spiriti, dei morti, il mondo sotterraneo.
4) — ⊛ freq. equiv. al seg.
5) — V. al fonetico sba.

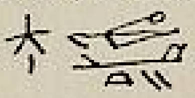

(Inscr. Seti, 246) (P. Ebers, 19, 19) (Z. 1881, 34)

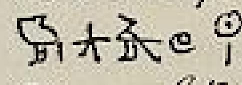
dūa, la stella del mattino, il pianeta Venere (Inscr. Seti 246; Inscr. Sepi I, 244; Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 148). — q. m.
— La mattina, il mattino,

il tempo del mattino, in opposizione a
 māsr. — Esser mattina, esser al mattino; — passare, trascorrere la mattinata.

ⲧⲟⲟⲩⲓ (M. B.), ⲧⲟⲩⲓ (M.), ϩⲧⲟⲟⲩⲉ (S.), mane.


(Rit. 109,6) il dio del mattino, la stella mattutina, la celeste stella del mattino,

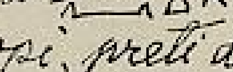
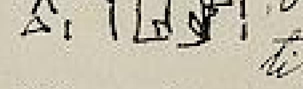
cioè la stella Lucifero o Venere, chiamata in copto ⲥⲟⲩⲛⲧⲟⲟⲩⲉ, ⲥⲟⲩⲛϥⲧⲟⲟⲩⲉ; in opposiz. a  siu-uāti (V. sotto siu).

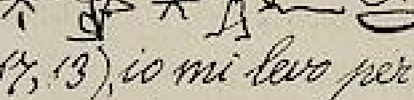
 (Rit. 15,1) al mattino.

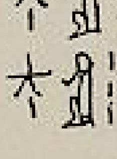
2) — Stella, astro, in generale.

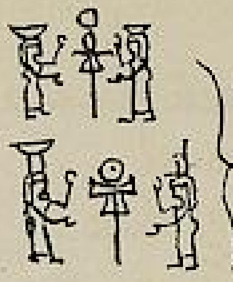
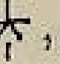
3) — Il prossimo mattino, il domani, domani, cras. — L'avvenire prossimo. — (P. Eb. e Z. ll. cc.) attendere, aspettare il giorno seguente.

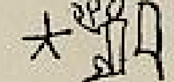
4) — Giorno; tempo in generale.

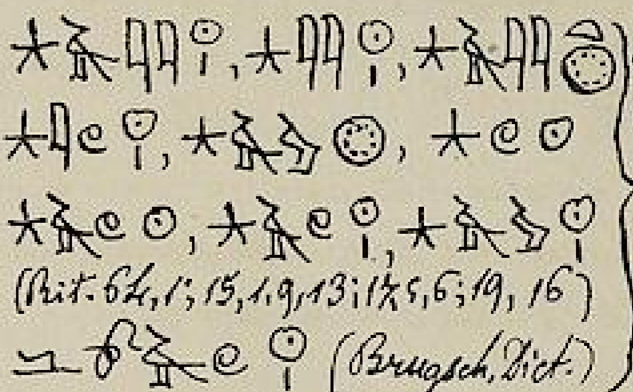
5) — L'ora, equiv. a  unnut.
 oroscopi, preti dell'ora, titolo sacerdotale.

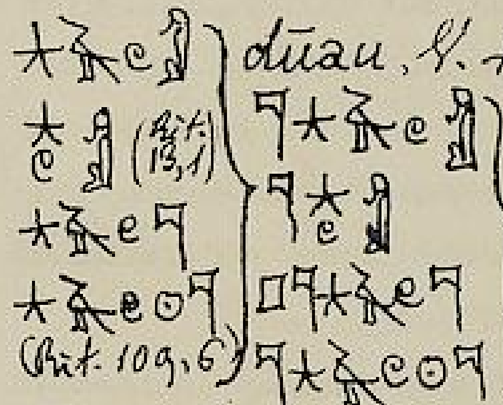
6) — (Budge, Trans. VIII, 310) Sorgere, alzarsi, levarsi, spuntare:
 (Risse, Mon. ég. 17, 13), io mi levo per sua adorazione ogni giorno.

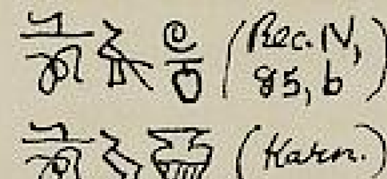
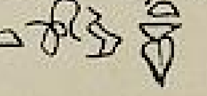

(Rit. 76,1; 164,16) plur. (ib. 69,3; 99,4; 76,1; 165,15) dua, equiv. al prec., all. 2.

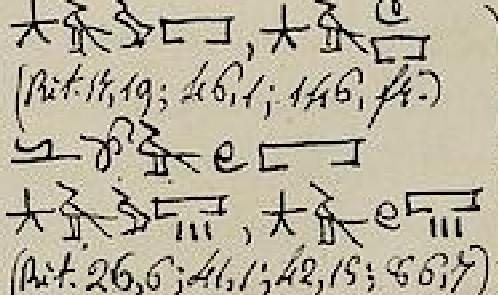
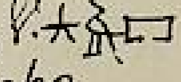

dūa, Varr. delle b. e. di , all. 1.

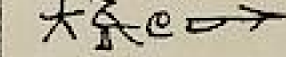
, dūaà (Rit. 119,1; 121,2), Var. di dūa

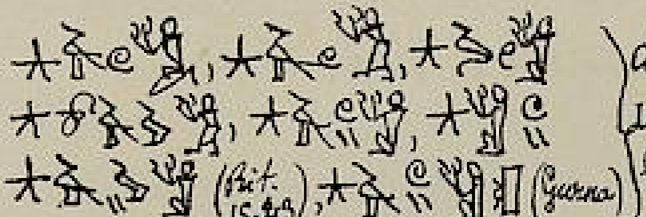
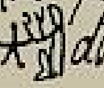

(Rit. 64,1; 15,1.9,13; 175,6; 19,16) (Brugsch, Dict.) dūaī, dūaīt, dūaàu, dūau, Varianti di dūa, in tutti i suoi significati.

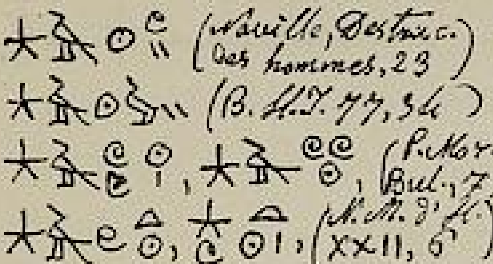

(Rit. 15,1) (Rit. 109,6) dūau, V. dūa.
V. sotto dūa, all. 1.


(Rec. IV, 85, b) (Karn.) dūau, forme antiquate equiv. a  tūa-ut.

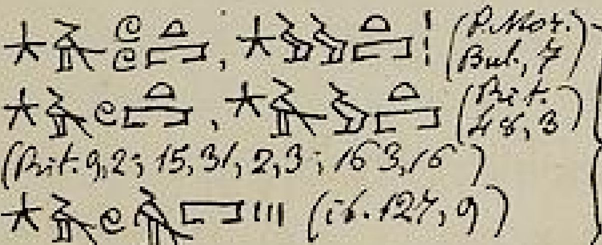

(Rit. 17,19; 46,1; 146, fr.) (Rit. 26,6; 41,1; 42,15; 86,7) dūau, V.  dūa e sba. —

, V. al fonetico sbau.


(Rit. 15,43) (Gurna) dūau, dūaui (Rit. fr.), V.  dūa.

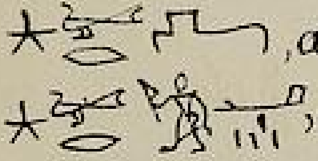


(Naville, Destruc. des hommes, 23) (B. H. I. 77, 34) (P. Mor. Bul., 7) (M. M. d'A. XXII, 6) dūaui, dūauu, dūa-ut, V. dūa. — V. zd.



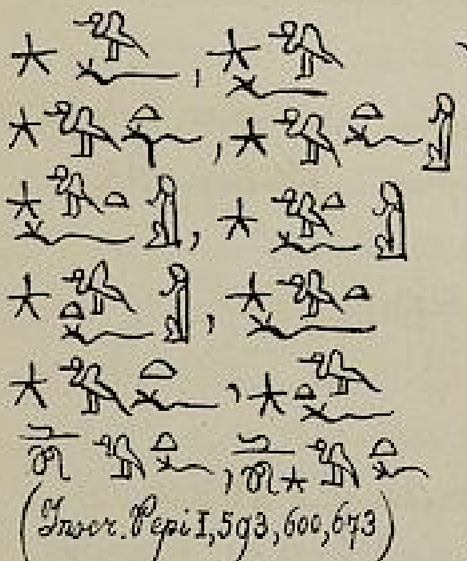
(P. Mor. Bul., 7) (Rit. 48, 3) (Rit. 9, 2; 15, 31, 2, 3; 163, 16) (ib. 127, 9) dūau-ut, dūa-ut, V. dūa.

— L'ultimo gruppo dūau-ti-u significa gli abitanti del Dūau, del mondo infernale, cioè gli spiriti, i mâni, i defunti.

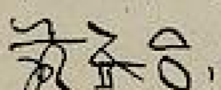
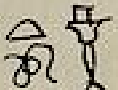


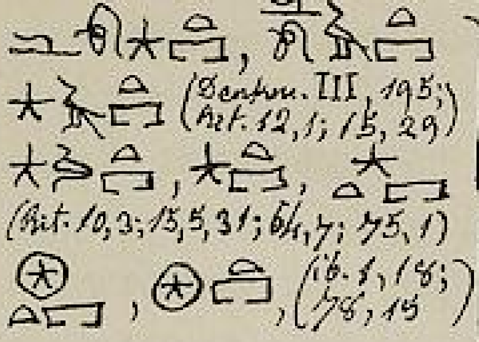
dūa-ūr, dūa-ūrdod (Schiap. L. d. F. 100 e seg.; 163), nome di uno strumento uncinato adoperato per l'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca (àp-ro) del defunto.

— Forse il secondo gruppo designa due diversi strumenti, cioè dūa-ur e mrh-dod-u.

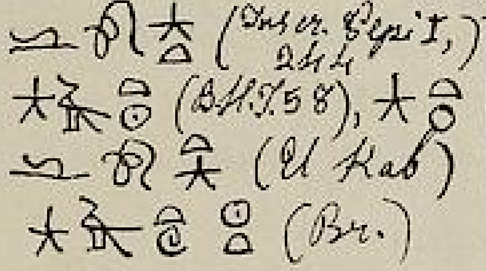


(Inscr. Pepi I, 593, 600, 673) dūa-mut-f, uno dei quattro genii funerari, guardiani del corpo del defunto (Rit. 17, 31, 35, 34; 99, 18; 112, 5; 113, 6, 8; 141, 9; 142, 4; 148, 37; — e freq.).

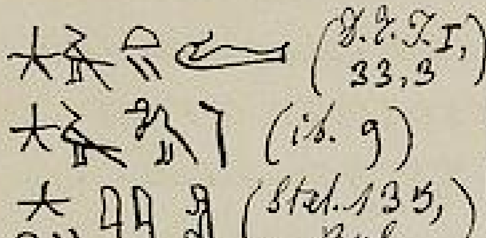
 dūa-t, V.  Tūa.



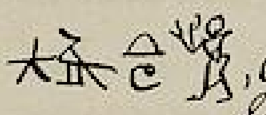
(Denkm. III, 195; Rit. 12, 1; 15, 29) (Rit. 10, 3; 15, 5, 31; 64, 7; 75, 1) (ib. 1, 18; 78, 15) dūa-t, V. dūa.

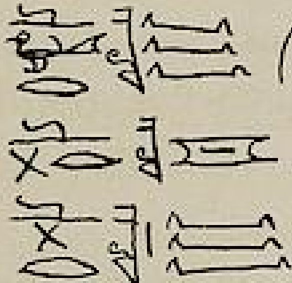


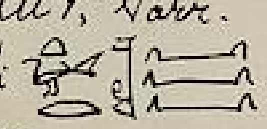
(Inscr. Pepi I, 244) (B. H. I. 58) (El Kab) (Br.) dūa-t, V. dūa.

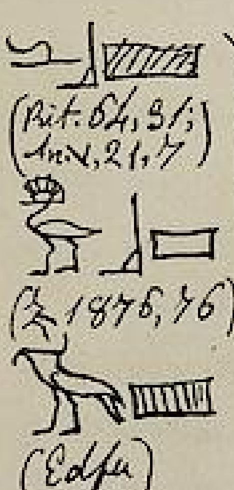


(I. E. I. I, 33, 3) (ib. 9) (Stel. 135, Bul.) dūa-ti, derivato da dūa, signif. uno che è nel Dūau, che vi risiede e soggiorna; quindi mâne, spirito, defunto.

 dūa-tu (Rit. 15, 13), V. dūa.



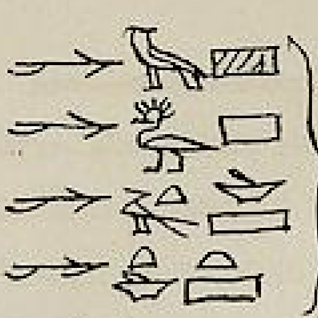
(Dend.) (ib.) (P. Rhind, 12, 10) dūr, Varr. di  tūr.

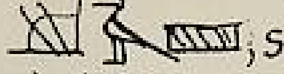
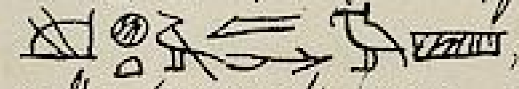


(Rit. 64, 31; An. V, 21, 7) (Z. 1876, 76) (Edfu) deb, mattone, quadrello, embrice, tegola. ⲧⲱⲃⲉ, ⲧⲟⲃⲓ (M.), ⲧⲱⲱⲃⲉ (T.), ✝. طوب, later.

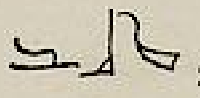
2) — Tutto ciò che è simile ad un mattone o ad una tegola; quindi lastra, lamina (di pietra o di metallo) (Rit. l. c.).

— Cubo, dado, zoccolo di un obelisco.

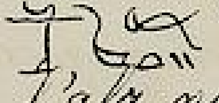
 xe-deb, xe-tab, xe-teb-t (Z. 1870, 157; D. Bauges. Taf. 46; Edfu; freq.) forma di legno per far mattoni.

; sexet deb, far mattoni. , far mattoni colla forma di legno.

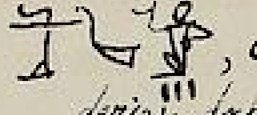
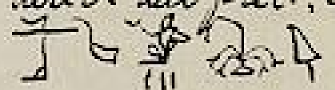
3) — (Masp. Geur. ep.) peso.

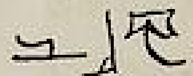
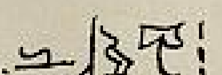
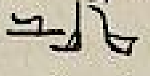
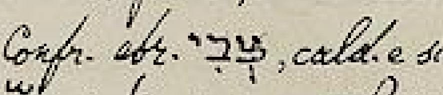
, deb (Rit. 93, 4; Camp. di Thotm. III), g. m., corno;

2) — Detto anche del corno, cioè dell'ala destra o sinistra di un'armata (Camp. l. c.); onde anche equiv. al sey..

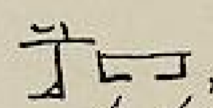
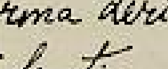
 (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 56), l'ala nord.

3) — (Rit. l. c.) cozzare, percuotere colle corna.

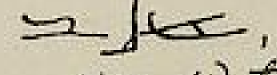
, deb (Karn., Campo di Thotm. III), deriv. dal prec.; corno, ala di un'armata.  (ib.) l'ala sud.

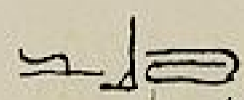
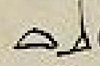
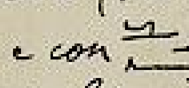
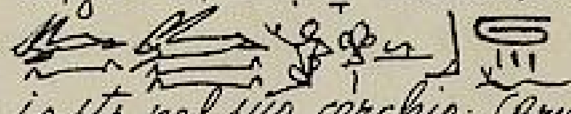
, deb, g. m., [plur.  Rit. 31, 8), deriv. da  db; ogni animale cornuto, ogni animale che porta corna od un'arma a forma di corno (per es. l'elefante, il rinoceronte, l'ippopotamo). Confr. ebr. צְבִי, cald. e siriac. טביא, arab. ظبي, cervo; ⲦⲂⲚⲎ jumentum.  (Rit. l. c.) castrati e buoi; (Birch) bullocks, pure cattle; (Pierr.) animaux de sacrifice. — Secondo Chabas (Voy. 122), questo gruppo rappresenta due specie di quadrupedi, una selvaggia: volpe, chacal, lupo (זְאֵב) o simile; — ed una domestica: giumento, bue, vitello o simile.

— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G., 1877, 626) identifica coll'ebr. דב דוב, דֻב, arab. dubba, etiop. debb, aram. dèbbâ, assir. dabu, orso.

, deb (Stel. Mettern.), radice della forma deriv.  adb, cogli stessi significati.

2) — (Z. 1879, 13) ⲁⲧⲃⲱ, la moderna Edfu.

, deb (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XIX, 11) to aid, aiutare, soccorrere, porgere aiuto.

, deb (Rit. 31, 10), affine con  tb e con  dbn (B.); circolo, cerchio, circonferenza, periferia, moto circolare, circuito, giro, contorno circolare; disco. נקף circondare, circuire; חוּג circoscrivere, סבב circolare, circondare, intorniare, girare; סָבִיב circuito, contorno.  (Rit. l. c.) io sto nel suo cerchio; (Brug.) Ich befinde mich in seiner Umgebung, in seinem Umkreise; (Birch) Turn in his place; (Pierr.) Je suis, j'existe par les offrandes qui lui sont faites.

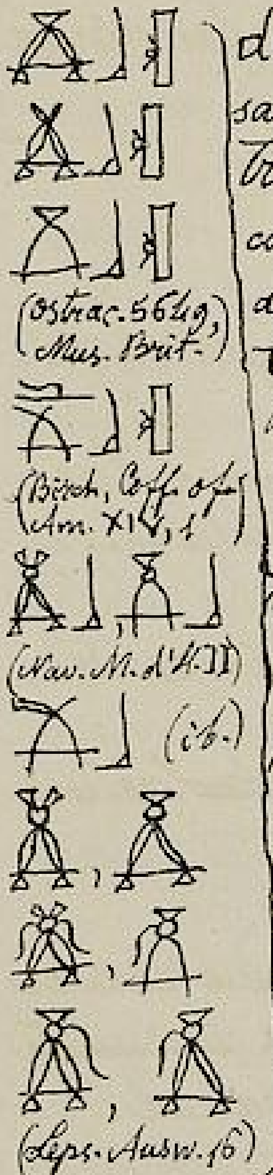
, deb (Dict. géog. 1112, 25), Var. di ȧdb.

, deb, (Chab.) fico; — (Brug.) forse equiv. al seg..
— Probab. var. del prec..

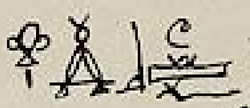
, , (Denkm. III, 103, a; Rec. I, 36, 1), , (Anast. III, 2, 5), , deb, (Loret) fico; (Pierr.) melagrana?. L'albero che dà questo frutto si chiamava (Rec. l. c.).

, deb (Nav., le Stèles de Marseil, p. 14), provvedere, munire, armare, cingere, circondare con un muro.
— Cinta, recinto, muro, muraglia.

deb (per lo più al duale , , , db-Ti, R.), suola, pianta del piede, tanto come parte del piede, quanto come parte della scarpa. — Piede.
(C. 146; Louvre), (Stel. Aless. II, 2) di piede fermo, saldo; essere di piede fermo, saldo.
2) — Scarpa, sandalo, calzare, calzamento.
3) — (Z. 1874, 148) la base di una piramide.
(P. Matem. di Londra), il perimetro della base di una piramide. — Revill. (Rev. égypt. II, 309) trascrive lett.: ricerca del piede, e fa quest' espressione sinonima di senti, la base della piramide, o più esattamente il doppio apotema della base della piramide ābmer.


(Ostrac. 5649, Mus. Brit.)
(Birch, Coff. of Am. XIV, 1)
(Nav. M. d'A. II)
(ib.)
(Leps. Ausw. 16)

deb, rimunerare, ricompensare, pagare, soddisfare, retribuire, rendere; costrutto con della persona ed della cosa.
ⲦⲰⲂ, ⲦⲞⲂ (M.), ⲦⲰⲰⲂⲈ (T., B.), ⲦⲞⲞⲂⲈ, ⲦⲰⲂⲈ, ⲦⲞⲞⲂⲈⲤ (T.), retribuere, rependere, vicissim respondere, reddere, solvere, exsolvere.
2) — I sost. corrisp.: ricompensa, paga, retribuzione, mercede.
3) — Mutare, cambiare, permutare, scambiare, barattare; — cambio, contraccambio.
סָבַב mutare, cambiare.
4) — In connes. coll' all. prec.; (Brug. Rev. ég. I, 24) sostituire qualcuno, occupare il suo posto, tener luogo di, rappresentare, compiere le funzioni di, fungere da, amministrare. — Sostituito, vicario, vice, amministratore, luogotenente; equival. all' odierno وكيل (wakil).
— (Mar. Abid. I, 52, 21), (Pap. Rit. 78, 20), (ib. 75, 2) in ricompensa, per ricompensa, con soddisfazione, in cambio (di..., ...), in luogo di..., invece di..., in sostituzione di... —

 (Rit. 78, 19) per sua ricompensa.

Confr. ⲈⲦⲂⲈ, ⲈⲐⲂⲎ, pro, caussā, gratiā.

— 5) — Empiere, colmare, riempire; ripieno; empimento.

6) — Turare, stoppare, chiudere, serrare, chiudere a chiave, to encase, incassare (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, l. c.).

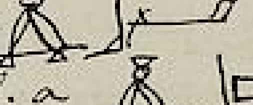
ⲦⲈⲂ (M.) claudere, sigillo obsignare.

7) — (Edfu, Tempio di Apet) in connessione coll'all. prec.; chiudere, serrare con un vestimento, con un abito; vestire, rivestire, coprire intorno, velare, inviluppare; metter indosso, vestire, vestirsi. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: abito, veste, coperta, velo, velame, copertura.

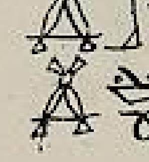
עטף coprirsi, ammantarsi, involgere, avvolgere, velarsi, inviluppare; ⲐⲂⲒⲤⲞ (T.) vestimentum, indumentum, vestis, tegumentum.

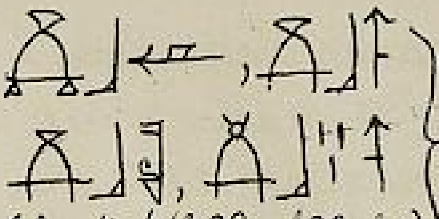
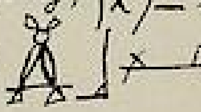
8) — Fornire, provvedere, corredare, munire, dotare di..., armare, allestire, preparare, apparecchiare (Rit. 130, 24; 131, 3). — Ciò che appartiene al corredo, all'armamento, all'allestimento.

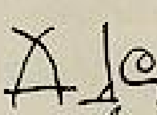
9) — In generale: ciò che spetta, che appartiene a qualche cosa od a qualcuno; possessione, possedimento, bene. ⲈⲐⲂⲈ (M.), ⲈⲦⲂⲈ, quod spectat ad; טוב bene.

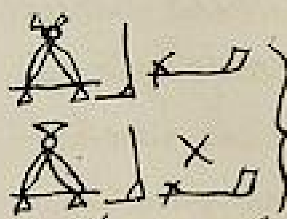
10) — Equiv. a  db.

11) — Equival. a db.

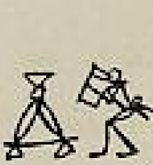
 (Karn., Temp. di Apet) } deb, equiv. al prec.
, b. e. (Dend.) } all. 7.

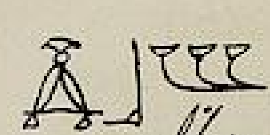
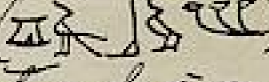

(Mar. M. d'Ab. 22, col. 22 e seg.) } deb, chiaverina, dardo, freccia, giavellotto, fiocina. 2) — Verbo: trafiggere, equiv. a  db.

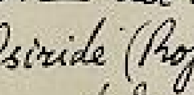
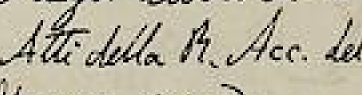
, deb (Edfu), la corda di una fiocina (V. il prec.), corda da tiro.

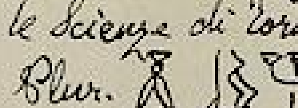
 } deb (Edf. freq.) pungere, trafiggere, puntare, forare. — Battere, percuotere, colpire, abbattere, atterrare, ferire.

دفّ, دفا, דפה, spingere, offendere, colpire, ferire, urtare; אדב tormentare, affliggere; שוף ferire, opprimere, tritare.

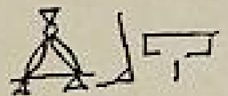
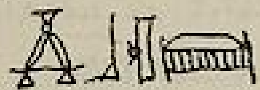
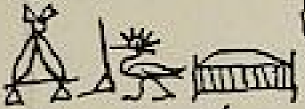
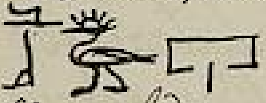
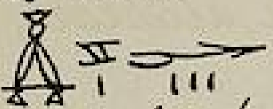
, deb, lo scellerato, il malvagio, il nemico, l'avversario.

, deb (Stel. 46, Torino), un albero, le cui foglie () si staccavano facilmente, e che è nominato insieme all'albero àsta pesco. Brugsch traduce ipoteticamente albicocco. — Era uno degli alberi sacri ad Osiride (Rossi, Atti della R. Acc. delle Scienze di Torino, V. XVII, 1882).

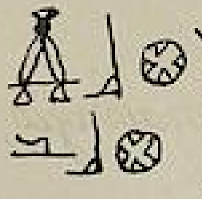
Plur. , .

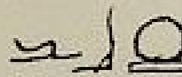
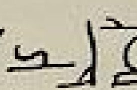
, debu-āa (Torino, Stel. 1456 del nuovo Catal., l. 10),

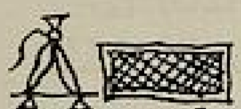
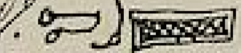
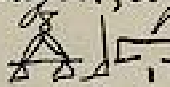
(Roſsi, Atti l.c.) grande deb. — Brugsch lo trascrive come il 2° dei prec. plurali. 2) — Ramo, ramicello; — nodo di un albero.

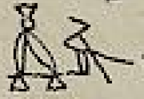
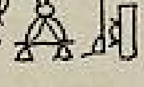



(Brug. Tomb. d'Ahmes, 134)

(Gurnah)

(Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 63)

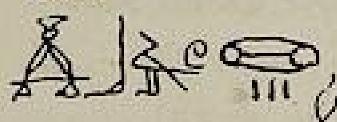
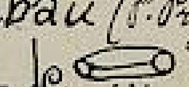
deb, g. f., תֵּבָה, caldaico תֵּיבוּתָא, arab. تابوت, ϫⲓⲃⲛ, ϫⲏⲃⲛ, caſsa, arca, forziere, cofano; — cesta, caſsetta, cestella; — astuccio, custodia (Pleyte, l.c.); — la caſsa che racchiudeva il cofano funerario, entro il quale era collocata la mummia; caſsa funeraria, sarcofago, feretro, bara; ⲦⲎⲂⲈ (T., B.) arca sepulchralis.

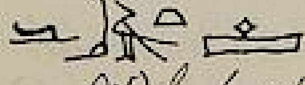
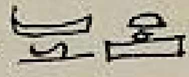

deb (Z. 1879, 13), ⲁⲧⲃⲱ, la città chiamata ancora oggidì Edfu.

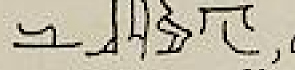
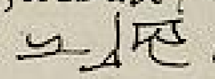
, deb, V.  dbā.

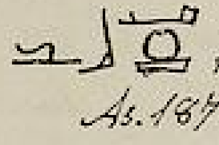
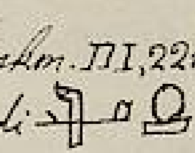
, deb (Saqqar., Tomba di Ti), caſsa, cofano, ecc. V.  tb a  db.

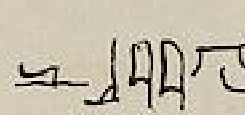
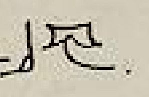
, deba (Inscr. Pepi I, 690), V.  db.

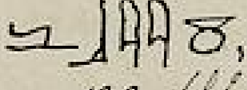
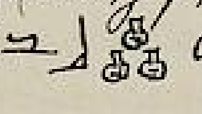
, debau (P. Prisse, 13, 9 e seg.) V.  dbu.

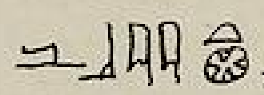
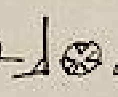
, debā-t, Birch (Z. 1874, 65) lo fa identico a  dbḥ-t (oppure ḥd-t), V.

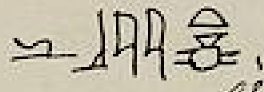
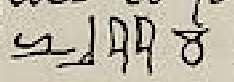
, debàu (P. Med. 7, 11). V.  db.

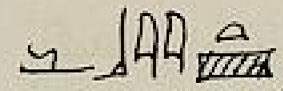
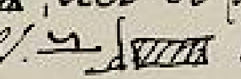
, debā (Denkm. III, 224; Journ. As. 1870, 160), Var. di  zbā.

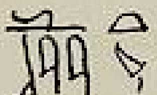
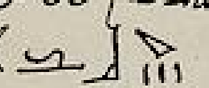
, debī (An. V, 17, 5), V. .

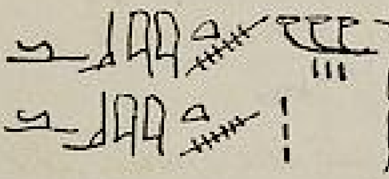
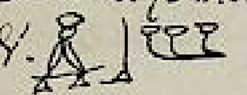
, debī, g. f., vino di melagrane (V.  db).

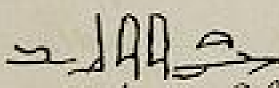
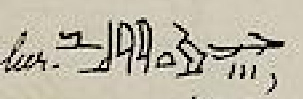
, debīt, V.  db.

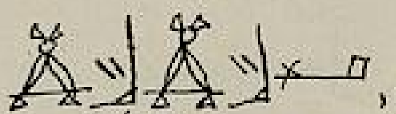
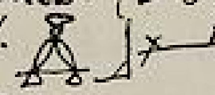
, deb-īt (An. III, 3, 5), V.  dbī.

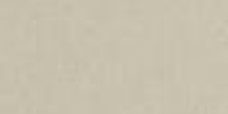
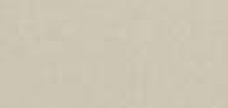
, deb-īt (An. I, 15, 3), V.  db.

, deb-īt (Denkm. III, 229), V.  db.


deb-īt-u (An. III, 3, 3), V.  db.

; deb-īt [plur.  An. I, 26, 6), ruota di un carro; ruota in genere.

, debidebi (D. Z. T. I, 34, 2), forma raddop. di  db, cogli steſsi significati.

, debu (Stel. 46, Torino), V.  db.

, , debu,
(Rit. 78, 19, 20; 153, 6; 131, 3) v. db.
, sost.
(ib. 130, 3, 24; 75, 2; Mar. Ab. I, 52, 21;
Roug. In. H. 159, l. 26 e seg.
, ( , )
(Serap., Stel. Amasi)

, debu (Rit. 131, d) equiv. al prec. db, all. 1.
, il ricompensatore nascosto; (Birch) the Hidden Retributor; — (Pierr.) j'implore le caché.

, debu (Rec. IV, 46, a; P. Mor. di Bul.) equiv. a db, specialm. nel senso dell' all. 9; possedimento, bene, ecc.

, debu (P. Hor-si-esis, Berl.), v. db.

debu (Masp., Gent. ep. 32),
v. debī.

, debu, v. db.

, debu, plur. di db.

, debu (Z. 1874, 65), var. di db. Onde il nome (Rit. 85, 8) debu-ḥer, che Pierr. trad. circulant sur ma route.

, debu (An. I, 2, 4), il calzolaio, il fabbricante di sandali.

, debui, v. db.

(Chab.) debuī, debu-īt,
(P. Rhind) v. db.

(secondo Masp.) debuu (Sall. II, 3, 1),
(secondo Brugsch) plur. di dbu.

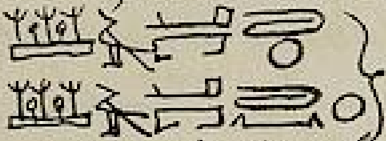
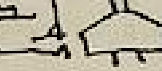
, debuui (Brug., 3 Festkal. VIII, c. 32), equiv. a db.

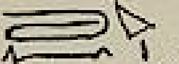
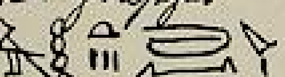
, deb-ut, v. db.

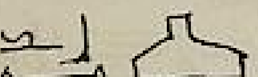
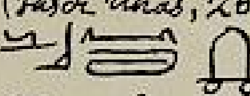
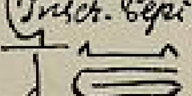
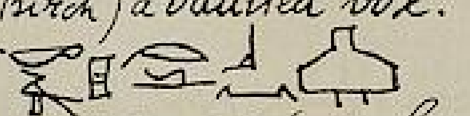
, debbu, (E.) ⲑⲉⲃⲓ, cavea, sacculus.

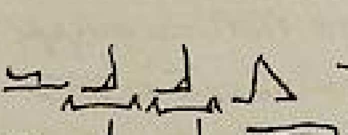
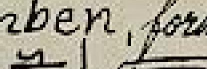
, debbenu (B. S. 83), nemico, empio, malvagio.
2) — (l. c.) In connes. con tbn, signif. storcimento, stravolgimento.

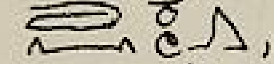
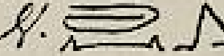
(Stela Nekt. Bul.) deben [Masp. (Mél.
(Var. al Rit. 144, 7) d'Arch. 1877, 155) e
(Rit. 144, 7) Birch (Dict.) hanno
(Inscr. Unas, 194) proposto la lettura mn dei gruppi
, , cominciati per
(Stel. Nekt; Rit. 147, 10 e var.) (e var.); Pierret li
, , legge dn], circo-
(P. di Berl. I, 7. 161) lare, girare, an-
, , , dar attorno in
(Rit. 148, 33; Deir el Bahari; Z. 1866, 100; 1874, 148

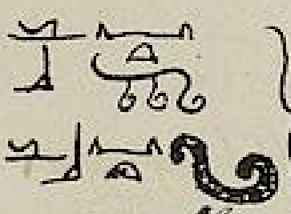
circolo, camminar in circolo, circolarmente; fare, percorrere la circolazione, il giro, il circuito; correre attorno a....
— Giramento, volgimento, rotazione, rivoluzione, moto circolare, circolazione, circolo, cerchio, ecc.
— Scorrere, passare, correre a traverso, viaggiare attraverso, attraversare. — Traversata.
— Far girare, far voltare, voltare, rivoltare.
 } (L. 1874, 148), dal P. Matem. di Londra), uno spazio circolare, un cilindro.
2) — V.  dbn.

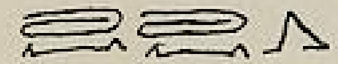
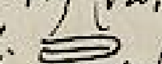
, deben, equiv. al prec. sostant., nel gruppo  (P. Matem. di Lond.), una superficie circolare, un piano circolare.

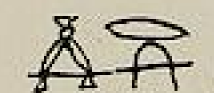
 (Inscr. Unas, 288)
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 263
 (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XXV, sopra)
} deben, cofano, cassa, arca, bara, feretro; (Birch) a vaulted box.  (Inscr. Unas, l.c.) la solitudine della tomba; (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 212) la retraite du cercueil.

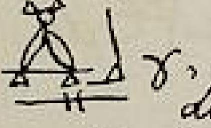
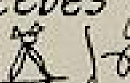
 } debenben, forma raddop. di  dbn, collo stesso signif. verbale, ma piuttosto rafforzato: circolare con vivacità, correre da ogni parte.

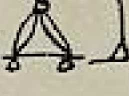
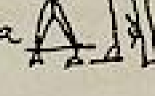
, debennu (P. Vienna 29, 23 e 24), V.  dbn.

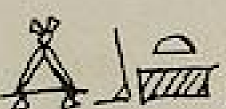
 } deben-t, deriv. dal prec., i capelli inanellati; anello, riccio o treccia di capelli; la treccia di capelli, che distingueva la gioventù.

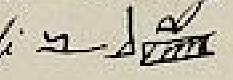
, debendeben (Masp. legge mnmn, V.) (Rit. 78, 1), forma raddoppiata di  dbn (V.), cogli stessi significati.

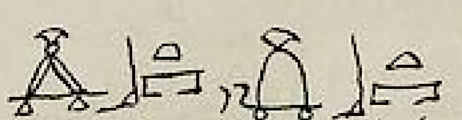
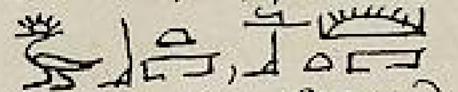
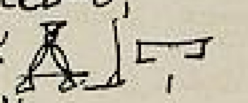
, deber (S. T. T. 105, 14), l'interiore, il luogo più recondito, più secreto e più santo di un tempio. ⲧⲁⲃⲓⲣ (T., M.) adytum tabernaculi, internis cubiculum; דְּבִיר sacrario, luogo santissimo del tempio, il Sancta Sanctorum.

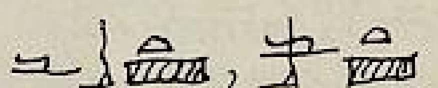
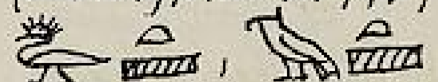
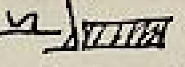
, debes (Dend.), forma riflessa di  db (V.); vestirsi; indossare, vestire.

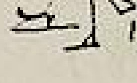
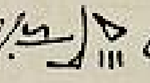
, deb-t, sost. equiv. a  db.

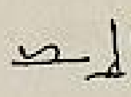
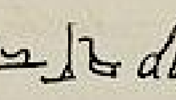
, deb-t (Serapeum, Stel. Anasi),

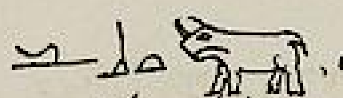
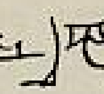
(Brugsch) Var. del seg..
2) — Var. di  db-t.

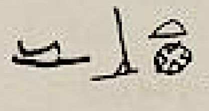
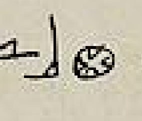

(Rit. 161,4; 164,6; Stel Zach, Cairo)

(Br. Dict.; Sarc. Torino)
deb-t, V.  db.

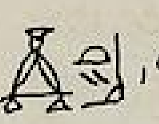
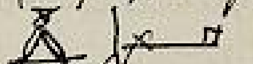

(Sall. II, 9,6: An. IV, 17,7)

(Pap. Stat.; D. Baurk. XV, 38)
deb-t, V.  db.
2) — Equiv. al prec..

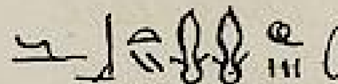
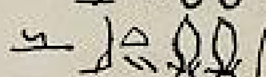
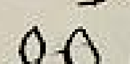
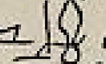
, deb-t (Rit. 99,15), V.  db.

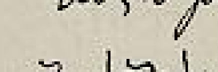
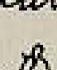
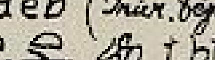
, deb-t (An. IV, 17,8), V.  db.

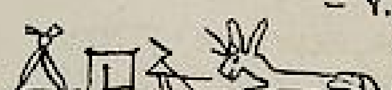
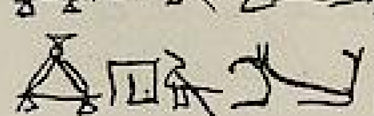
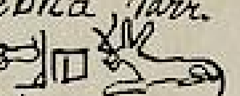
, deb-t, g. f. (Z. 1867, 64).
Var. del prec..
2) — g. m. (Sall. I, 6,3), equiv. a  db.

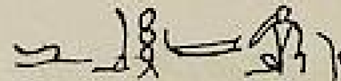
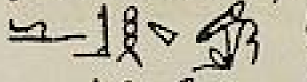
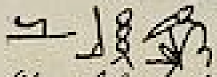
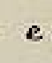
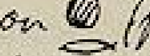
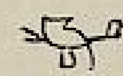
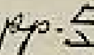
, deb-t, V.  db.

, debti (Edfu), trafiggere, ecc.
V.  db.

 (P. 29, Vienna)
 (Rit. 51,2; 124,3; 125, 66; Mayo-g. c. 24)
 (Rit. 52,2)
deb-ti, duale di  db; le suole, le piante dei piedi; i piedi. — I sandali, le scarpe.

, , debdeb (Inscr. Sepc. I, 810), ?
— V.  tbtb.

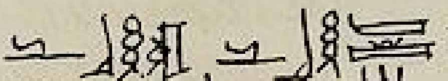
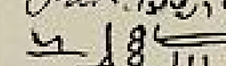
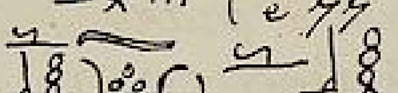
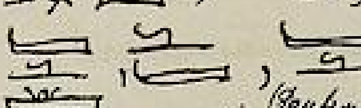
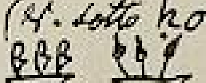
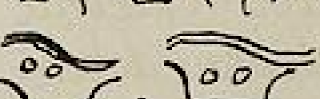
 (Rec. III, 2, 2°)
 (Edfu)
debha, Var. di  tbh.

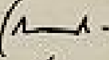
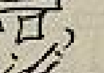
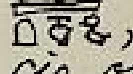
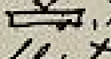

(D. H. T. 10, 33)


(Var. al Rit. 126, d)
debeḥ, pregare, implorare, invocare, domandare, supplicare, pregare umilmente; chiedere, richiedere, mendicare, accattare; — esigere, pretendere. — Costr. coll'accusativo della cosa e con  (freq.),  (Rit. 35,3),  (ib. 78,9) opp.  (ib. 94, Vit.) della persona.

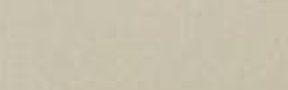
2) — I sost. corrisp.: preghiera, supplica, domanda, richiesta; — mendicità. — Formola sacra (Chab.), inno (Dever. e Pierr.).

— Cerimonia religiosa, culto.

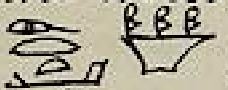
— ⲧⲃϩ, ⲧⲱⲃϩ, ⲧⲟⲃϩ, ⲧⲱⲃⲁϩ (Z. B.), orare, rogare, petere elemosynam, mendicare; precatio, oratio, petitio, mendicatio.

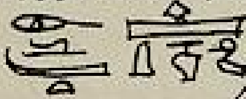

(Rit. 133,6 e var.)
 (ib. 145, 18 e 77)

 (Deuten. II, 129)
(V. sotto ḳd e tbḥ)
 (V. ib.)

debeḥ (V. anche Deuten. II, 83, 128 e 129), il richiesto, il neceſsario, l'occorrente, ciò che si vuole, il bisognevole, l'indispensabile, ciò che si richiede ed è neceſsario per....

(....). — Ciò che è occorrente, neceſsario, bisognevole alle offerte (, , , ḥtp), offerta, sacrificio, offerta propiziatoria (Z. 1871, 5 e 9).

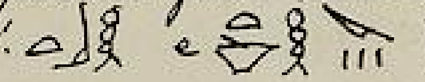
, stimare, valutare,

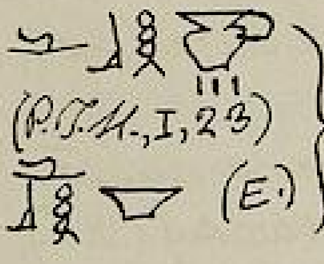
ponderare, giudicare, ecc. ciò che è richiesto, ciò che occorre, ciò che spetta, che tocca a....

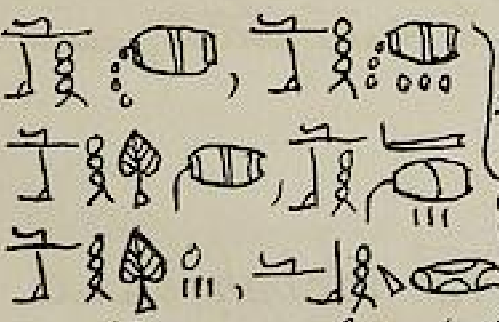
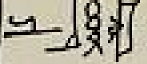
 (Rosetta), far mettere, far collocare ciò che è necessario.

 (Denkm. II, 85), eseguire ciò che è necessario, ciò che occorre ad un'offerta.

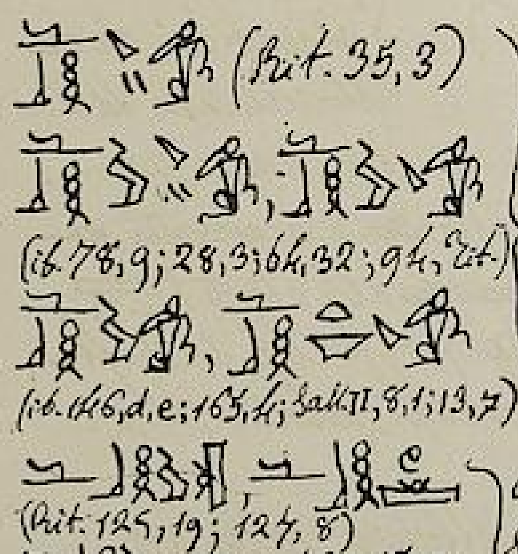
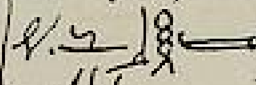
2) — Equiv. al prec.; all. 2.

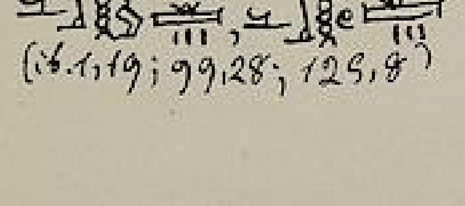
— V.  tbḥ.

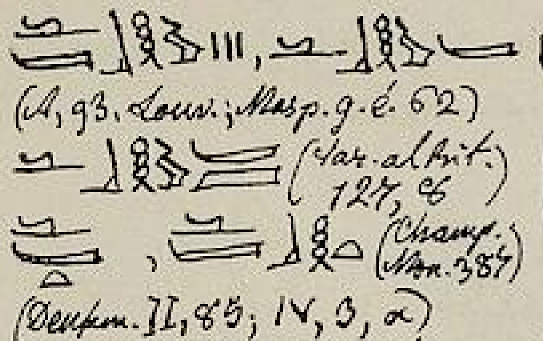
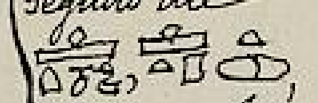

(P. T. M., I, 23)
(E.)
debeḥ, deriv. dal prec., i vasi necessari; l'occorrente, il necessario.

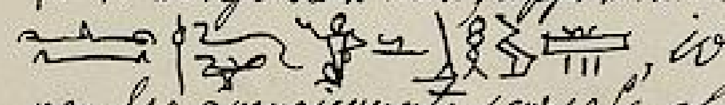

debeḥ, deriv. da  dbḥ; il grano, le biade occorrenti, necessarie alla nutrizione, al sostentamento.

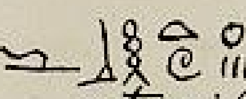
— Anche una specie di grano impiegato nelle offerte. Confr. סְפִּיחַ, סָפִּיחַ, grano nato spontaneamente.

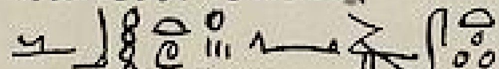

(Rit. 35, 3)
(ib. 78, 9; 28, 3; 64, 32; 94, Tit.)
(ib. 146, d, e; 165, 4; Sall. II, 8, 1; 13, 7)
debḥi, debḥu, debḥui, debeḥ-t, V.  dbḥ.


(Rit. 125, 19; 124, 8)
(ib. 1, 19; 99, 28; 125, 8)
debḥu, debeḥ-t, V. dbḥ

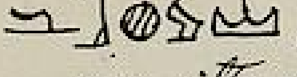

(A, 93, Louv.; Masp. g. é. 62)
(Var. al Rit. 124, 8)
(Champ. Mon. 384)
(Denkm. II, 85; IV, 3, a)
ed il prec. In Denkm. l. cc. seguito da , nel senso di offerta, o ciò che occorre per un'offerta; e lo stesso senso ha il gruppo di Rit. 125, 19:

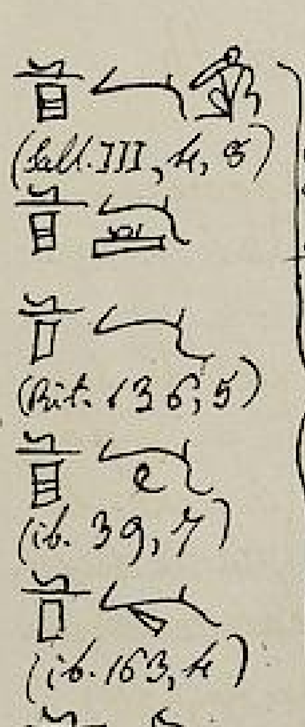
, io non ho ammisurato scarse le offerte.

, debeḥ-tu, Chab. traduce utensili sacri:

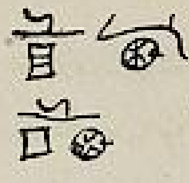
, utensili sacri della materia ast (T.).

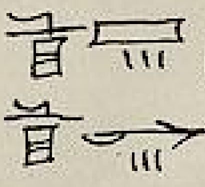
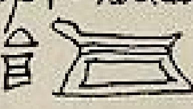
— Molto probabilmente è var. del prec.

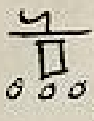
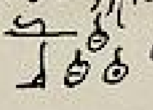
, debxu, טִבְחַת, Τεβάχ, una città aramea, presso Hamath.

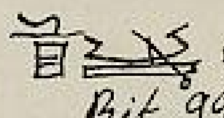

(Sall. III, 4, 3)
(Rit. 136, 5)
(ib. 39, 7)
(ib. 163, 4)
(Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 62)
dep, ingoiare, inghiottire, divorare, mangiare avidamente, mangiare. — Gustare, assaporare, assaggiare. — Sapere, avere il sapore. — Gusto, sapore. ⲧⲉⲡ, ⲧⲟⲡ, ⲧⲱⲡⲉ (T.), gustare, gustare facere; ⲧⲉⲓⲡⲉ, ϯⲡⲉ (T.), ϯⲡⲓ (M., T.), ϯ, gustus, sapor; ⲧⲁⲡ ⲧ mandere, devorare. שאף inghiottire, deglutire, assorbire; טרף divorare, dilaniare, ספא cibare.

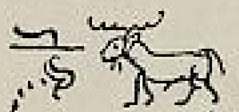
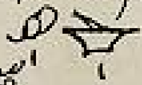
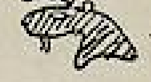
2) — (Rit. 39, 7), la lingua.

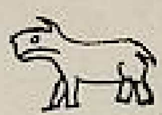
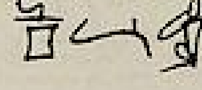
 dep (Rit. fug.), una località mistica del regno dei morti.

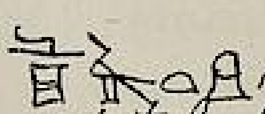
 (Chab. Mél. 1473, 134) (Harr. I, 27,1) dep, Varianti di  tp.

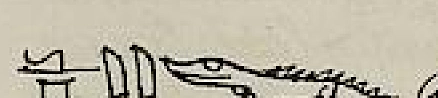
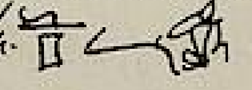
, dep (D. H. T. 36), (Brug.) forma capricciosa di  db.

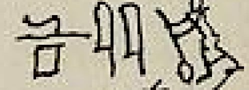
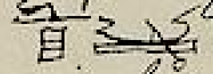
, dep (El Kab; Stel. 55, Vienn.; Rit. 99,22; 110,10), la chiglia, la carena di una nave; — nave.
ⲧⲟⲡ (T., ⲡ) carina navis.
סְפִינָה, سفينة, nave.

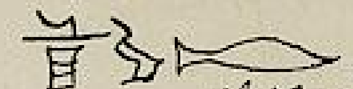
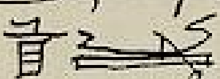
, tep (opp. tep-ba) (Champ. Not. descr. T. II, 568), secondo Brugsch, è una var. di  tep-ba, testa d'ariete .

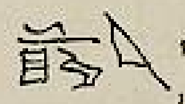
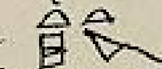
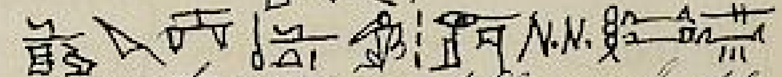
, dep, opp. tep (V.), l'ippopotamo, letter. divoratore (Confr.  dp).

, depa-t (Pietra delle offerte, Berl.), una specie di pane per offerta.

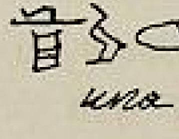
 depī (Denkm. III, 5), il coccodrillo, letter. divoratore, ingoiatore (Confr.  dp). — anche l'ippopotamo.

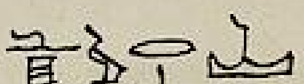
, depī (P. Gy. Berl., 12), derivato da  dp; navigatore, marinaio, barcaiuolo, portolano.

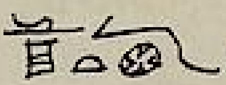
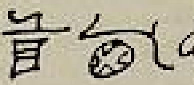
, depu (Z. 1866, 100, 7), V.  dp.

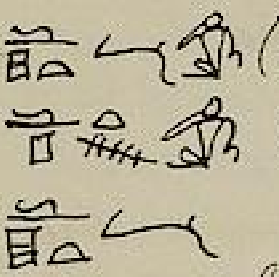
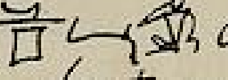
, depu (Rit. 136,1), forse equival. a  tp-t?.


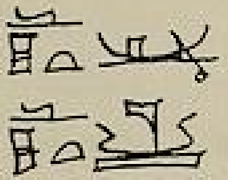
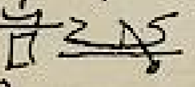
eseguito è l'esame delle parole dell'Osiriano N.N. insieme a loro; (Pierr.) les exécuteurs du jugement des paroles, l'Osiris N. est avec eux.

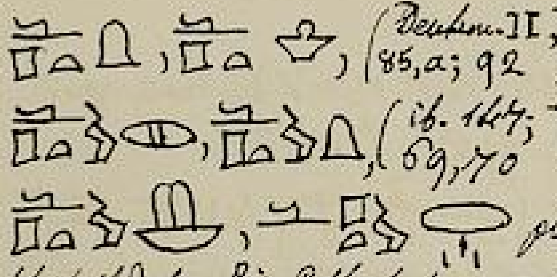
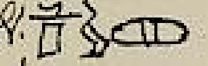
, depu (Denkm. II, 146, a), una specie di pane o focaccia per offerta.

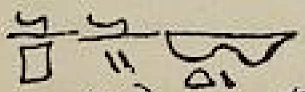
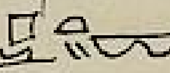
, depur, la città Daburieh, sul fianco occidentale del monte Tabor, Δαβειρῶν della tribù di Issachar. — Alcuni identificano Daburieh con תָּבוֹר città levitica della tribù di Zebulon.
— Confr. anche דְּבִר (Giosuè 13,26) all'Est del Giordano; בֵּית־דִּבְלָתָן una città moabita.

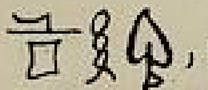
, dep-t (Rit. 149) V.  dp.

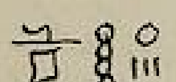
 (P. Prisse, 3,1) (E.) dept, ⲧⲁⲡ ⲧ. mandere, devorare. V.  dp. 2) — dep-t, sostant. corrisp. al medesimo dp (V.).

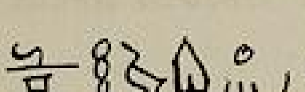
 (Rit. 99, 2; 110, a, 10) (Stel. Mettern.) dep-t, V.  dp.

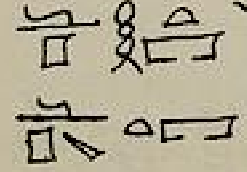
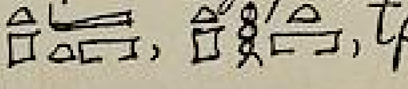
 (Denkm. II, 85, a; 92) (ib. 167; 69, 70) plur. (L. Aelt. T. 40; Bir. Coff. of Am. XVII, 2a 6) dep-t, dep-tu, V.  dpu.

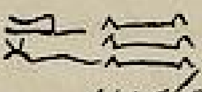
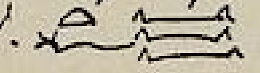
, depdi (Mél. d'Arch. 1874, 128), var. etiopica di  pd-ti.

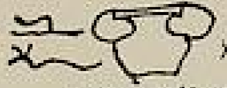
, depeḥ (Loret, Rec. de trav. VII, 113) ϫⲉⲡⲏϩ, ϫⲏⲡⲉϩ, تفّاح, תפוח, pyrus malus. pomo, melo.

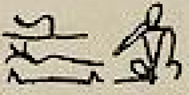
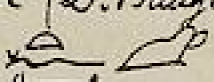
 depeḥ (Gr. P. Harris 40, a, 14), il frutto dell'albero precedente; mela, pomo; mele, pomi.

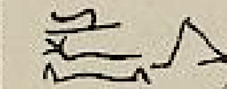
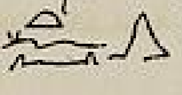
, depeḥu (An. III, 2, 5), plur. di uno dei due voc. prec.

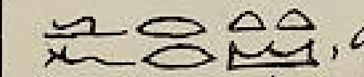
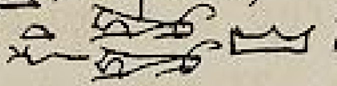
 depeḥ-t, g. f., Varr. di , tpḥ-t.

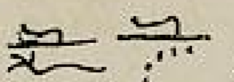
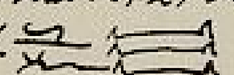
, def, gocciare, stillare, trasudare; ⲑⲟϥ sputum, ⲑⲓϥⲓ ulcus, sanies, ⲑⲟϥⲧⲉϥ stillare. V.  tf.

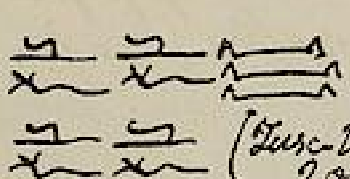
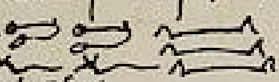
, def (Tomb. N. 2, Meidum), pignatta, pentola (di argilla, O) con doppio manico.

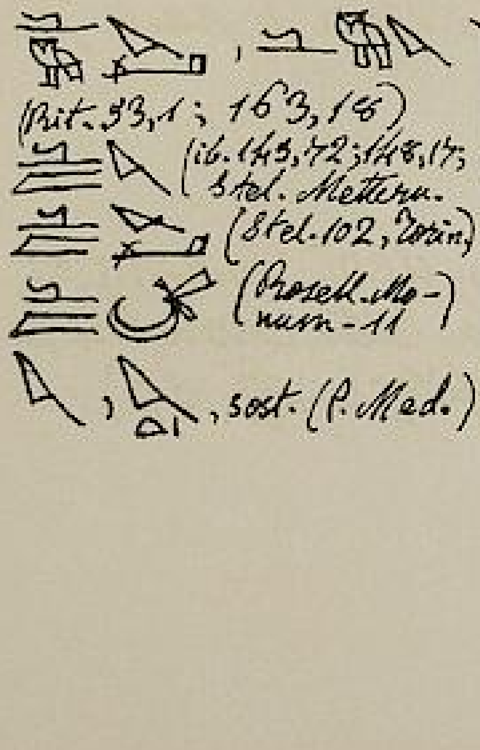
, defen (D. Baugesch. 13, 17), Var. di  tfn.

, defen (D. K. T. 98, 99), Var. di  tfn.

, defrer, V.  tfrr.

, defed (Inscr. Teta, 78) (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 12) bava, schiuma. — V.  df.

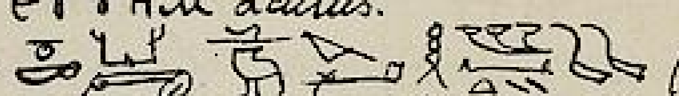
 (Harr.) (Insc. Unas, 201) defdef, V.  tftf.

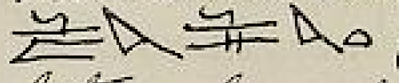
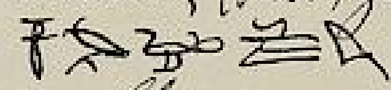
 (Rit. 33, 1; 163, 14) (ib. 143, 72; 148, 17; Stel. Mettern.) (Stel. 102, Torin.) (Prozell. Monum. 11) sost. (P. Med.) dem, tagliare, troncare, massacrare, immolare, trafiggere colla punta della spada, colpire, distruggere

דמה, דמם, distruggere, rovinare, tagliare; passivo נדם; הֻדִּים far tagliare; דְּמָה distruzione, rovina; דֳּמִי taglio, recidimento. — הֻדַּם distruggere; צמת tagliare, troncare, distruggere.

2) — Essere tagliente, acuto, aguzzo, affilato, pungente; detto anche delle corna (L.d.T. 18, 78; Rit. 53,1); ed anche delle sofferenze (Rit. 148, 17). — Far tagliente, aguzzare, affilare. — Aguzzamento.

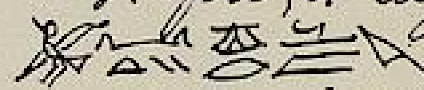
ⲧⲱⲙ (T.) acuere, ⲧⲏⲙ (T., M.) acui, ⲉⲧⲧⲏⲙ acutus.

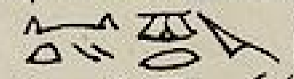
—  (Rit. 53,1), io sono un toro aguzzante le corna; (Pierr.) je suis le taureau tranchant de cornes.

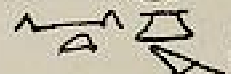
 (ib. 148,72), affilatrice di spada; (Birch) sharp Blade; (Pierr.) glaive frappant;  (ib. 148,17) (Pierr.) souffrance cuisante.

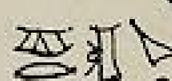
— 3) — L'arma acuta, aguzza, affilata; la spada che taglia; spada in genere.

— Il filo, il taglio della spada.

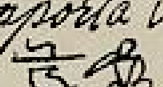


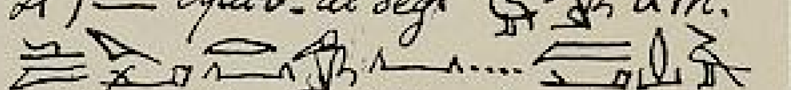
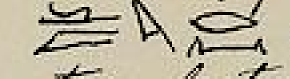
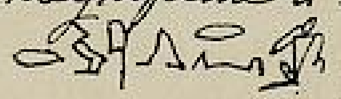
 (P. Med.)

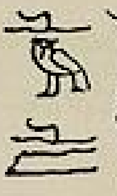
 (Stel. Matt.)

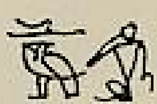
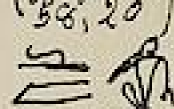
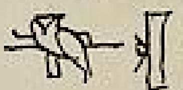
 (P. Med.)

(Brug.) colui opp. uno che tiene il filo della spada, per designare uno che soffre e sopporta il male.

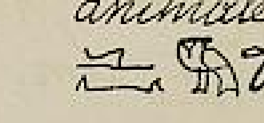
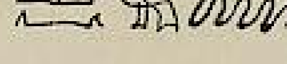
4) — Equiv. al seg.  dm.

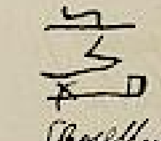
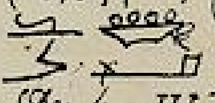
 (Stel. 102, Torino). (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 111) pronunziare il nome di — — — invano (à faux). — Però l'espress.  ha anche il signif. di: notare, distinguere, segnare, glorificare, magnificare il nome; in oppos. a  (V. sotto ruà).

 dem, 1) equiv. al prec. in tutti i suoi signif. 2) — Equiv. al seg..

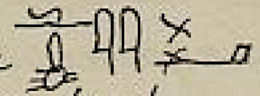
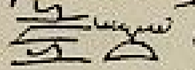
 (Geog. I, 58, 20)   dem, pronunziare nettamente, precisamente; parlar nettamente, parlar con voce acuta, tagliente; parlar chiaro, nettamente, altamente. — Parlare, dire, pronunziare.

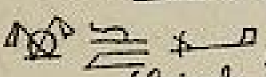
— Si noti l'ebr. דום, דמם, דמה, che esprime appunto il senso opposto: tacere, essere silenzioso, taciturno.

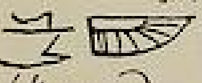
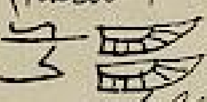
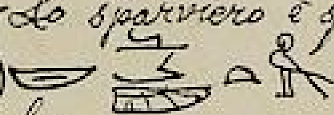
, dem (Goodw., Mél. III, 248), verme, baco, rettile, insetto; animale distruttivo. — Affine con  dnm.

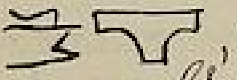
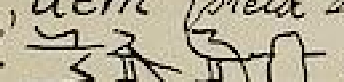
 (Rosell. Mon. 40, 1)  (Denkm. III, 75, 6) dem, stringere, raccogliere, riunire, ammassare, accumulare; prendere, pigliare; — continuare a raccogliere. — Raccogliere e poi mettere da parte; scernere.

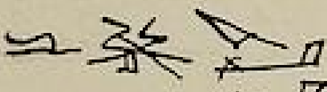
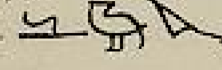
ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲱⲙⲓ, ⲧⲟⲟⲙⲉ, conjungere; אדם coprire, ricoprire, sovraporre, apporre, aggiungere, congiungere, legare, unire; צמם connettere, legare insieme.

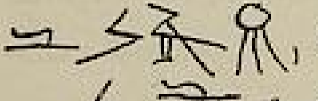
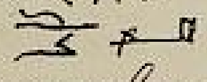
— Affine con  dmàï e con  dmd.

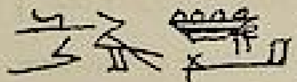
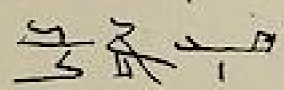
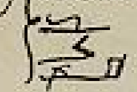
, dem (Ipsamboul), Var. del prec. (Guieysse, Rec. de trav. VIII, 123) coalisé.

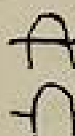
 (Karu.)  dem, g. f., l'ala, le ali. Lo sparviero è spesso chiamato , signore dell'ala.

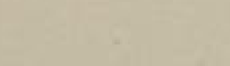
, dem (Stela 46, Torino), V.  dmam.

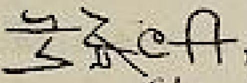
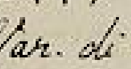
, dema (An. II, 3, 4), equiv. a  dm, all. 1.

, dema (E. 101, 8), deriv. da  dm; ammassamento, accumulamento, ammucchiamento, raccolta (nel l. c., di sangue).

 (Hel. Thotm. III, Bul.)  (Br. Dict.) dema, V.  dm.

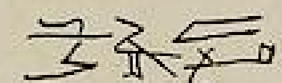
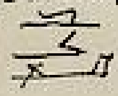
 dema (Aurès, Métrologie Égypt.), specie di misura (di capacità e di peso) per le biade, per l'uva, per frutti e diversi prodotti secchi. Secondo Aurès (l. c.), è la metà del cubo del cubito reale di 7 palmi ($\overset{m}{0,525}$) come capacità, ed equiv. a 160 hen ossia a Litri 72,352; — e come peso a 800 uden d'acqua.

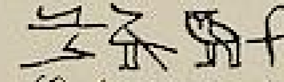
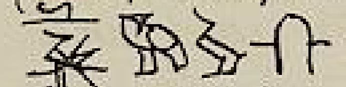
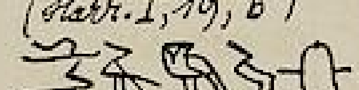
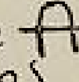
— V.  dnà.

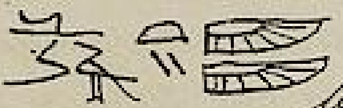
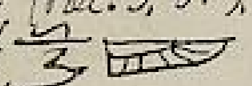
, demau (Rit. 124, 9), Var. di  dm.

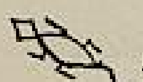
; io parlo distintamente, e dico a lui le parole.

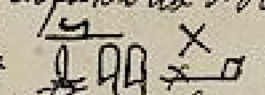
— Oppure equiv. al seg., e allora la frase prec. si può tradurre: io raccolgo e dico a lui le parole.

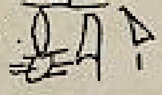
, demam (Denkm. III, 223, c, 7), V.  dm.

 (P. Leid. I, 32, col. 7, l. 14)  (Harr. I, 19, 6)  demam, demamu, deriv. dal prec., letter. raccolta, equivalente a  dmà. 2) — Raccolta, accumulamento di uomini (per es. di cantanti; coro, P. Leida, l. c.).

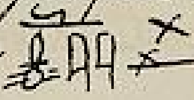
, dema-ti (Rec. 3, 91), freq. duale di  dm; le due ali, le ali.

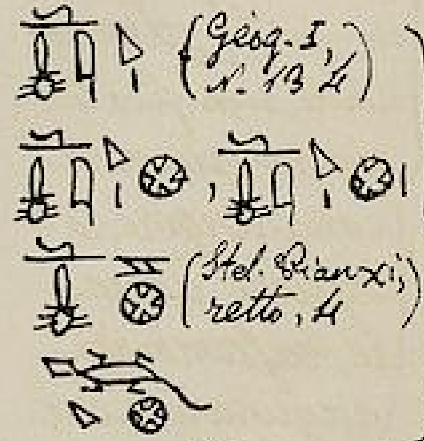
, demà, 1) — (Mar. M. d'H., pl. XVI, 2), lucertola.

2) — (Edfu, Lotta d'Horo) (Brug.), equival. a  dmàï.

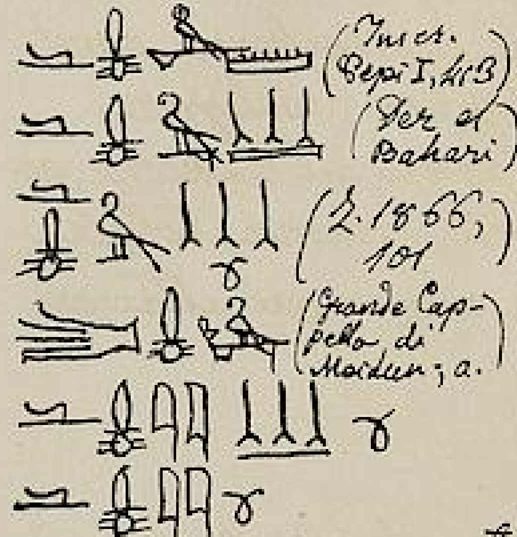
3) — Equiv. al seg.  dmà.

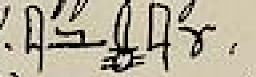
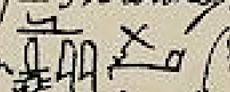
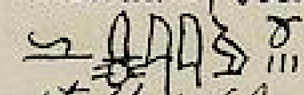
, demà (P. di Berl. I, l. 200), nell'espr.: ,

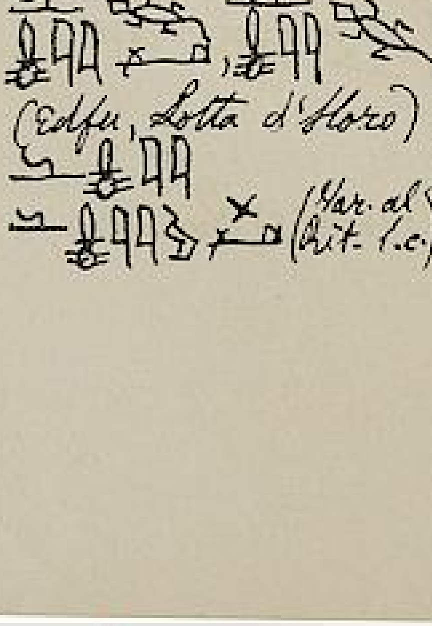
che Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 159) traduce: s'appliquer contre le sol. — Equiv. a  dmàï, all. 1 e 2.

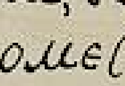

(Géog. I, n. 134)
(Stel. Pianxi, retto, 4)

demà, q. m., luogo abitato, città, villaggio, paese. ⲧⲙⲉ (T.), ⲧⲙⲓ (M.), ⲡ, χώρη, pagus, vicus. Confr. sanscr. dama, grec. δὸμος, lat. domus.


(Inscr. Pepi I, 413)
(Der el Bahari)
(Z. 1866, 101)
(Grande Cappella di Meidum; a.)

demà, demàï, il color roſso-scuro, la stoffa roſso-scura. — Stoffa in genere. V. . 2) — In conneſs. con  (V.), significa: sacco, veste avente la forma di un sacco. ⲧⲱⲙⲉ, ⲧⲱⲱⲙⲉ, ⲧⲟⲟⲙⲉ, crumena, marsupia, vestimentum, stragulum.  (Rit. 102, 4) plur. stoffe; (Pierr.) les aliments.

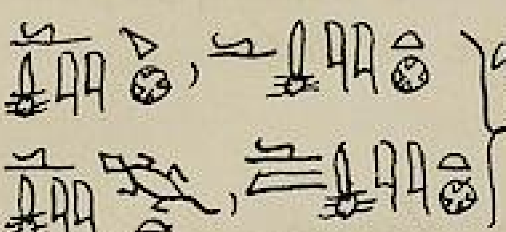

(Rit. 99, 27.)
(Edfu, Lotta d'Horo)
(Var. al Rit. l. c.)

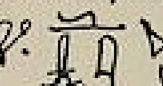
demàï, demàïu, affine con  dm e con ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲱⲙⲓ (M.), ⲧⲟⲟⲙⲉ (T.), conjungere, conjungere se, adhaerere; signif.: eſser legato, incatenato con qualche cosa (צמם connettere, legare insieme), sospendere, appendere, attaccare, adattare, applicare, aggiungere, annettere, congiungere, aderire, connettere. — (Chab.) rinchiudere. — Ed i paſsivi.

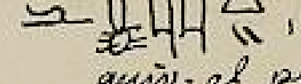
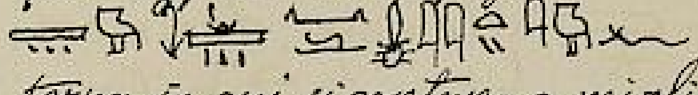
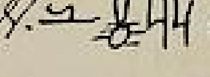
2) — Anche in senso traslato: stabilire, destinare (una persona), שום; — (Devéria, Le P. Judic. de Turin, 100, 101; Masp. P. di Berl. I, l. 85) applicare una pena, conferire una dignità, un privilegio, aggiudicare a qualcuno ciò che gli è dovuto (costrutto con , P. di Berl. l. c.).

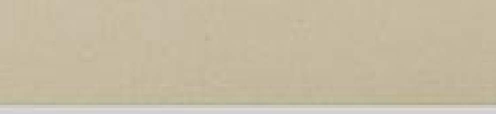
3) — Il 3° gruppo (Nav. M. d'Horus, pl. XVI, 2) signif. lucertola.

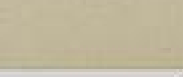
4) — Lo steſso gruppo (D. E. T. I, 4, 2) è equiv. al seg.

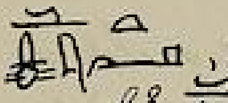


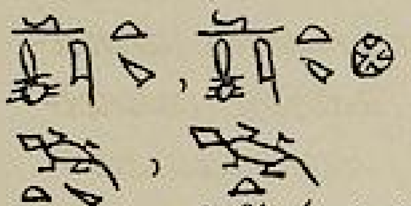
demàï, demà-it, V.  dmà.

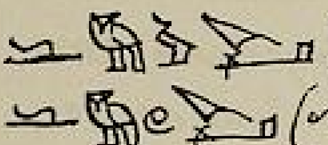
, demàïti (Rit. 89, 2), equiv. al prec. nell'espreſs. , terra, in cui si contano a migliaia le città; (Birch) the land with a million of fortreſses in it; (Pierret) terre où des milliers se réuniſsent (V.  dmàï, all. 1).

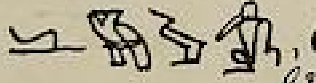

(P. Giudiz. di Torino)
(Abido)

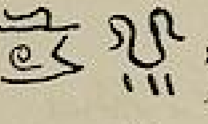
demàu, V.  dmàï.

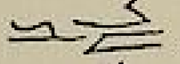

, demà-t (B. di Berl. I, l. 85), V. dmà

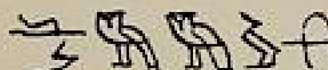

(dep. Ausw. 6; Dict. géo. 1197) demà-t, V. dmà.

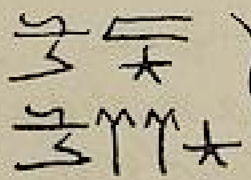

(Sall. IV, 20) (An. II, 3, 4) demu, V. dm.

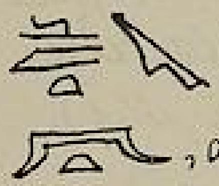

, demu (Sall. IV, 22), V. dm.

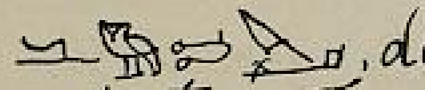

, demu (Canop. 34), V. dmam, all. 2.

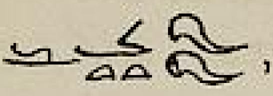

, demm (Karn.), pigliare, prendere. V. dm. Caus. s-demm (ibid.), lasciare o far prendere.

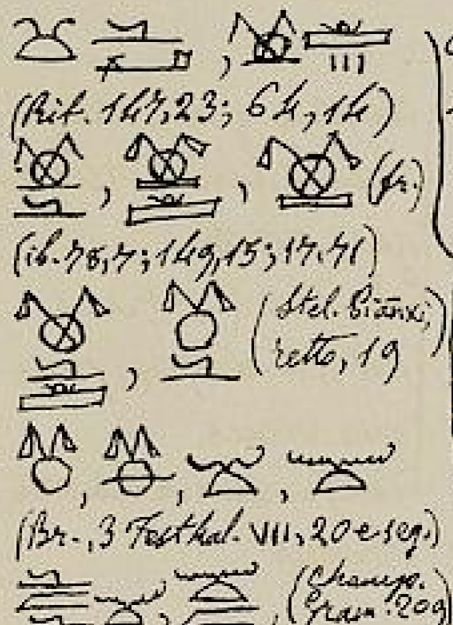

, demmu (P. Harr. I, 19, b. 2), V. dmam.

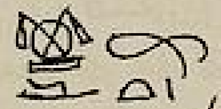

demem, demmem, Var. di tm.

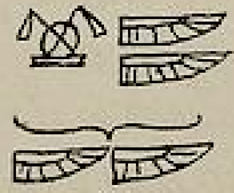

(Karn.), a. (Brug.) dem-t, sost. equiv. a dm.

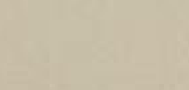

, demet, (Chab.) violento. — Forse equiv. al precedente, ed a dm, all. 1.

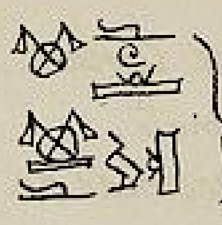
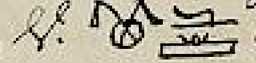

, dem-tt, duale di

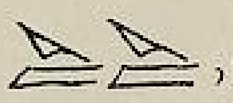
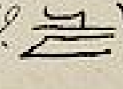

(Rit. 147, 23; 64, 14) (fr.) (ib. 78, 7; 149, 15; 17, 41) (Stel. Bianchi, retto, 19) (Br., 3 Festkal. VII, 20 e seg.) (Champ. Gram. 209) demed, forme deriv. da dm, con simile significato: unire, riunire, congiungere, raccogliere, adunare, raſsembrare, ragunare, accumulare, mettere insieme, attaccare. — sommare, fare la somma. — Riunirsi, raſsembrarsi, annettersi. coalizzarsi, coalizzare. — Unione, aggregato, riunione, accumulamento, somma, totale. צמד, unire, congiungere, attaccare, annettere.

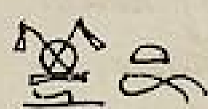
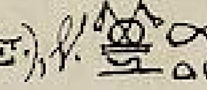

, demed (Br. Rec. I, 99, 1), deriv. dal prec.; presentazione, rappresentazione sommaria, prospetto, confronto, raccolta, sunto, compendio, idea, quadro sinottico. — Rappresentazione chiara, netta, distinta.

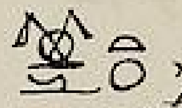

demed (D. Z. T. I, 379; 36, 17), Var. di dm.

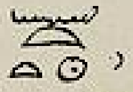

, demdu (Z. 1865, 33), Var. del seg.

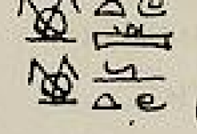
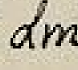
 demdu (Masp., Genr. ép., 60, 64), V.  dmd.

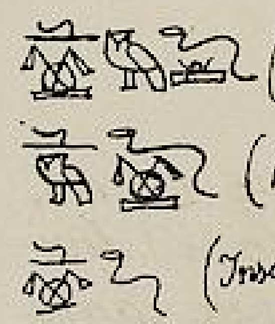
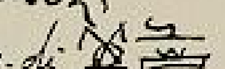
, demdem (D.T.T. I, 48, 2), V.  dm.

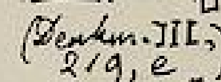
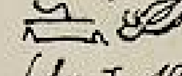
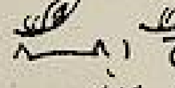
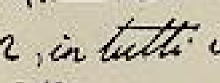
, demed-t (E.), V.  dmd.

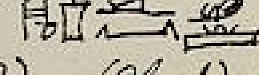
, demed-t (Harr. I, 13,5), specie particolare di anello d'oro fino. Conf. צָמִיד braccialetto, maniglia.

, demed-t (Dict. géo. 303), il tempo, come periodico e come epoca.

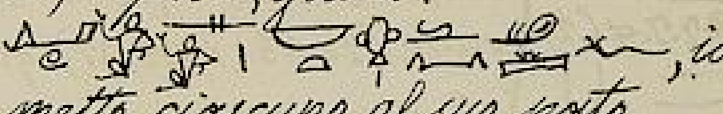
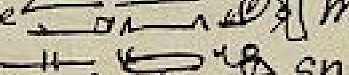
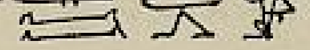
 (Rit. 76,2) (ib. 78,4) demed-tu, forme participiali di  dmd.

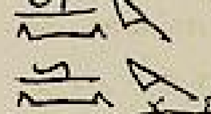
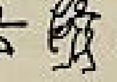
 (Tomb. Tef-àb, Ossiut) (Brug.-Dict.) (Inscr. Pepi I, 693) demez, Var. di  dmd.

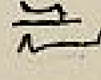
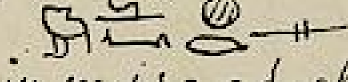
 (Denkm. III, 219, e)  (An. I, 13,2)  den, equiv. ad  e , àdn, in tutti i loro significati (V.); e più freq. 1) — Ascoltare attentamente, origliare, orecchiare, star in ascolto, ascoltare.

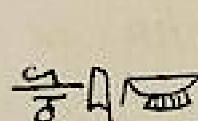
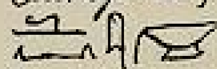
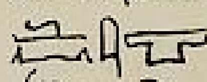
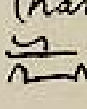
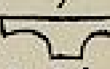
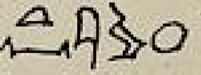
2) — (Chab.) auditore, grado della gerarchia degli impieghi; Onde  scriba auditore.

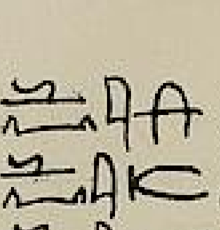
3) — (Chab.) disporre, organizzare, regolare.

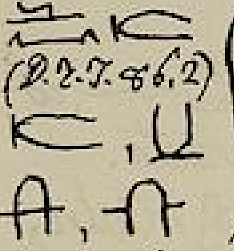
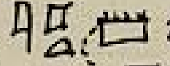
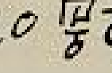
4) — posto, grado. , io metto ciascuno al suo posto. — V. anche  mādn, ed all'art.  snn.

 den, tagliare, amputare, staccare, separare, troncare, recidere, segare, tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare, dividere, spartire, dimezzare, smembrare.
— Divisione, partizione, ecc.
— Equiv. ad  àdt.

, den (Rit. 42,13) nell'espreſs.  m-den-xer-s, in mezzo ad eſsa (?). Nè Birch nè Pierret non traducono questa espreſs..

 (Canop. 2)   (Karn.)  (ib.) denà, paniera, cestello, cesto, cesta, canestro, sporta, corba, טֶנֶא; ϫⲁⲛⲟ (M.; ⲡⲓ) corbis, ϫⲁⲛⲏ (T) arca, corbis.
2) — Piatto di metallo (Karn. Cella di Thotm. III, specificato di ferro), di questa forma .
3) — Var. delle b. e. di  tràu.
4) — L'ultimo è anche equiv. al seg.

 (Rit. 140,15) (ib. 125,10; 125,69) (R. 1869, 134) denà, misura di capacità, per i liquidi e gli aridi.

 (D.2-T.86,2) Secondo Dümichen (Z.1866,13; 1870,42 e 45; 1875,97). questa misura comprendeva mezzo  àpt, cioè mezza epha, ossia 20  hen, cioè circa litri 9,20.

Chabas (Z.1869, 97 e seg.) ritiene che questo dená designi una misura ancor più piccola, cioè litri 0,61 circa. Tanto Dümichen quanto Chabas considerano il dená del tutto diverso dalla misura (che Düm. legge ḥtp e fa equiv. a otto dená). Secondo Aurès (Métrol. égypt.; Rec. de trav. VII, 57 e seg.), il (che egli legge dma, B.) sta al dená ( ) nel seguente rapporto:

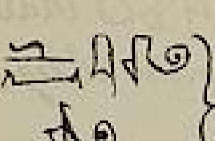
dená $= \frac{1}{2}$ àpt $= \frac{1}{8}$ dma, ed è eguale a litri 9,04 pei liquidi e 9,1125 pei solidi.

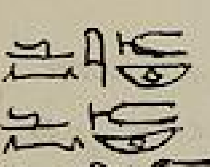
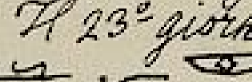
Revillout fa il di litri 72,72 ed equiv. a 4 àpt (1 àpt = 40 hn, ed 1 hn = 5 udn).

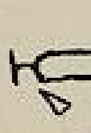
— Brugsch però ritiene tutte queste misure identiche ed equivalenti a 4 àpt = 160 hn = Litri 72,80.

2) — (Rit.125,10,69) equiv. a .

3) — Il sost. corrisp.: parte, porzione, divisione, partizione.

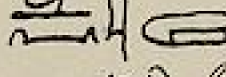
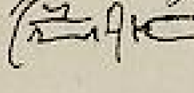
 dená (Z.1869,134), equival. al prec., all. 3.

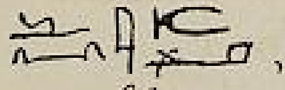
 dená, in conness. col prec., designa il primo e l'ultimo quarto della luna, cioè il 7° ed il 23° giorno del mese lunare. Il 23° giorno è anche chiamato  dená sen, secondo dená (D.2-T.86,2).

, dená, g.m. (D.2-T.79,28), deriv. da dná, all. 3: taglio, ritaglio, parte o pezzo di campo, di terra. — Area, campo.

— Termine, confine.

ⲦⲎⲚⲈ terminus, limes campi, ϫⲛⲟⲟⲩ (S., ⲡⲉ), ϭⲛⲱⲟⲩ (M.), area, ἅλων.

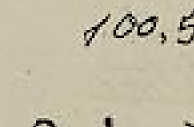
, dená, De Rougé (Chrest. 121) lo fa identico od affine al prec., nel senso di una misura, probabilmente in rapporto colla superficie necessaria per produrre un dená () di frumento.

, dená (Rit.100,5; 125,10), affine con dn (B.), dividere, spartire, dimezzare, tagliare in pezzi, spezzare, scompartire, ripartire, distribuire.

2) — Il sost. corrisp.: B. , all. 3.

3) — Rovinare, distruggere un tutto col dividerlo in parti.

4) — Respingere, scostare, stornare; separare, distinguere (Rit. 100,5); impedito (ib. 125,10).

 dená (Stel. Nentef, Louvre), g.f., argine, diga, terrapieno,

ponte; arginatura di un fiume. ϫⲟⲛ, cavum, alveus fluminis, φάραγξ, vallis, convallis; ϫⲉⲛⲁⲩ, κοιλάδες, cavitates.

, denàanen (Harr. I, 17, b. 4), Var. di dnà.

, denà-ut (Rit. 100, 4) Var. di dnà, all. 4, separare.

, denàs (P. Rhind), V. dns.

(Harr. I, 48, 4) (ib. 29, 12) denà-t, V. dnà.

(Calend. di Med.-Abu) (Z. 1870, 42; 1875, 97) denà-t, V. dnà, all. 1.

, denà-t, V. dnà.

(Bleyf. Et. 142) (An. I, 19, 5) denà-t, V. dnà e .

, denà-t (Br. Mat. pl. IV), V. dnà.

, denà-t (Géogr. I, N. 1266), V. dnà.

denī, den-īt (Edfu), V. dn-t.

, denu (An. V, 7, 5), V. dn.

, denem. Var. di tnm.

, denem (Rit. 163, Lt.), verme immondo, da abborrire. Confr. תַּנִּים mostri marini, serpenti, dragoni. — V. dm.

denem (Rit. 125, 32 e var.) V. tnm.

, denemem (Rec. IV, 90, 2), essere sporco, sucido, sudicio, lordo, sozzo, impuro, turpe. — Sucidume, sudiciume, sporchezza, lordura, sozzura, immondizia. ⲧⲱⲗⲙ (S.) ⲧⲁⲗⲉϥ (B.) ⲑⲱⲗⲉⲃ (M.), inquinare, inquinari, sordescere; ⲡⲓ- sordes, inquinamentum, macula, pollutio. — טָמֵא essere impuro, immondo; contaminarsi: טִמֵּא profanare, contaminare, rendere o dichiarare impuro: טָמֵא immondo, impuro, טֻמְאָה immondizia, impurità, lordura. — טִנֵּף imbrattare, lordare, bruttare, טִנּוּף, טִנֹּפֶת, immondezza, immondizia, lordura.

(P. 1442, Berl.) (Z. 1872, 108) dennu, V. dn.

, dennu (Chab.) fare offerte o libazioni; — e questi sostant. — V. udnnu.

, dennu, Variante delle b. 2. di tnnu.
— Equiv. al prec.
— Equiv. a tn, quantità, ecc.

, dennu, V. tnnu.

, dennu (Stel. etiop. II, 13, Mar.), Var. di dnà.

dennu (Dict. geo. 919), varr. di tnnu; — Onde

(l. c.), Varianti di tnnu.

, , , , , , , , (L. 1873, 1) (An. V, 23, 7; 25, 2) dennu, forme più freq. invece di dn, àdnnu e varianti.

, dennut, g. m. (Sall. I, 7, 3), V. dnt e dnà.

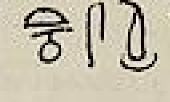
, den(n)nu (Dict. geo. 1112), Var. di dnà.

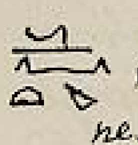
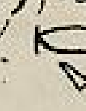
(An. III, 2, 3) (ib. IV, 9, 2) (ib., 14, 7) (Harr. I, 40, 3) denroga, g. m. (Chabas, Mél. II, 132; Masper. Genr. ép. 32), una pianta fruttifera, di cui il frutto ed il midollo ( , ) erano stimati come conserve alimentari (An. IV, 14, 7), ed il cui gusto è comparabile a quello del miele (An. III, 2, 3 e 4). Secondo Maspero, forse è da questa pianta che si estraeva il vino o liquore chiamato tnroku.
— Chab. (l. c.) traduce parterre.

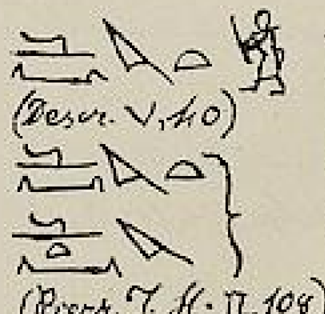
, denes (Rit. 153, 3), probab. sost. equiv. al seg., carico, peso, ecc. , il loro carico è sulla terra; — (Birch) they stretch to earth. — Pierret non traduce questa frase.

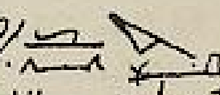
, dens (Rec. IV, 61), Var. delle b. e. del seg..

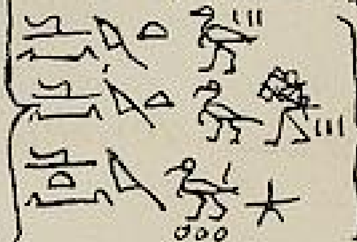
(Sall. II, 9, 9; An. I, 24, 7) (P. Med., verso, 2, 6) (El Kab) (freq.) (P. Harr. I, 15, a, 10) densmen; caricare, aggravare, sovracaricare.
— Ed i passivi.
— Irritare (Masp. genr. épist.).
— Pesare; essere grave, pesante, oneroso, gravoso, molesto, importuno, incomodo.

— Peso, carico, soma, gravità, gravezza; gran peso.
— Nome di un peso speciale.
V.  tns.

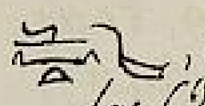
, dent, q.m. (Edfu, Atto di donazione, col. 1), termine, confine.
V.  dnà.

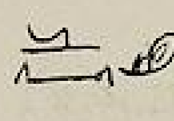
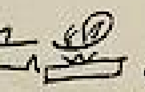

(Descr. V, 40)
(Pierr. T. H. II, 108)

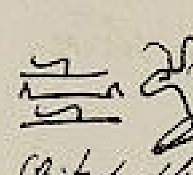
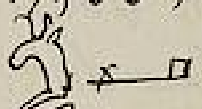
den-t, V.  dn.

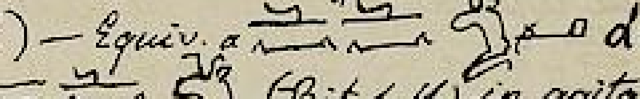
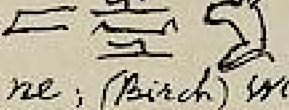
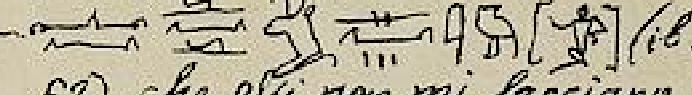


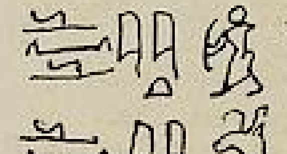
dent-bau (Pierr. l.c.), immolatrice delle anime, designazione della 3ª ora della notte.

, dent (Stela Beka, Torino), Chabas (Trans. 1877, 441) trad.: puro.

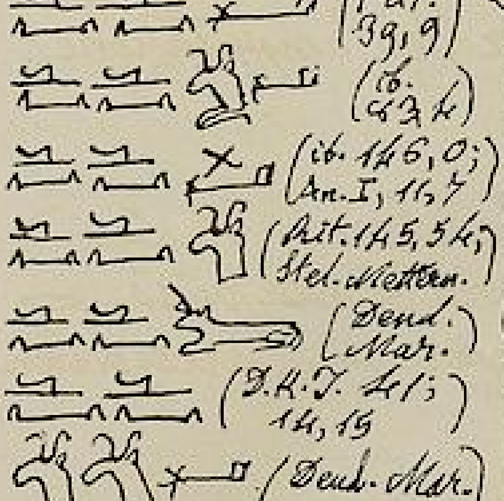
, den-ti, V.  dn.

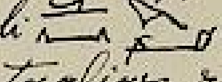
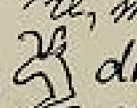
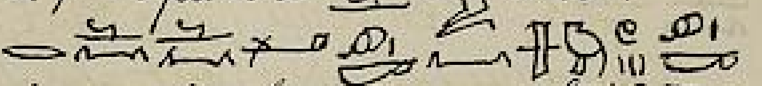

(Rit. 1, 14; 17, 63)

(D.H.T. 24, 3)

dend, staccar con violenza, prorompere, assalire, attaccare, precipitarsi su alcuno a danno di questo. — Danno, pregiudizio, discapito; attacco (Tasch. Sepi I, 473).
— Ciò che capita a qualcuno per caso.
ⲧⲱⲙⲧ (T; B.), ⲧⲱⲙⲛⲧ (T.), occurrere alicui, incidere in aliquem, offendere aliquem, contingere. — Onde il sost. ⲡ-, συνάντημα, occursus, eventus.
2) — Equiv. a  dndn.  (Rit. 1, 14) in agitazione; (Birch) with exultation; (Brug.) in Trübsal; (Pierr.) avec ardeur, avec transport; (Dever.) craintif; (Lefèb.) en chancelant; (Reinisch) cum libertate.
—  (ib. 17, 63), che essi non mi facciano violenza!; (Birch) they do not exult there; (Brug.) nicht wirken sie schädlich ein auf mich; (Pierr.) qu'ils ne sévissent pas contre moi!

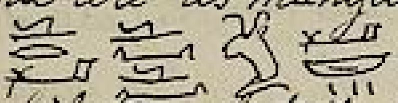


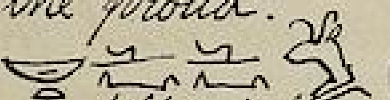
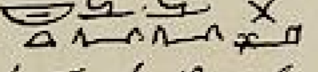
dend-it, sost. equiv. al prec. all. 1.
— Designazione della 10ª ora della notte.

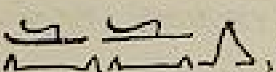
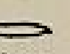

(Rit. 39, 9)
(ib. 43, 4)
(ib. 146, 0; An. I, 11, 7)
(Rit. 145, 54; Stel. Metten.)
(Dend. Mar.)
(D.H.T. 41; 14, 15)
(Dend. Mar.)

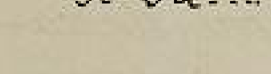
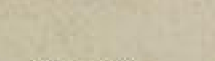
denden, forma raddoppiata di  dn; tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare, amputare, separare, staccare, mozzare.
2) — Equiv. a  dnd.
—  (Rit. 39, 9) essendo mozzato il tuo capo da quelli che sono nel tuo capo; (Birch) elevating thy head to those who belong to thy head;

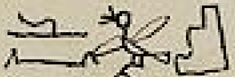
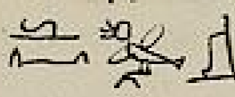
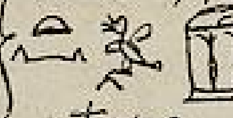
(Pierr.) pour que se précipitent sur ta tête les mangeurs de ta tête.

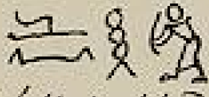
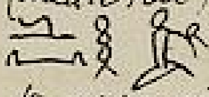
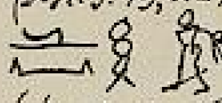
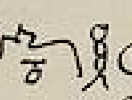
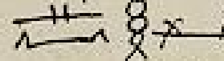
 (ib. 83,4), annichilatore di tutti i malanni, epiteto di Xensu; (Brug.) welcher zurücktreibt alle loſstürmende Widerwärtigkeiten; (Wiedem.) welcher Alles zertreibt, welcher vertreibt alle Widerwärtigkeit; (Masp.) qui anéantit tous les adversaires; (Pierret) dont l'ardeur triomphe de tout; (Birch) the piercer of all the proud.

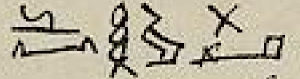
 (ib. 143,54), signora della violenza, nome della 15ª sebex-t (pilone) della campagna di Aanru; (Birch) Lord of Pride; (Pierr.) Seigneur de la terreur. Si noti però che la var.  di Rit. 146,0, è tradotta da Birch the Mistreſs of Exultation e da Pierr. la dame de la terreur; questa espreſsione potrebbe anche tradursi signora dell'amputazione.

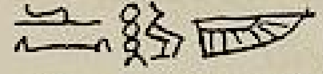
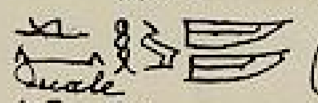
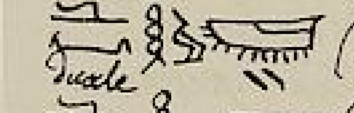
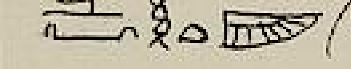
, denden (C, 33, Louvre), prendere una strada (verso...,  ...), irrompere su..., precipitarsi su...

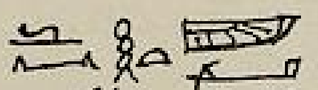
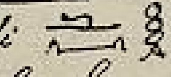
, dendenu (Inscr. Sepi. I, 473) (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) sost. plurale di  dndn, gli attacchi.

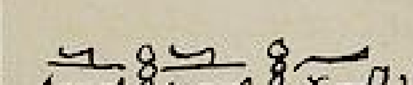
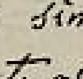
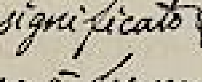
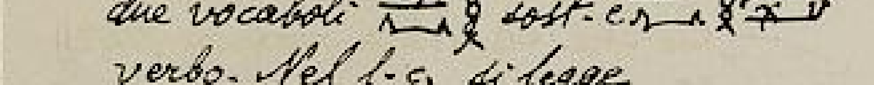
 (Dict. géo. 731)
 (Denkm. III. 84)
denza, Var. di  tnza.

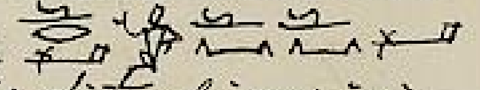
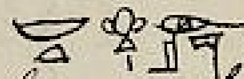

(Med. Abu)

(D. H. T. 15, 22)

(An. II, 5, 4)
deneh, caus. di  nnḥ (V.) e forma analoga a  s-nḥ (V.); serrare insieme, stringere (per es. le braccia, le ali); legare insieme, attaccare.
ϭⲱⲛϩ (M.) ligare, vincire; ϭⲛⲁϩ, ϭⲛⲁⲩϩ vincula.

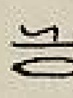
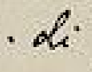
, denehu (An. V, 8,11; 9,1), equiv. al prec.

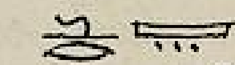
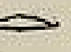
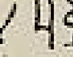
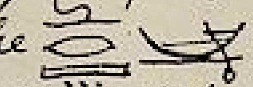
 (Sall. I, 8,1)
 (Rit. 77,2)
 (ib. 163,14; 164,13)
 (An. III, 4,2)
denḥu, denḥui, denḥ-t. ⲧⲏⲛϩ, ⲧⲉⲛϩ, ⲧⲛϩ (T., Π), ala.

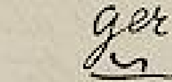
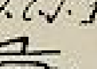
, denḥt (An. III, 4, 2), Var. di  dnḥ (V.), stringere le ali, ecc.

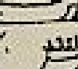
, denḥdenḥ (Rit. 146, 6), forma raddoppiata del prec. dnḥ, con eguale o simile significato (Brug.). — Forse questo gruppo è formato di due vocaboli  sost. e  verbo. Nel l. c. si legge
, che io tradurrei: distrutti sono i vincoli che stringevano le membra

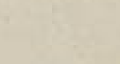
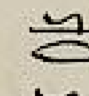
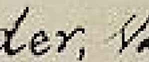
ad Osiride; (Pierr.) je repouſse ou enchaîne les membres pour Osiris. — D'altronde in altri codici si trova la var.  , io distruſsi ogni violenza da Osiride.

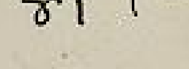
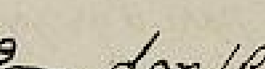
, der (Stela Piānχi, 138; Rit. 82,3). Var. di  dr.

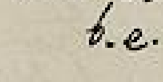
, derita (Stel. Harris; Insc. Unas, 28), battere, toccare la terra, il suolo; costr. con  od , significa: percorrere una strada che mena a..., rendersi a..., viaggiare direttamente a..., andare a..., giungere a.... — Viaggiare, attraversare, percorrere. — Detto anche del viaggio per acqua, nel qual caso è scritto anche  (Inscr. Unas, 30). — Chabas traduce questa frase pigliar terra, approdare. — Gréb. (Hymne à Ammon) respinger la terra.

, der nek (D.T.I. II, 19, 10), cf. dr nkn, sotto  dr.

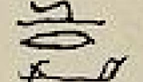
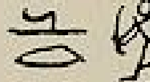
2) — (Stel. Mettern.), Var. di  tr.

 (P. Rhind, 6,2)  (Rosett. l. 2) der, Varianti di  tr.

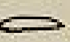
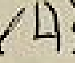
, der (P. Rhind, 4, 1), Var. delle b. e. di  trau.

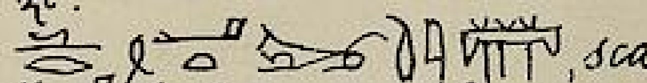
, der, equiv. al copto ϫⲉⲣ, ϫⲟⲣ, ϫⲱⲣ, acuere, acutum eſse; acies, acumen; ϫⲏⲣ acutum dictum, derisio, jocus.

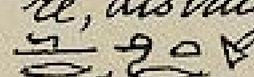
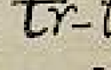
2) — Equiv. al seg..

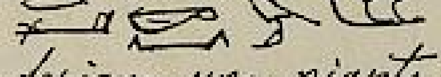
 (Rit. 1,7; 11,2; Sall. I, 8,9)  (Stela A, 93, Louvre) der, battere, battere fortemente, percuotere, picchiare, colpire, abbattere, sfondare, dar contro, dar giù. — Insinuare, introdurre, far entrare colpendo; ficcare, conficcare, fiſsare.

ⲧⲱⲣ infigi, תקע conficcare, sfondare.

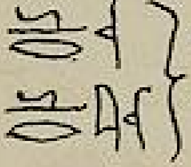
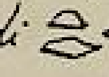
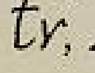
2) — Ributtare, respingere, fugare, scacciare, distruggere; — respingere da se, rigettare (specialmente un male), onde: rimuovere, levar di mezzo un male, guarire una malattia. — Costr. con  od , tener lontano da, liberar qualcuno da un male. דחא, دحر, ributtare, scacciare; הִדִּיחַ cacciar fuori; טרד (ebr. e cald.) scacciare, spingere innanzi.

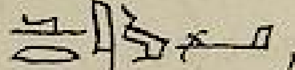
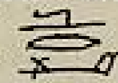
, scacciare, distruggere gli uragani.

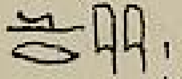
 (Gréb. Hymne à Ammon) respingere la terra; (Brug.) toccare il suolo, il pavimento, il terreno coi piedi, equiv. a  tr-ta.

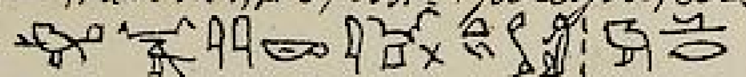
 (P. Med. 7, 11), designa una pianta del colore del χesteb, e che era impiegata al coloramento delle stoffe e ad usi me-

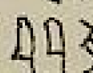
dicinali. — Forse l'indaco? — 3) — I sost. corrisp. a tutti i prec. significati.

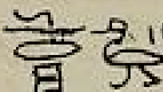
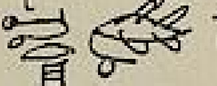
 der, derà, Varr. delle b. e. di  tr,  trà.

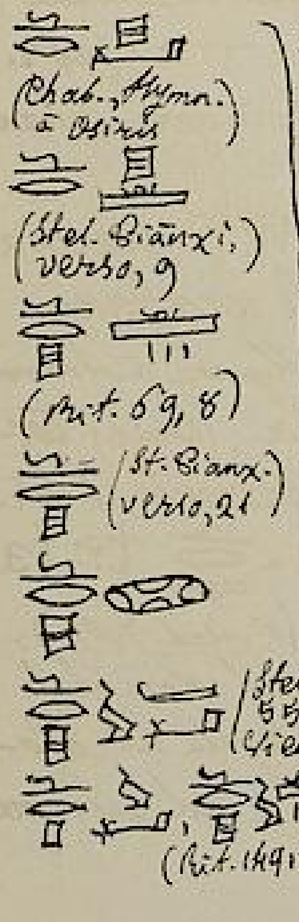
, deràu (Rit. 78, 31). V.  dr.

, derī, aggett. corrisp. al prec. — (Rit. 125, l. 3) sost.: percossa, ecc.



, dai tuoi divini messaggeri, dalle percosse; (Chab.) de tes messagers de destruction (anges de la mort). (Pierr.) de tes émissaires, exécuteurs.

, derp (Rit. 69, 8), Var. di  trp.



(Chab., Hymn. à Osiris)

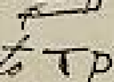
(Stel. Biānxi, verso, 9)

(Rit. 69, 8)

(St. Bianx. verso, 21)

(Stel. 55, Vienn.)

(Rit. 149, 17)

derp, derpu. Il signif. fondam. di questo vocabolo, che non di rado si trova come var. di  dr, corrisp. al copto ⲧⲣⲟⲡ ictus, plaga, ed è: battere, percuotere.

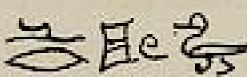
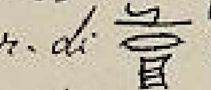
Da questo signif. è derivata una moltitudine di significati affini, fra cui i più frequenti sono:

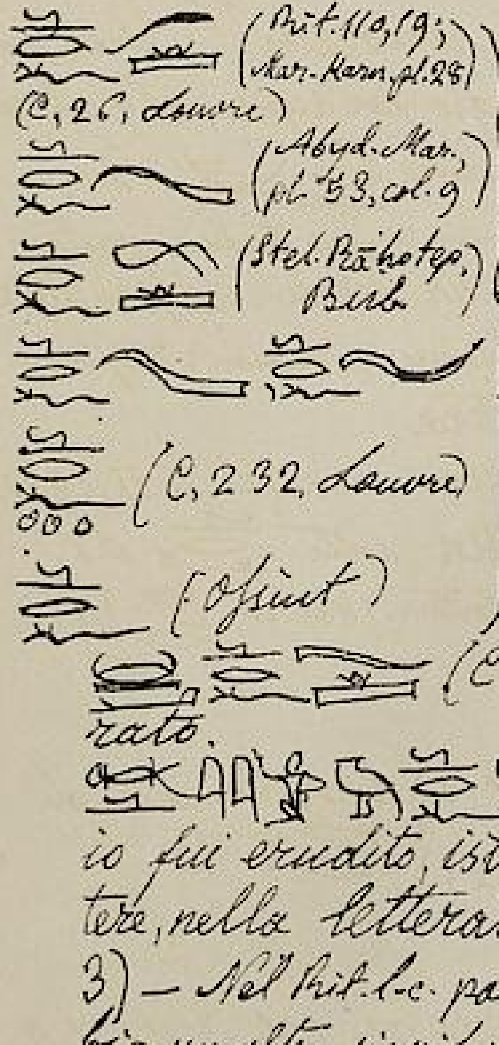
1) — far entrare battendo o percuotendo (una persona od una cosa), portar dentro, accogliere, ricevere.

ⲧⲱⲣⲡ, ⲧⲟⲣⲡ (T.), ⲧⲁⲣⲡ (B.), טרף, rapere, diripere, raptim capere.

2) — Offrire, riempir di offerte, presentar offerte, colmar di doni, riempire, colmare; — provvedere, fornire (di offerte, di cibi, di alimento). — Offerta, cibo, alimento (Rit. ll. cc.).

3) — Fornitore, provveditore, procuratore (C, 68, Louvre).

, derpu (Rit. 36, 9), plur. di  drp.



(Rit. 110, 19; Mar. Karn. pl. 28)

(C, 26, Louvre)

(Abyd. Mar. pl. 33, col. 9)

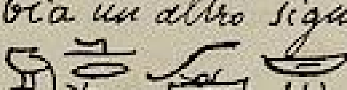
(Stel. Bākhotep, Bul.)

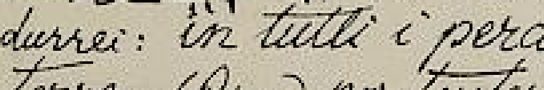
(C, 232, Louvre)

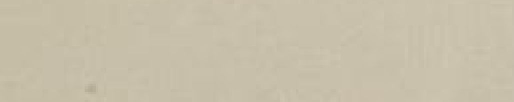
(Osiut)

deref, disegnare, scrivere, dipingere lettere; scrivere, registrare.

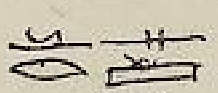
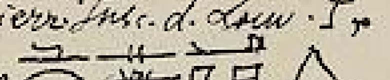
2) — Lettera, lettere dell'alfabeto; scritto, scrittura; letteratura.

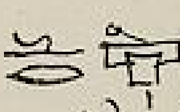
 (C, 26, Louv.) letterato.

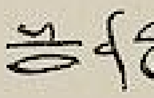
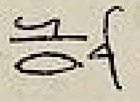
 (Bul. l. c.) io fui erudito, istrutto nelle lettere, nella letteratura.

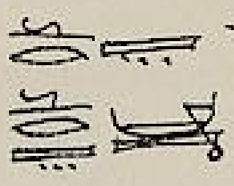
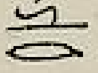
3) — Nel Rit. l. c. pare il gruppo abbia un altro signif.; ivi è l'espress. , che io tradurrei: in tutti i percorsi della terra; (Pierr.) par toutes les cul-

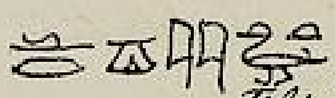
tures usitées sur terre; (Birch) from all his earthly sports:

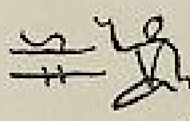
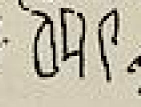
, ders (Pierr. Inscr. d. Louv. I p. 113), nella frase , che Pierr. traduce: effectuer (?) une montée.

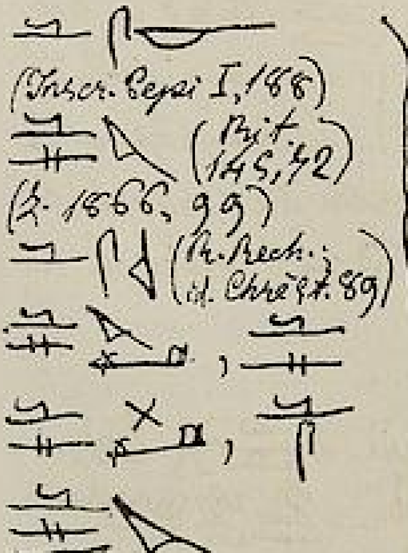
 (?), dersa (?) (P. Harr. I, 20, a, 7); (Birch, Z. 1873, 70) giovane toro, torello.

, der-t, V.  dr.

 der-ta, V. sotto  dr.

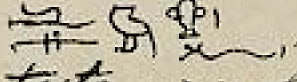
, dergī-t, (E) ϫⲉⲗϫⲟⲩ, vespertilio.

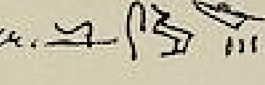
, des (D. T. I, 28, 9). Var. di  tās.

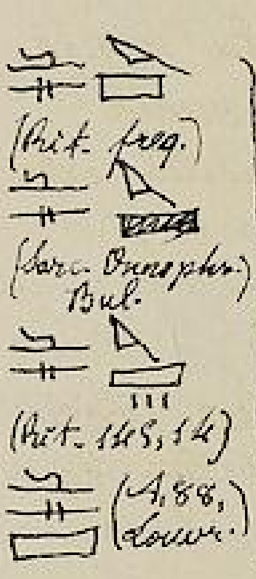


(Inscr. Sepsi I, 188) (Rit. 145, 42) (Z. 1866, 99) (R. Rech. d. Chrest. 89)

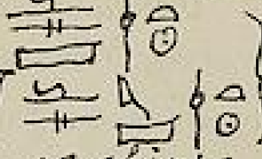
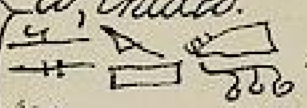
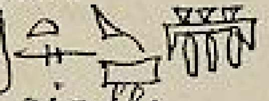
des, signif. fondam. dividere, tagliare, fendere, ecc. in due metà (ϫⲟⲥ, ϫⲉⲥ, ϭⲟⲥ, ϭⲓⲥ, dimidium). — Quindi in generale: dividere, spartire, smembrare, tagliuzzare, tagliare in pezzi; tagliare, troncare, immolare; , troncare, tagliare, recidere.

, tagliato nella sua testa, cioè decapitato.

2) — Il tagliatore, il ferro tagliente; coltello, spada, lama (Rit. l. c.) plur.  (P. Prisse. I, 2).



(Rit. frag.) (Sarc. Onnophr. Bul.) (Rit. 145, 14) (4, 88, Louvr.)

des, una specie di marmo o alabastro (Dict. géo. 899);  marmo od alabastro bianco, chiaro. , marmo scuro. , alabastro giallo.

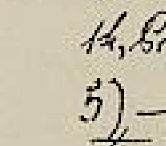
— (Lep. Ben.) flint, selce, quarzo.

2) — La pietra dell'immolazione, della decapitazione; il patibolo, lo scannatoio, il luogo del supplizio; V. mads.

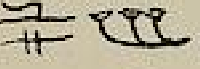
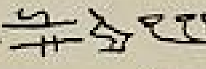
3) — Spada (Rit. 17, 76; 145, 14).

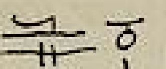
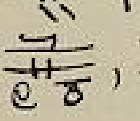
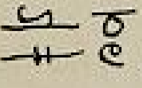
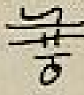
4) — Equiv. al prec. all. 1. (Rit. 39, 8; 84, 1; 130, 8); immolazione (ib. 145, 14, Pierr.; 145, 42).

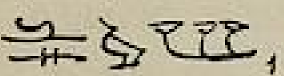
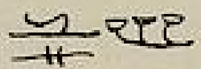
5) — Pietra in generale, marmo; pietra dura; — aggett.: duro. (ib. 28, 6; 108, 3; 111, 2; 125, 50 e 51).

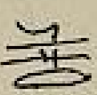
 des (Rit. 99, 32 e 33; 154, 3 e 4), una specie di recipiente, vaso o fiasco, usato come misura per la birra; brocca, mezzina,

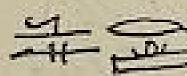
orcio, boccale, fiasco, bottiglia, boccia. — Un recipiente o vaso qualunque (Rit. 58, 5; 122, 4).
2) — Una speciale bevanda, opp. bevanda, bibita in generale (Rit. 99, l. c., 155, 3 e 4).

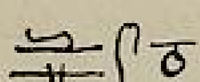
, des, plur.  (An. IV, 9, 2), nome di una pianta; mentastrum? una specie di menta? Confr. דֶּשֶׁא verzura, erbetta, erba tenera.

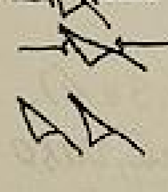
 (Brug. Dict.)
, , (Rit. 122, 4; 58, 5) } desi, desu, V.  ds.

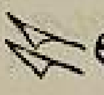
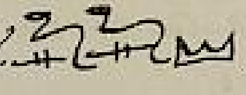
, desu, V.  ds.

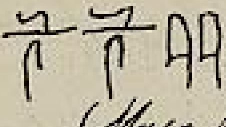
, deser (Denkm. III, 224, 3), Var. di zsr-tt.

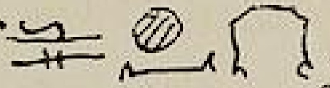
, deser, (Pierr. T. d. L. I, 155). modifier?.

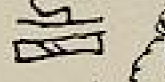
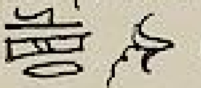
, deses (Rit. 99, 32), Var. di , ds, all. 2.

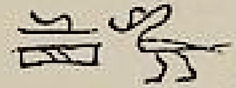
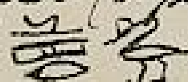
 } desdes (?) (Dict. géo. 1001), forma raddopp. di ds? Confr. dsdsī.

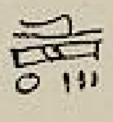
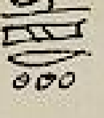
, desdes (?), V.  zszs.

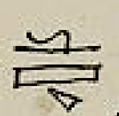
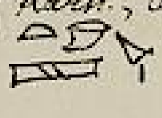
, desdesī (Inscr. Pepi I, 415). (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII), forma raddopp. di ds; dédoublement.

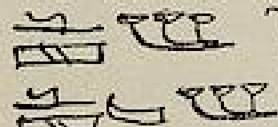
, desexen (Inscr. Pepi I, 170; Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 155), forma caus. di sxn (V.), fare che qualcuno sia rinchiuso fra...

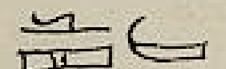
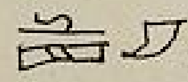
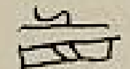
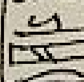
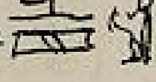
, des' (Dend.), voce di dialetto invece di  ds'r.

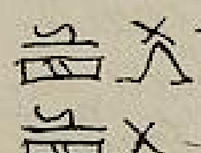
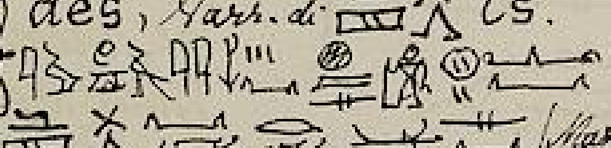
, des' (Apuan), V.  ds'r.

, des', V.  ds'r.

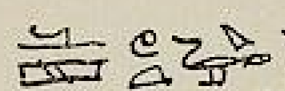
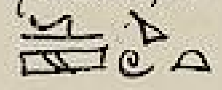
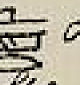
, des' (Karn.; Edf.), var. delle b. e. invece di  tas'.

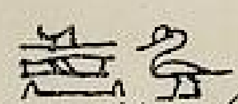
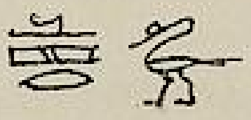
 } des' (P. Med. 20, 1), V. ds'r.

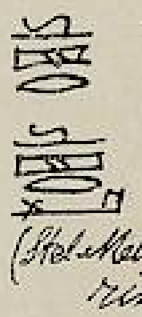
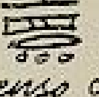
 (freq. in ierat.)
 (Rit. 161, 3, secondo Brug.)
 } des', Varr. di  ds'r in tutti i suoi significati. (Il 2° gruppo fu erroneamente trascritto da Brugsch, bisogna leggere  ds', nome di un dio).

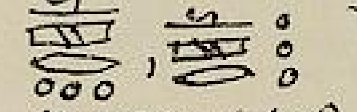
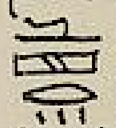
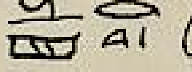
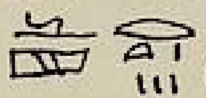
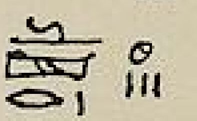
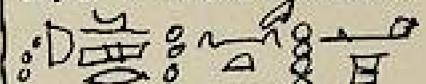
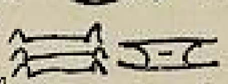
 } des', Varr. di ts.  (Masp.

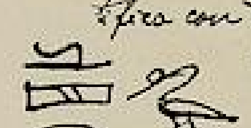
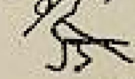
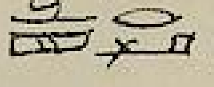
Mél. d'Arch. II, 79) les maîtresses poutres du rebord sont très-grandes; aucune d'elles ne chevauche (litter. ne perce vers) sur l'autre.

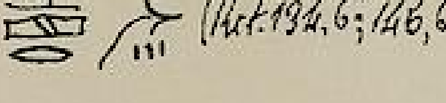
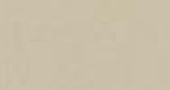

(8. Ebers, I, 19)

des'-ut, equiv. a  dsr in senso cattivo; il rosso in quanto è il colore ed il simbolo di Tifone.
— Abbominio, orrore, abbominazione, esecrazione; — crudeltà; — mostro.
— (Naville, Z. 1874, 7 e 8) impuro.

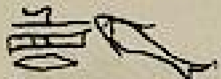
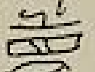
 , desen (Düm. Result. 26, 12; Von Lemm, Ritualbuch, 64) nome di un dio.
— Var. di  dsr.

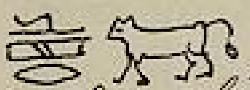

(Stel. Mett.)
des'er (Dict. géo. 966), stupire, sbigottire, sbalordire, render attonito; spaventare, atterrire; — biasimare, rimproverare, sgridare.
ⲑⲣⲓϣⲟ, ⲑⲉⲣⲓϣⲟ (T.), θαμβεῖν, φοβεῖν, obstupefacere, terrefacere, aggravare, increpare, arguere.
2) — Deriv. da  , esser rosso, il color rosso, in senso cattivo, cioè: essere tifonico, abbominevole, orribile, esecrabile, detestabile; terribile, crudele, mostruoso; — abbominio, orrore, esecrazione, abbominazione, terrore, crudeltà, mostruosità, mostro.

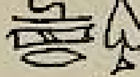
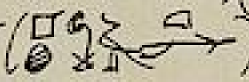

(Rit. 52, 5; 84, 4 e 5)
 (ib. 68, 3; 138, 2; 145, 40, 54)
(ib. 146, 0; 148, 15)
 (ib. 96, 2)
 (99, 5; 102, 4)
 (E)
des'er, rosso, color rosso; esser di color rosso, esser rosso.
— La terra rossa, le sabbie rosse, il deserto.
— Il liquido rosso, cioè il sangue.

 , grano rosso del Nilo, specie di grano, con cui si fabbricava la miglior qualità indigena di birra (hq).
— Confr. ⲧⲉⲣϣ, ⲧⲟⲣϣ (T.), ⲑⲱⲣϣ (M.), rufum, rubicundum esse.
2) — L'ultimo gruppo è tradotto da Stern (E.) ⲑⲉⲣϣ, ⲑⲉⲣⲉϣ, granum, semen lini.
3) — Equiv. al prec., all. 2, sost.
— Layard (Nineveh and its remains, II, ch. 3, note) identifica con שָׁשַׁר minio, sinopia.

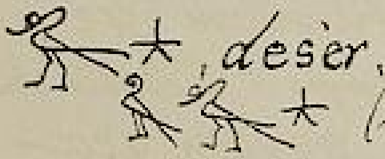
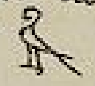

(Rit. freq.)

des'er, nome di un uccello, forse l'airone (Rit. 31, 9).
2) — Più freq. equiv. al prec., all. 1., esser rosso, il color rosso. (Rit. 17, 40; 144, 7; 149, 13).
3) — Equiv. a  , all. 2.

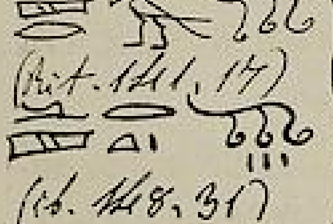

(Brugsch. Dict. 246; Unas, 430)
 (Rit. 134, 6; 146, 60)
des'er, letter. il liquido rosso, cioè il sangue.

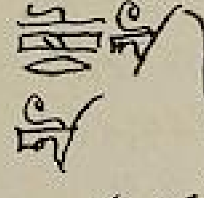
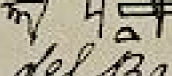
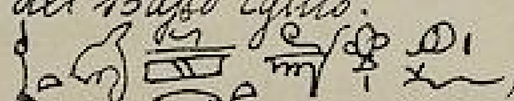
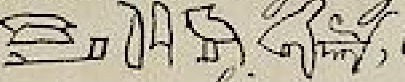
, deser, il pesce rosso.
2) — (Nav. Myth. d'H. 22, 32), equivalente a  dsr, all. 2.

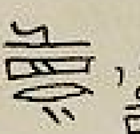
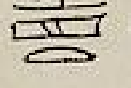
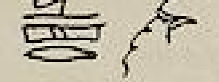
, deser (Tomb. Gurnah), il vitello rosso.
— Confr. דִּישׁוֹן genere di capra selvatica, daina, damma; camoscio.

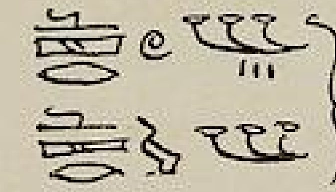
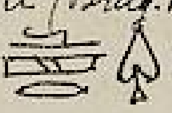
, deser (Rec. IV, 8, 46), albero rosso, arbusto o frutice rosso, pianta incensifera di cattiva qualità. Il suo legno era impiegato nella costruzione di casse e del tavolato () di un carro.

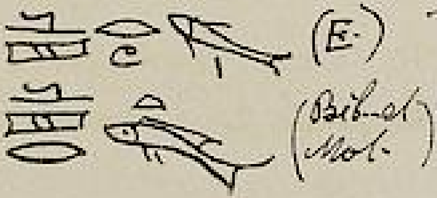
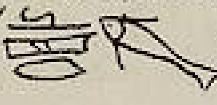
, deser, nel nome del pianeta (V. sotto  hr).

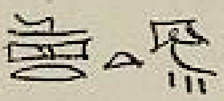
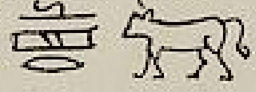
 deser, i capelli rossi; il pelo rosso; rosso di pelo o di capelli.
(Rit. 141, 17)
(ib. 148, 31)

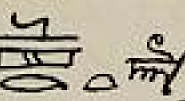
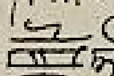
 deser, la corona rossa, la corona del Basso Egitto, il simbolo del dominio sull'Egitto Inferiore, la corona dei re del Basso Egitto; chiamata anche nt (V.).
 (L. 1867, 62) (Lep. Ben.) re del Basso Egitto.
, la corona bianca e la corona rossa sono sul suo capo, cioè egli è re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto.
, coronato colla corona bianca e la corona rossa, cioè coronato re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto.

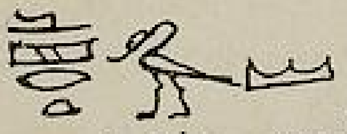
, deseri, equiv. a  ed a  dsr.

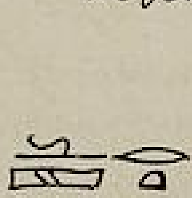
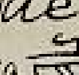
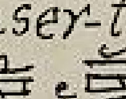
 deseru (Brug. Rec. I, 103, 4), V.  dsr.

 (E.) (Bib.-d. Mol.) deseru, deser-t, V.  dsr.

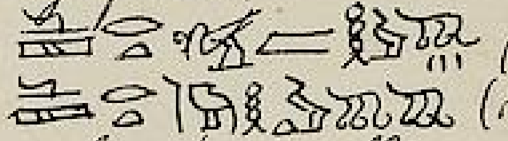
, deser-t-u (Rit. 69, 8), plur. di  dsr.

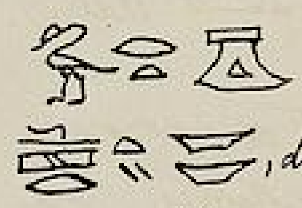
, deser-t (Rit. 129, 12; Géog. I, N. 392), V.  dsr.

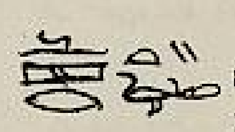
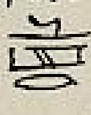
 deser-t, la terra o regione rossa, il deserto, attributo a Tifone (Calend. Sallier, 27 Athyr), il quale era rosso (Plut. De Isid. et de Osir. 22; Diodor. I, 88).

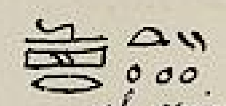
 (Rit. 145, 56; 146, p) (ib. 124, 3; Stel. Mettern; Golen. p. 4) deser-t, equiv. a  e  dsr, in tutti i loro

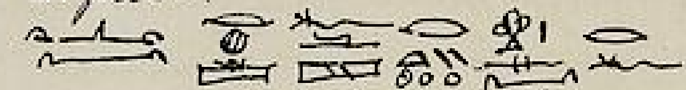
significati.

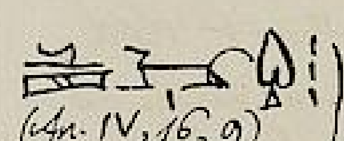
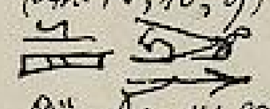

(Rit. 145, 51) (id. 146, p) roſsa di capelli.

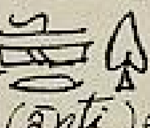

, duale deser-t, deser-ti, s. f. (Z. 1873, 29), pignatta, pentola, caldaia di color roſso o di terra roſsa.

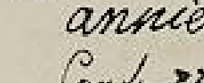

, deser-ti, sost. equivalente a  dsr, all. 2.

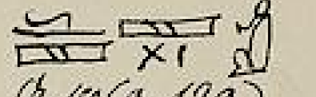
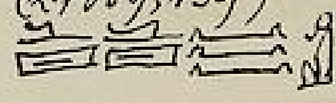

, deser-ti (Rit. 42, 14), equiv. al prec.:

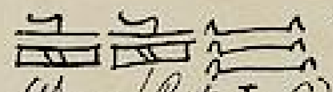
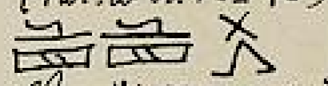

, egli non conosce l'orrore del loro volto contro di lui; (Pierr.) on ne connaît pas le sang qui est en elles; (Birch) the redneſs of their faces is unknown to him.

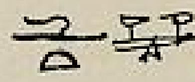
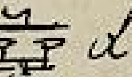

(An. IV, 16, 9)

(Düm. Rec. IV, 86; 88, 24)

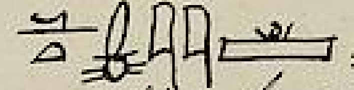
desel, Varianti di  dsr. L'incenso (ānti) che se ne estraeva era di color nero e di neſsun valore (Düm. l. c.).

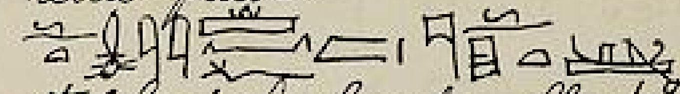

, desès (Dend.), ? – Forse annientare, annichilare, od i passivi. Confr.
(V. sotto ds.

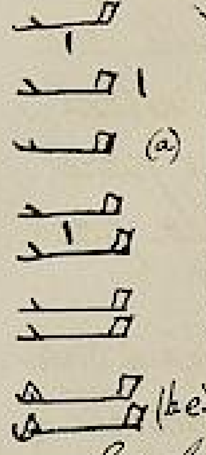

(Z. 1869, 139)

desès', desdès', in conneſs. col seg.; V. tsts'.

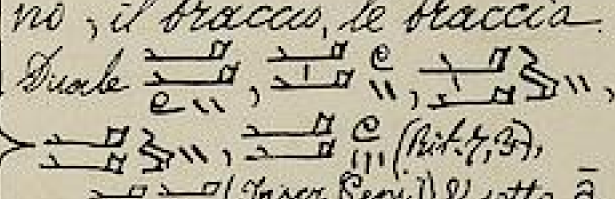
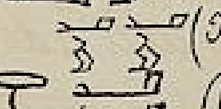
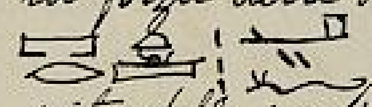

(Var. al Rit. I, 6)

(Rec. IV, 15; 88 e 89)
desdès', V. e , tsts'. – Il 1° nel l. c. equiv. al prec.

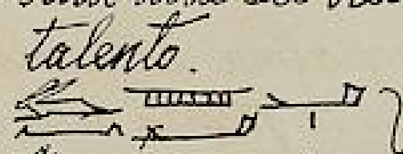

, de-t (Med. Ab.), V.  d.


, dotmāī (Rit. 137, 2), nella frase:


, stabilendogli il posto nella divina barca; (Birch) he has approached the place of the divine keel; (Pierr.) il a rejoint la barque divine.


(a) (b.c.)

dod, ⲧⲟⲧ manus, la mano, il braccio, le braccia. Duale 
(Rit. 7, 3), 
(Inscr. Pepi I). V. sotto ā. 727 (Chab. Voy. 271) lett. la porta delle braccia, cioè la forza delle braccia (V. ro-dd, col seg.) 
(Leps. Ausw. IX) l'uscita delle sue braccia, cioè il suo talento.


(Rit. 153, 8; Sharpe e Bonom., IV, D), letter. aprire la mano od il braccio di qualcuno, signif. rendergli il potere

di agire.

stender la mano, le mani

, egli stende le sue mani sulla sua figlia.

, lotta a pugni, mischia, baruffa. V. sotto XY.

la mano di Orione (sh), parte di questa costellazione.

(V. anche mā) (Rav. di Abyd.) 1) N̄TOT, N̄TOOT, in manum, a manu, a, ab; prepos. equival. m-du (V.). 2)– dalla parte di..., dal lato di:..

(P. Abbott) dal lato (o dalla parte) di mezzodì.

3)– possibile, lecito, permesso, in potere.

(P. Rhind, 12, 6 e 7) in loco manus, ad latus.

(Rit. 17, 91) 1)– gı-TOT, statim, subito, tout de suite, sur le champ, à l'instant.

2)– Dalla parte, alla parte.

, alla parte settentrionale dell'adito.

(Rit. l.c.), (Pap. di Pietroburgo), dalla (mia, tua, ecc.) parte; (Liebl., Aeg. Denkm. 32) Wegen (meiner, deiner, ecc.) Lage, per la (mia, tua, ecc.) posizione.

la palma della mano opp. la punta delle dita.

, e varr. (V. sotto ro).

(opp. ) ..., xer-dod-n...

(Erman, Z. 1882, 167) sotto la guardia, la custodia di...

(l.c. 174), appartenere, spettare alla custodia di...

du-dod (...), V. all'art. du.

– 2)– Membro, parte del corpo in generale (Rit. 7, 3; Stel. Metter.); plurale (Rit. l.c.) le membra.

–Il corpo, il busto.

3)– (Rec. I, 68, 4) Il colpo, il tratto, nel giuoco; ciò che anche da noi si chiama la mano.

4)– Articolo, punto, capo, numero (nell'enumerazione) (Sall. III, 3; Z. 1868, 38; Med.-Abu).

5)– Pezzo, parte, porzione di una cosa misurata, specialm. di una città o terra misurata (L. Ausw. 12, 4).

V. col. prec. all. 2.

6)– , significano anche possibilità, nella posizione o disposizione di stato (An. I, 23, ult.; 24, 1).

7)– Questi stessi gruppi si trovano pure come equiv. a dod.

8)– e sono anche omofoni col equiv. a du e dudu.

(Calend. di Edfu) = (Sallier IV, 6, 5). V. art. du.

, dod (An. III, 6, 7; IV, 16, 3), g. m., la mano od il braccio del carro, analogo all'ebr. יד, plur. ידות, assi o perni delle ruote, la sala delle carrozze, dei carri.

, dod (Stela C, 49, Louvre), braccialetto, anello del braccio, fibbia o fermaglio da braccio.
ⲦⲰⲦⲈ (?), plur. ⲦⲰⲰⲦⲈ, fimbria, brachiale, armilla, monile.

dod (comp. dudu, V.), il frutto dell'albero dd.

, dod, V. al fonetico d.

, dod, Var. di dd.
2) — (Tomba di Ti, N. 38), equivalente a d.
3) — (Rit. 113, 5; 127, 9) equiv. al seg.: (Rit. 78, 34) letter. dalle mani, signif. da (loro).

, dod (Rit. 42, 11), la mano; le mani; duale (ib. 113, 4).

, ded (An. III, 3, 7; 2, 5), il pomo, il melo, ϪⲒϪⲒ (M.), ὀπώρα, fructus autumnalis, pomus; ⲦⲒⲦ mandragola.
— V. dd op. dudu.

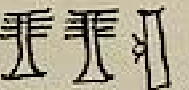
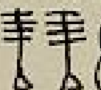
, ded, g. f., pometo, orto piantato di pomi, di meli.

(L. Ausw. 16, 6) (Rit. freq.) (Dend.) dạd, g. m., nome di una colonna con quattro verghe o sbarre trasversali, il simbolo e l'emblema della stabilità (confr. dd); — amuleto di legno rivestito di metallo prezioso.

(Br.-Mat. 42) (id.) (Denk. Ausw. l. c.) (Dend.) (Med. Ab.) s-ḥā dad, alzare, erigere il dad, l'erezione del dad, una cerimonia che era compiuta nella città di Busiris ai 30 del mese Chojak.
2) — Rappresenta simbolicamente il dio Osiride, onde il gruppo
dạd-ta-ui, avente il mistico significato di Osiride in mezzo alle sue sorelle Iside e Nephty (Birch, Z. 1877, 32).
3) — Il segno è anche equivalente a dd:
ānx-dạd-ūas. V. sotto ānx.
, nome della piramide di Teta (VI din.).
4) — Nella grande iscrizione della piramide di Pepi I si trova il segno in principio di molti capitoli, immediatamente dopo la rubrica iniziale; cosicchè l'espress. si potrebbe tradurre, in connes. coll'all. prec.: a dirsi perpetuamente.

, dạd (Rit. 1, 4), nome di un dio;

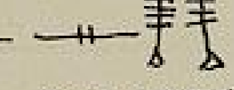
in connes. col prec. all. 3 e col seg., all. 1, 2, 3, 4: lo Stabile, l'Eterno; la personificazione e deificazione della Stabilità, Perpetuità, eternità; — lo stato di stabilità perfetta, divina.

 (Rosett. 1. 5)  (Rit. 101, 5; 142, 26; 154, 2) (Bon. Sarc., 16, 25) dḁd, durare, essere in permanenza, essere durevole, continuare ad essere, continuare, sussistere, durare perpetuamente.

2) — Perpetuare, render perpetuo, stabilire, confermare, firmare, διαμένω (Rosett.).

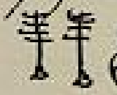
3) — Perpetuità, stabilità, durata, continuità della vita.

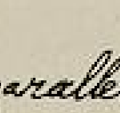
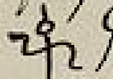
4) — Durevole, perpetuo, stabile, eterno.

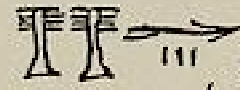
—  s-dḁd (Rit. 15, 47), forma caus. col signif. dell'all. 2; — ed anche perpetuarsi (Pierr. T. d. L. 72 e seg.).

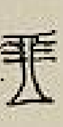
— 5) — ⲦⲀⲀⲦⲈ, extendere, expandere, spandersi, dilatarsi, stendersi, distendersi.

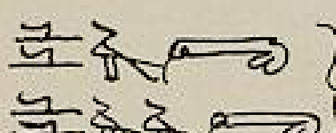
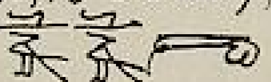
6) — Erigere, alzare, rizzare, — ed i passivi (Bon. l. c.).

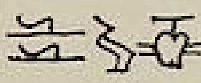
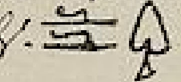
7) — Il 2° è anche equivalente a  ddu.

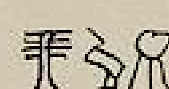
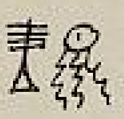
, dḁd (B. H. T. 55), equiv. al preced., all. 5; spandersi, dilatarsi, detto del raggiare della luce; freq. in parallel. con  psd, con  hz e verbi affini (B. H. T. 53). ⲦⲀⲀⲦⲈ, splendere, splendor, lux.

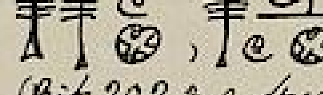
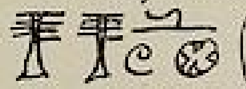
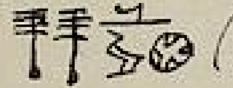
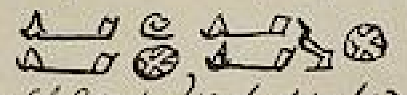
, dḁd (P. Harr. I, 46, 9), nome di un pezzo speciale della colonna egizia.

2) — Equiv. a  dd, all. 1.

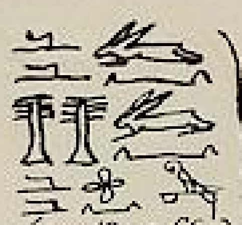
 ded, dedaa (Rit. 125, 18 e var.), V.  dada.

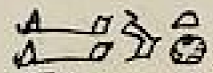
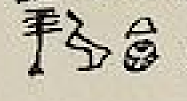
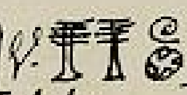
, dedu (An. IV, 16, 2), sidro, vino di pomi (V.  dd).

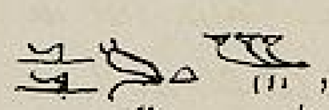
, dḁdu, V.  dd.

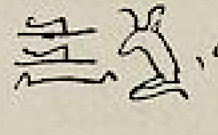
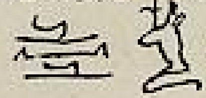
 (Rit. 20, 2, 3 e freq.; 57, 4; 142, 19)  (ib. 15, 10; 1, 4; fr.)  (ib. 18, 10 e freq.)  (ib. 38, 4; 52, 4; 57, 4; 70, 1; 78, 1, 26, 34) dḁdu, la città Tattu del IX Nòmo, la Mendes dei tempi posteriori (Z. 1871, 81). — Località mistica del regno dei morti; ne erano capi Osiride, Nephty ed il loro figlio Horo.

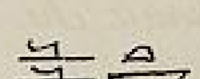
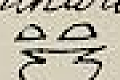
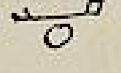
, dḁdui (Pierr. T. H. I, 24), Var. di dd.

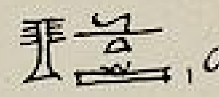
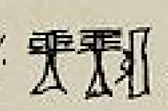
 (Inscr. Rep. 1,669) dadun, nome di un dio.

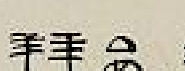
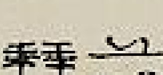
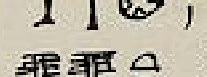
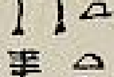
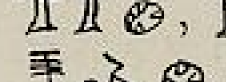
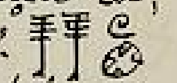
, dadu-t (Rit. 153,3)  (165,4; 82,4) V. , ddu.

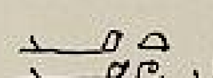
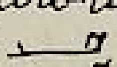
, dedem-t (Masp. Genr. ép. 44) nome di una pianta commestibile.

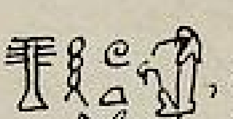
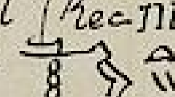
, deden (Rit. 1,14), invece di  dnd.

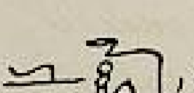
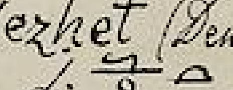
, ded-t (Leps. Ausw. 51), דוד, pignatta, pentola, caldaia, paiuolo. V.  tt.
— Altri lo fanno equiv. a  dd.

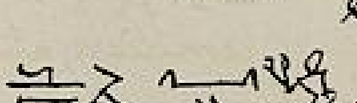
, dad-t, sost. di  dd.

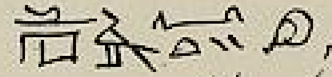
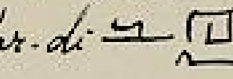
, , (Rit. 179,5; 128,2) , , (L. 1841, 87)  (Rit. 1,5) dad-t, dad-tu, V.  ddu.

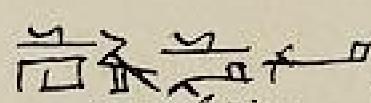
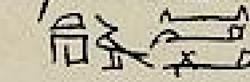
, dod-tu (Rit. 14,2), le mani. V.  dd.

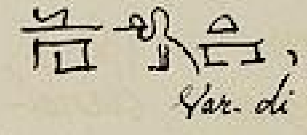
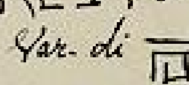
, dedhut (Rec. III, 55,4), il dio Thot, Var. di  dhuti.

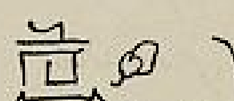
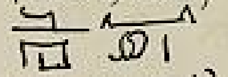
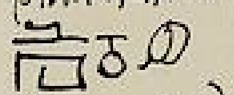
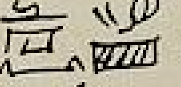
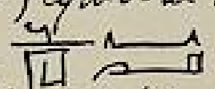
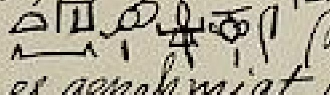
, dezhet (Denkm. III, 31,a,6), Var. di  dht.

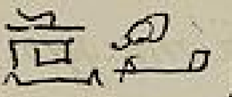
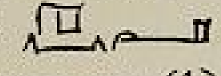
, dehani (P. Rhind 9,10), rendere omaggio, prestar omaggio, lodare, dar lodi, encomiare, salutare; ed i sost. corrisp. הדהלה lode, encomio.

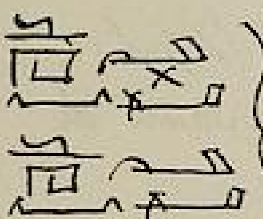
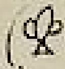
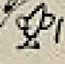
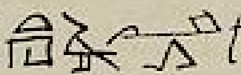
, dehanti (Rit. 163,9), Var. di  dhn.

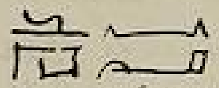
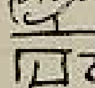
, dehad (L'Orb. 18,10), conferire un titolo; Variante di  than.

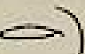
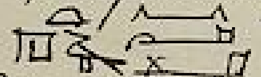
, dehem-t (Edfu), pilone. Var. di  mht-t.

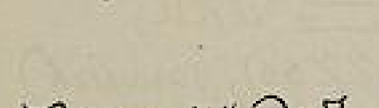
 (Tomb. Gatna)  (An. N, 4,4)  (Rec. N, 58) dehen, q. f., la parte anteriore della testa, la fronte; ⲧⲉϩⲛⲓ, ⲧⲉϩⲛⲉ (T.), frons.
2) — La parte anteriore di una nave, la prora.
3) — Frequentemente detto di una fortezza, propr. la fronte, la testa, il capo, a cagione della posizione sporgente di questa costruzione. — La facciata, il dinanzi di una città — e di un edifizio (Rit. 163,9).
4) — Fronte, cima, vertice, sommità, in generale.
5) — (An. l. c.) equiv. a  dhni.
6) — (Rec. l. c.) equiv. al seg.
7) — Equiv. a  dhn.
 (B. H. T. 55), (Brugsch) es genehmigt ihr Wille (zu....., ....), aggradisce al suo cuore di.....

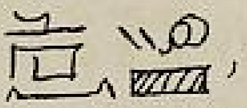
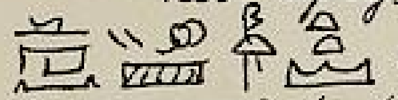
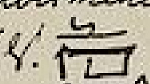
, dehen (Rit. 17,4), in connessione col prec., all. 1, toccare colla fronte, toccare; (Brugsch) forma caus. di  avvicinarsi, e affine al copto ⲦϨⲚⲞ (?), ⲐⲚⲞ, admovere. — Incontrare, incontro (Rit. l. c.). — Equiv. al seg.

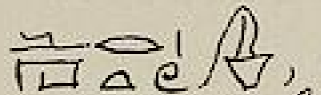
 dehen (Rit. 111, 1 e 2), in affinità col prec., essere in contatto con..., trovare un appoggio su, sostenersi su, innalzarsi, ergersi su (). — Sostenere, appoggiare, innalzare, fondare su... (...). {שׁע onde {נשׁע toccare, posarsi, appoggiarsi. — Nel Rit. l. c. è vari. di  tha. Confr. ib. 108, 1.

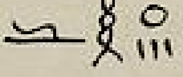
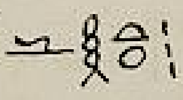
 (Abyd; Z. 1876, 95)
 (C, 123; Louvre)

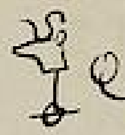
dehen (costr. con ), innalzare, esaltare, promuovere (con partecipazione per iscritto) a...: per es. ad un grado; elevare al grado di..., conferire il titolo di.... V.  than. 2) — Prescrivere, ordinare, commettere; assegnare, dedicare, designare.

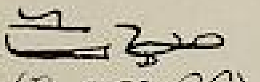
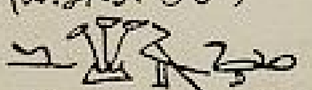
, deheni (Harr. I, 75, 9), Var. del prec. — (Eisenlhor, Trans. 1872, 364) designato, probabilmente con atto di scrittura.

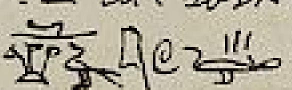
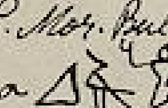
, deheni (Stela di Londra), nell'espressione:  che Masp. (Rec. de trav. II, 110, 112) traduce: la cima d'Occidente, od anche semplicemente la Cima, la Fronte; designa propriamente una montagna funeraria, e probabilmente, come l'indica il suo nome (V.  dhn), il vertice, in forma di piramide naturale, che domina la Valle dei re, Deir el Bahari e Drah Abul Neggah.

, dehro-tu (Chald.) טנור fornace, fornello.

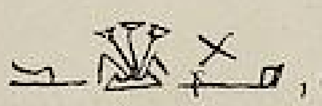
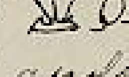
, deḥ, V.  dḥt.

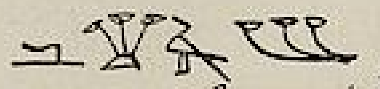
, deḥ, opp. ḥt (? V.), b. e., collo, gola, trachea.

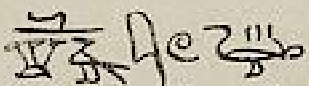
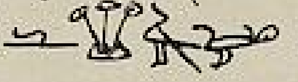
 (B. H. T. 66)
 (Denkm. VI, 115, 27)

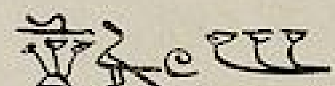
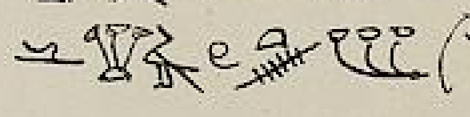
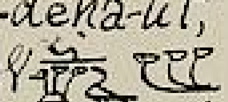
deḥ, deḥa, esser basso, umile, inferiore, vile, abbattuto, costernato, mesto, triste, afflitto. — Ed i sost. corrisp.; onde il plur.  (P. Mor. Bul. 8, 4). — In B. H. T. 66 in oppos. a  qa. דחה, דכא, abbassare, umiliare, atterrare, fiaccare, abbattere, opprimere;

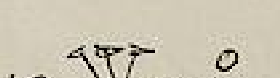
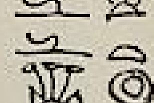
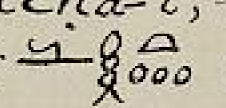
— ed i passivi; דַּכָּא contrizione; — דַּכָּא, דַּכָּה, דַּךְ, דַּךְ, afflitto, misero, oppresso, contrito, abbietto, fiacco, umile; חַת rotto, costernato, חִתַּת costernazione.

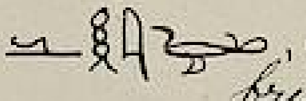
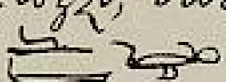
, deḥa (Burt. L3; 27 e 28), forma caus. di  ḥa, dietro, indietro; signif.: andar indietro, far andar indietro, far ritornare; — incagliare, sconcertare, frustrare.

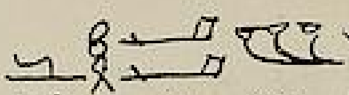
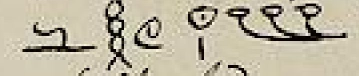
, deḥa (Ramesseum). paglia, stelo, fuscello portato dal vento.
ⲧⲟϩ (M.), ⲧⲱϩ (T.), π, palea, pabulum, fœnum.

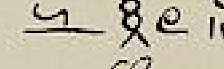
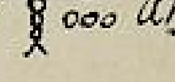
, deḥaau (P. Mor. di Bul. 8,7), plur. di  dḥa.

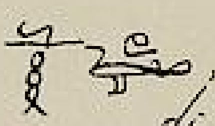
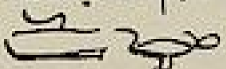
 (Harn.)
 (Sall. III, 4,6)
deḥau, deḥa-ut, 

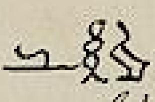

 (D.H.T. 34)
deḥa-t, variante di  dḥt.

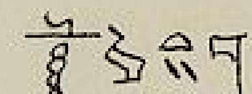
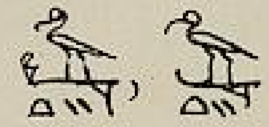
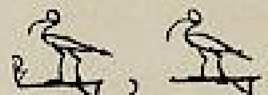
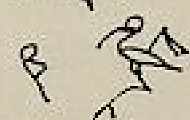
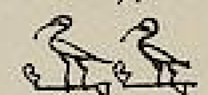
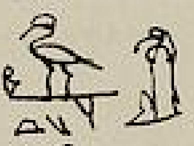
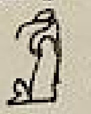
, deḥa, (Chab.) aspro, brutale, rozzo, burbero.
— Probab. var. di  dḥ.

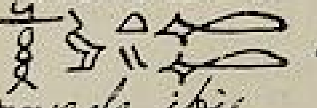

(P. Med. 4, 4)

(Chab.)
deḥāā, deḥu. (Brugsch) nome di una pianta medicinale. (Chab.) una specie di grano o frutto, di cui si faceva uso nelle preparazioni medicinali. Ne era importato dall'estero.

, deḥu (An. V, 17,7); (Brugsch) piombo, var. di  dḥt. (Chab.) equiv. al prec..

, deḥu (B.H.T. 66), variante di  dḥ.

, deḥu (Goodw. Z. 1874, 38), l'uccello ibis.
Conf. ⲦⲒϨⲒ grus.






(D.H.T., II, 35, e, 6)

 (freq.)

deḥu-ti, letter. il doppio ibis (V. il prec.); il dio Thot, il patrono degli scribi e dei letterati, quale inventore della scrittura. — Era Thot che al tribunale infernale di Osiride, proclamava il risultato della psicostasia del defunto e dichiarava questo mā-χru (V. Rit. 125, quadro e fog.). — Scritto anche  il doppio grande ibis.

— Molti nomi propri sono formati col nome di questo dio, per es.:

, , Thotmes, nome di quattro faraoni della XVII e della XVIII dinastia del 1º figlio di Thotmes IV e di un figlio di Amenofi III (successore di Thotmes IV).

, Thot-m-ḥeb, nome di un regio scriba.

Si trova pure Thot come nome proprio di un individuo qualunque.

, deḥūaz (Z. 1868, 72), Var. delle b. e. del prec.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 315), invece di dbḥ (V.) pregare.

, deḥer. pelle, cuoio, pergamena. V. dḥrȧ.
— (Stern, E.) animal quoddam pingue.

(E.) deḥer, timore, paura, tema, ambascia, angoscia, ansietà, affanno, pena, orrore, raccapriccio, terrore, spavento, tremito.
ⲑⲣⲟⲓ (T.) pavere, horrescere.
cald. דחל temere, aver spavento, esser spaventato; spaventare; דחיל da temersi, terribile.
2) — ⲧϩⲟ, ⲑⲟ, malum, pejorem fieri; putredo.
3) — (E.) morbus cutis.

, deḥerȧ, Var. di dḥr.
(Harr. I, 19, b), scarpe o sandali di cuoio.

, deḥerert (Roug. Edf. 49), pianta.

, deḥer-t (E.), V. dḥr.

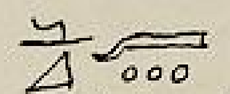
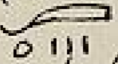
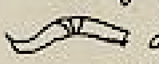
(E.) deḥer-t, equival. a dḥr.

, (Rev. Stat.; L. Met. 102) (Harr. I, 21, b, 11; 40, b) , (Leps. Metall. l. c.) deḥet, deḥeti, ⲧⲁϩⲧ, ⲧⲁⲧϩ (M., ⲦⲒ), ⲧⲁϩⲧ (B., ⲦⲒ), plumbum, μόλυβδος, piombo.

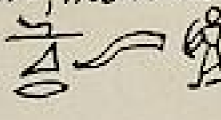
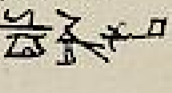
, deḥdeḥ (Inscr. Pepi I, 302), pendere, penzolare:
(l. c.), mammelle pendenti (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).

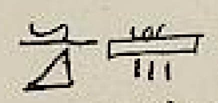
, deḥdeḥ (Nav. M. d'H. 11, 15) ⲧⲉϩⲧⲱϩ mixtum esse; detto del cibo delle oche: cibo mescolato, triturato, tagliuzzato, (?).
— V. dxdx.

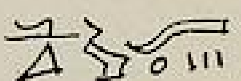
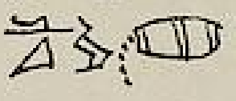
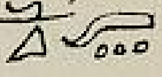
, deḥez-t (opp. dzḥ-t ?) (Denkm. III, 31, a, b), Var. di dḥt.

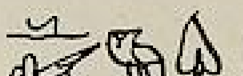
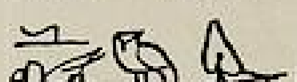

(Rit. 140, 15)

(Cofand. dikkd.-abu; Leyd. P. I, 345)


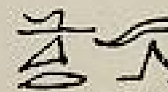
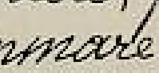
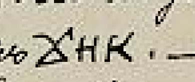
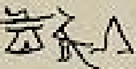
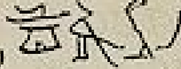
deq, il frutto, il prodotto commestibile e nutriente di un albero o di una pianta; frutto, prodotto del suolo; i frutti del campo; — grani (Masp. Z. 1879, 54). Confr. ⲦⲰϬⲈ, ⲦⲞϪⲒ, planta; דגן frumento, pane.

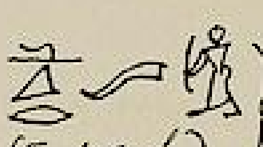
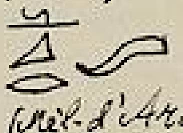
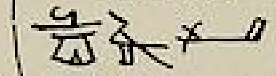
2) — Massa molle, massa coerente, compatta; mucchio, cumulo, ammasso, grumo, pasta. ⲦⲀϬ (M., T.), βῶλος, massa (mellis, ficuum, manducabilis, etc.). Confr.  dqr,  dq̥a.

 , deq (Rit. 112, 2). ? Forse equiv. al prec.; pasta, midolle? (Lefeb. e Pierr.) offerte.

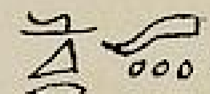
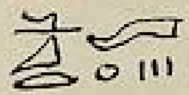
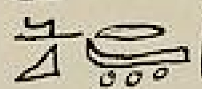
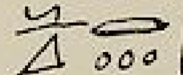
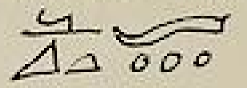
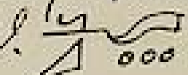
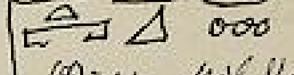


dequ (Abyd.), forme plurali di  dq.

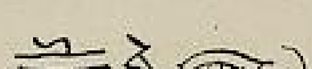
 (P. T. H. I, 23)
 (Z. 1881, 27)
degem, l'ulivo.

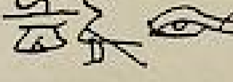
 , deger (P. di Berl. I, 162). (Brug.) ϪⲰⲔ, ϪⲀⲔ, ϪⲈⲔ, absolvere, perficere, finire, transigere, consummare; passivo ϪⲎⲔ. — Consumare in, passare in. (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fattitivo di  qrà,  qrr, ed equiv. a , , dq̥a (?); andar errando, fuggirsene. (Goodw. Records of the Past) to beseech.

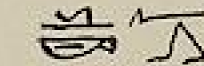

(E, 109, 4)

(Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 152)
deger, (Brug.) in conness. col prec.; دجل, coprire. — Identico od affine con  dq̥a (?). — (Masp., Mél. l.c.) piantare.

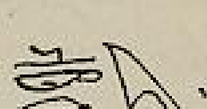
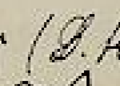
— Il 2° è anche equiv. al seg.

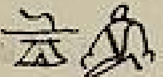
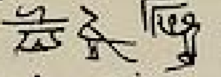
 (D. H. T. II, 10)
 (P. di Berl. I, 182)
 (Lep. Auszw. Tav. 12, col. 14)
 (Mél. d'Arch. I, 65; Liebl. Dict. N. 407)

deger, deq-t, V.  dq.  (Pierr., Mél. d'Arch. l.c.) la ferme, letter.: il deposito dei frutti, dei prodotti della terra.

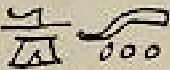
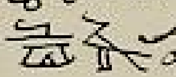

(D. H. T. 74)

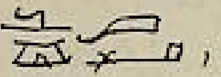
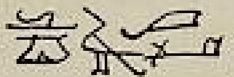
(S. E. T. II, 41, 5)
deka, Varianti delle b. e. invece di  dq̥a.

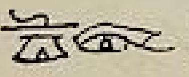
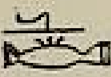
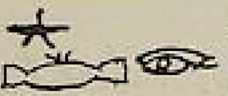
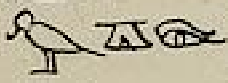
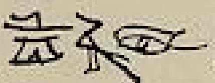
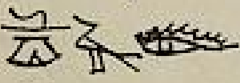
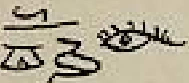
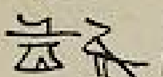
 , deken (P. Harr. I, 8, 9; Birch. Z. 1873, 36), Var. di tkn, avvicinarsi, ecc.

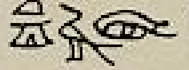
 , deker (D. H. T. 110, col. 1). Var. di  tqr.

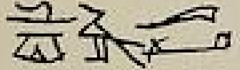
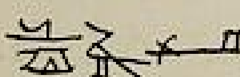
 , deg̥ (P. di Berl. 3, l. 4). Maspero lo fa affine a  dg̥a, e traduce: nascondersi coricandosi a terra, se tapir.

 , deg̥ (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 152). V.  dg̥a.

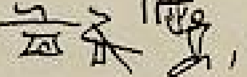
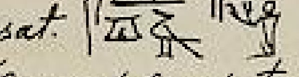
 , deg̥, V.  dg̥a.

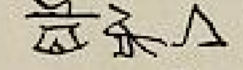
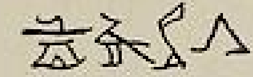
 (Dend.)
 (Sarc. Vienn.)
 (Sarc. 41, Bul.)
 (S. I. P. II, 31, 6)
 (Sall. II, 4, 2)
 (Rit. 13, 4; 90, 2)
 (ib. 112, 3)
 (ib. 13, 24)

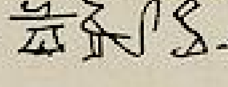
deg̥, deg̥a, vedere, guardare, osservare, contemplare, mirare, considerare, — guatare, dare un'occhiata, riguardare, rimirare, fissar l'occhio o lo sguardo su.... V.  tg̥a.

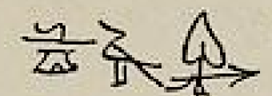
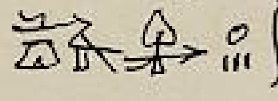



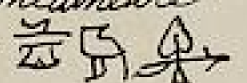
deg̥a (P. Harr. I, 7. 1, 5 e 12), ⲧⲉϭⲓ, ⲧⲉϭⲉ, ⲧⲓϭⲉ (T.), ⲧⲱϫ, ⲧⲱϫⲓ (M.), piantare, fare una piantagione. 2) — Coprire, ricoprire; coprire, rivestire (d'oro, Harr. I, 7, 1 e 5); guarnire, ornare, fregiare di.... ⲧⲱϭⲉ, ⲧⲱⲱϭⲉ, ⲧⲱϭⲓ, adnectere, adjungere, agglutinare, cohaerere, affigere; — plantare, inserere; — pinsere, coquere panem: Peyron ⲧⲏϭ. — ⲧⲟϭⲉ ornare.

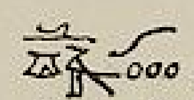
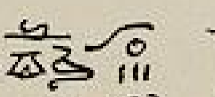
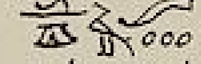
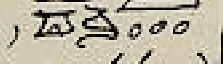
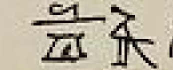
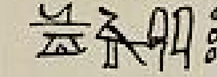
 , tg̥a, equiv. al prec. all. 2; coprire, nascondere; nascondersi. — Raro radicale della frequente forma causat.  s-dg̥a (V.). — (Bouriant, Rec. de trav., VIII, 171) essere nascosto, esser difficile a trovare (Prisse V, 10).

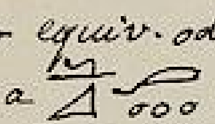



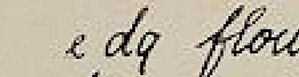
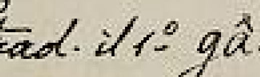
deg̥a (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fuggirsene, andar errando. — Equiv. a  dg̥as.

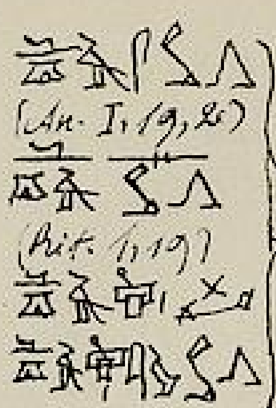
deg̥a (E.), erroneamente scritto invece di  dg̥m (V.).

 ,  (Rit. 83, 2; 100, 6)
 ,  (ib. 140, the 15; 144, 29; Harr. I, 8, 3 e 4)
 (Journ. As. 1883, 16)
 (Chab. Mél. 1873, 126)

deg̥a; deg̥aī, il midollo, pasta, conserva di frutte, — equiv. od affine a  dq. Però al Rit. 140, 14 e 15 sono citati l'uno dopo l'altro i due vocaboli dg̥a e dq, il che parrebbe dimostrare che essi designano due cose diverse. — Birch trad. dg̥a conserve e dq flour; — Pierr. trad. il 1° gâteaux ed il 2° grains.

 , deg̥aau, V. .

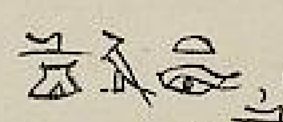
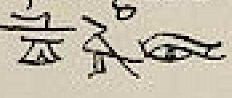
, deg̥am (E.), Variante di dqm.

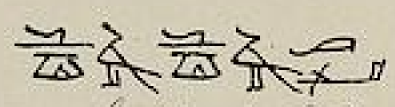

(An. I, 19, 20) (Rit. 1, 19)
deg̥as, deg̥asa, deg̥asāāu, far dei passi, camminare, marciare, procedere, premere col piede una via; passare, passare su, andare al passo; calpestare; — avanzare.

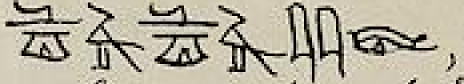
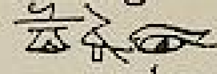
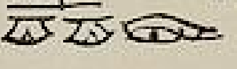
2) — (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fuggirsene, andar errando.

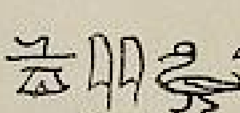
3) — Passo, traccia, orma, pedata, pesta, vestigio; — cammino, marcia.

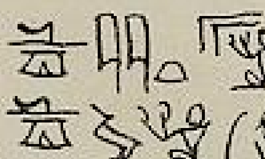
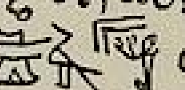
— ⲦⲀϬⲤⲈ (B., T.), βῆμα, vestigium, gressus: ⲦⲀⲦⲤ, ⲦⲀⲦⲤⲒ (M.), gressus, vestigium, planta pedis, διαβήματα.


, deg̥a-t (E), sost. corrisp. a  deg̥a.

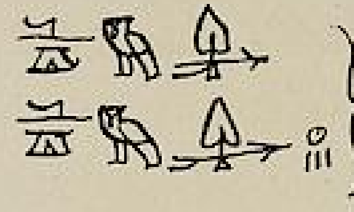
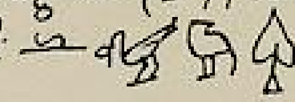

, deg̥adeg̥a (P. Rollin 1887, l. 7), impastare insieme, comprimere, intridere, stringere. ⲦⲀϬⲦⲀϬ (B.) in massae modum. דקק, דוך, pestare, calpestare, comprimere, opprimere.

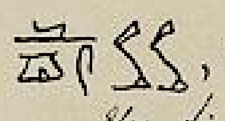
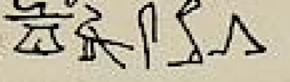

, deg̥adeg̥aī, forma raddop. di  dg̥a, ed equiv. a  dg̥g̥.

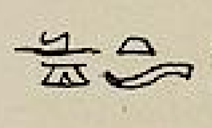
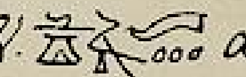

, deg̥-īt (E), una specie di uccello, secondo il Billharz, ottarda, otis. — Brugsch confr. però con ϬⲀϪ, ϪⲀϪ, passer.

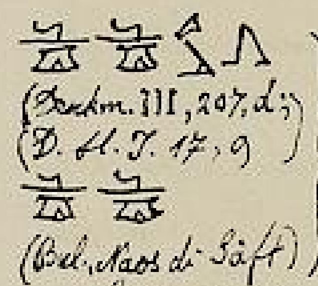
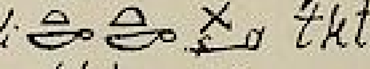
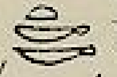

(Beni-Hassan) (E. Prisse V, 10)
deg̥-īt, deg̥u, V.  dg̥a.

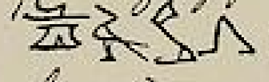
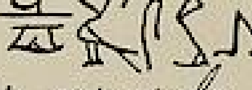
2) — Il 1° gruppo nel l.c. è equival. al prec.

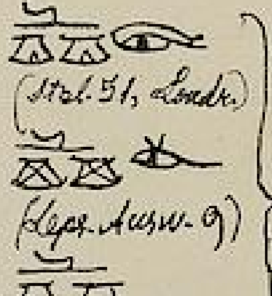
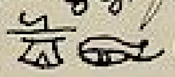

degem (E), Varianti di  dqm.

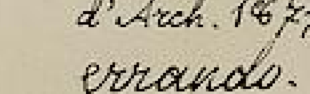
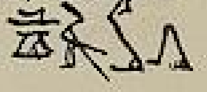

, deg̥es (D. H. T. 8, 15), Var. di  dg̥as.

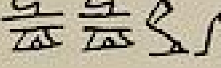

, deg̥-t, V.  dg̥a.

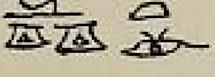
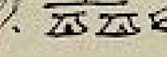

(Denkm. III, 207, d; D. H. T. 17, 9) (Bel. Naos di Sâft)
deg̥deg̥, secondo Brugsch, varr. di  tktk e  tkk, e forma raddopp. di un radicale dg̥, che pare sia in conness. col copto ⲦⲰϬ (B.) inserere, adnectere, adjungere; e Brug. trad. eindrücken, imprimere, improntare.

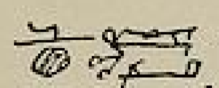
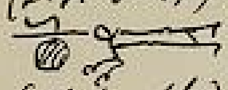
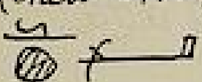
— Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fa questi gruppi equiv. od affini ai verbi  dg̥a,  dg̥as, fuggirsene, andar errando.


(Stel. 51, Londr.) (Leps. Ausw. 9) (Stel. 46, Torino)
deg̥g̥, forma raddoppiata di  dg̥, cogli stessi signif.; e più propr. guardare attentamente, fissamente; spiare, osservare attentamente.


, deg̥g̥a (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 151) fuggirsene, andar errando. Identico od affine a 

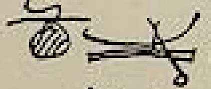
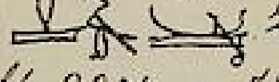
dǵa e  dǵdǵ.

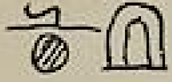
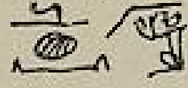
, deǵeǵ-t (Stel. Thotmes III, Bul.) V.  dǵǵ.

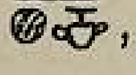
 (D.H.T. 17)  (Med.-Abu)  dex, abbattere, gettare, buttare a terra, atterrare, far cadere, rovesciare, fouler aux pieds. — Sovente impiegato per esprimere lo schiacciamento dei nemici per mano dei Faraoni (Denkm. III, 246).

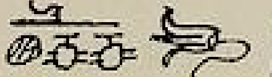
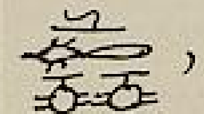
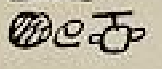
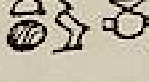
— Schiacciamento dell'erba sotto le zampe del toro al pascolo (P. di Bul. IV, 23,2).

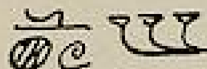
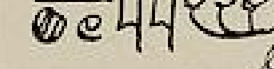
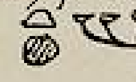
דּוּךְ, דכך, pestare, contundere, opprimere, fiaccare; דכה, דכא, דחה, abbattere, gettare a terra, atterrare, fiaccare, calpestare; הדך (cald.) offendere, danneggiare; תֹּךְ, תּוֹךְ, oppressione, violenza.

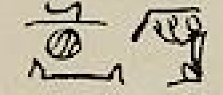
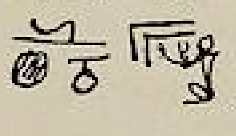
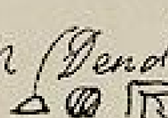
, dex, navigare, valicare un corso d'acqua (per nave). Sinonimo di  za (Confr. J. de Roug. Edfu, 20, X con 52, X).

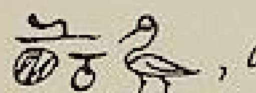
, dex (Inscr. Unas, 568), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. IV, 68) nascondersi, Var. di  dxn.

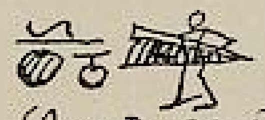
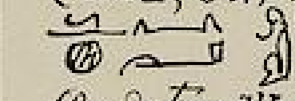
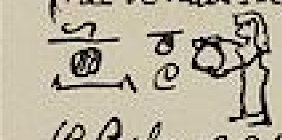
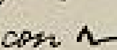
, dex (D.H.T. I, 28, 8), V. il seg.

 (Rec. I, 77,2) ,  (Dendera, Mar.) dex, dexu, varianti delle b.e. di  txu.

 (G.Z.T. II, 35,12) (Mar. Dend. I, 15, b)  (Dend.) dexu, dexuī, g.m., ceppo di vite, vite, vigna. Var. di  tx.

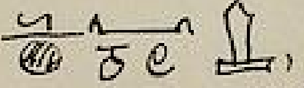
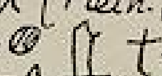
  dexen (Dend., Mar.) Varr. di  txn.

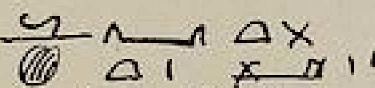
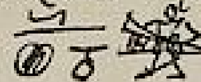
, dexen (Mar. Dend. I, 50), nome di un dio (V. Von Lemm, Ritualbuch, p. 64).

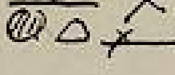
 (Rec. I, 62,1)  (Rec. de trav. III, 62)  (P. Prisse, 26 bis) dexen, dexennu, costr. con , battere, suonare uno strumento musicale, far musica, suonare.

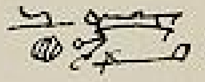
2) — Sost., g.m. e f., musicante, suonatore o cantante (Rec. de trav. l. c.).

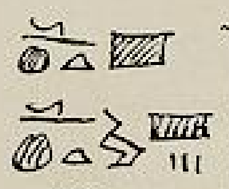
תקע suonare, suono.

, dexennu (Rein. Miramar, p. 169), Var. di  txn.

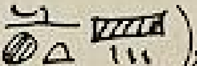
, dexen-t (Dict. géo. 1069, l. 33), Var. di  dxn.

, dext (Rit. 28, 6) equiv. a

 dx (?); schiacciato.


plur. (An-I,23,3)

dext, dextu, deriv. dal prec. dx, significa: la pietra caduta giù, precipitata, rotolata.

— Al plur. (anche ), ciottoli, massi o detritus di roccie, rotolati.

— Confr. però שיד malta, calce, calcina, gesso.

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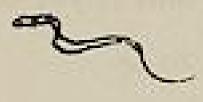
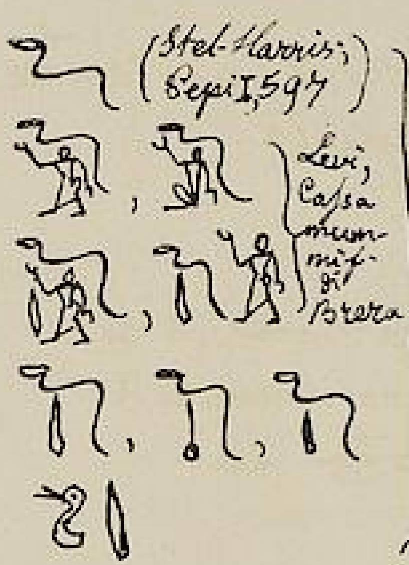
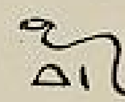


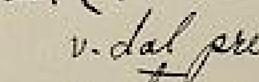

(Stel-Harris; Sepi I,597)
Levi, Cassa mummif. di Brera

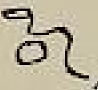
ze, parlare, dire, chiamare; cantare; — ed i sost. corrisp.: parola, detto, discorso, appello, chiamata, canto, inno. ϫⲉ, ϫⲱ (T. M. B.), dicere, loqui; ϫⲱ (T. M.) canticum; ⲣⲉϥϫⲱ musicus, cantor.

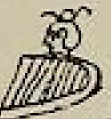
— V. ai fonetici zd e qmd.

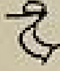
, ze, fare, generare, produrre, creare, procreare. ϫⲟ, ϫⲱ (T.), ϭⲟ (M.), ϫⲁ (B.), serere, seminare, semen, satio, seminatio; ϫⲱⲟⲩ (M.) generatio.

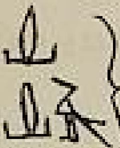
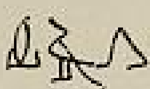
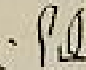
2) — Generazione, essenza, natura, maniera di essere, qualità, condizione, guisa, stato, disposizione, costituzione; — forma corporea, corpo, forma, figura, aspetto, forma esterna; detto per lo più delle persone, ma anche delle cose inanimate, come: piante, metalli, pietre, ecc.

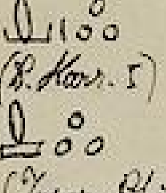
, ze (D. H. T. 104,2), deriv. dal prec., all. 1; il membro generatore, il phallus.

, ze (Inscr. Unas), (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 41) pane.

, ze? (D. T. T. II, 162, 14), b. e., cantare. 2)- Arpa ; — arpista.
— V. al fonetico ḥs.

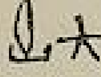
, ze o za? (Stela Harris), V. zat, all. 1; designa il numero 20. 2) — Equiv. a zat.

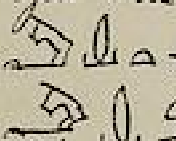
 za, varr. antiq. di  e di , za; onde le forme caus.  (Inscr. Pepi I, 602), (ib. 609), equiv. a s-za, V. sotto i predetti za.

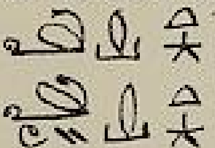
 za, (Birch, D. 1373, 12) ferro. — È un prodotto della terra Mehi nella Nubia.

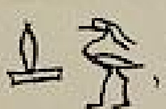
(R. Harr. I)

(Inscr. Philae)

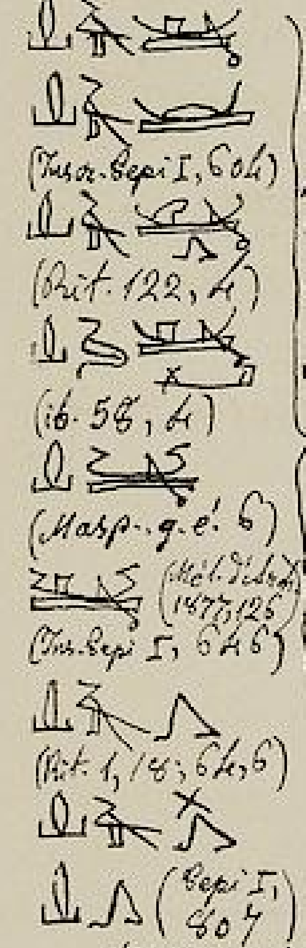
, za, nome di una costellazione Decano, nel segno zodiacale del Leone. Essa era costituita di due parti:

 trascritto in greco ΗΤΗ, ΕΤ†Ε, la parte anteriore della costellazione Za,

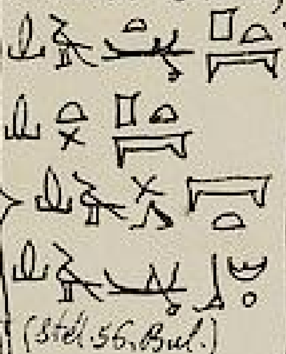
 trascritto in greco ΦΟΥΤΗ, ΦΟΕΤ†Ε, la parte posteriore di Za.

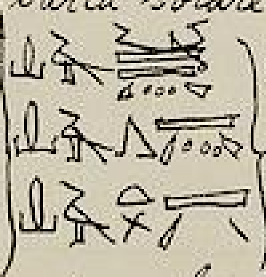
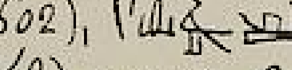
, za (Brug. Géog. 1363), struzzo? gru?

— V. zat.



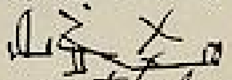
(Inscr. Pepi I, 604) (Rit. 122, 4) (ib. 58, 4) (Masp. g. é. 6) (Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 125) (Inscr. Pepi I, 646) (Rit. 1, 18; 64, 6) (Pepi I, 804)

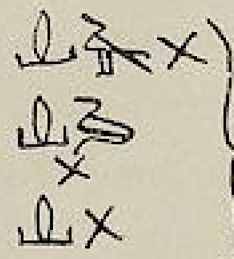
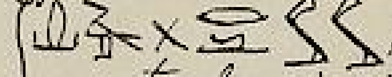
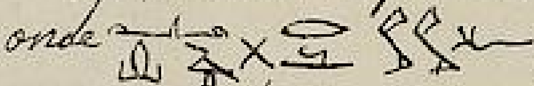
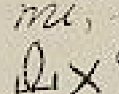
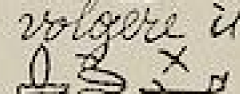
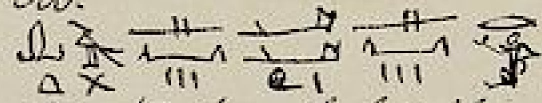
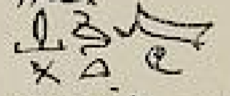
za, attraversare in barca, attraversare, passare, percorrere, navigare; in senso attivo, costr. coll' acc.  (Stel. 56, Bul.) percorrere il cielo, percorrere la via del cielo; detto degli astri e della barca solare.

 (D. 1372, 20 e seg.) fare un viaggio per terra, percorrere la terra, viaggiare, fare un viaggio. 2)- Navigare, viaggiare, portarsi, recarsi in un luogo (per acqua o per terra). — Viaggio, traversata, passaggio, percorso, navigazione. 3)- Passare nel senso di oltrepassare; uscir fuori, avanzare oltre; raggiungere, avvicinarsi a, giungere sino a, estendersi a, andar da un luogo ad un altro; arrivare, giungere, pervenire a (Inscr. Pepi I, 646). — Stendersi, distendersi, spandersi, dilatarsi (R. Edfu, 61, X). 4)- Condurre, imbarcare, passare, fare attraversare, (Inscriz. Pepi I, 643, 604); — e perciò equiv. alle forme caus. (Pepi, 804), (ib. 602),  (ib. 613), (ib. 643) e varr. s-za (V.).

— Confr. ϫⲱⲧⲉ, ϫⲱⲱⲧⲉ (T.), transire, pertransire, pertingere, pervenire. צעד trasmigrare, migrare, camminare, vagare, scorrere; צודה andar verso qualche luogo; יצא uscire, uscir fuori, partirsi, comparire, spuntare.

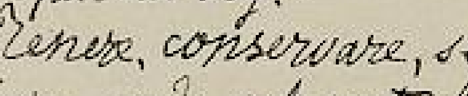
— 5) — Il 1°, 2°, 5° e 6° anche: nave, barca, navicello, chiatta ϫⲟⲓ (T. M. ⲡⲓ) [plur. ϫⲏⲟⲩ (M.), ϫⲏⲩ, ϭϫⲏⲩ (T.)] navis; צי nave, naviglio.

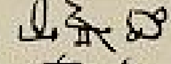
— 6) — Equiv. a  za, stendere, distendere, estendere.

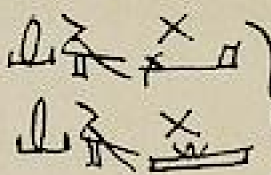
 za (Rit. freq.), 1) — equiv. al prec., in tutti i suoi signif. , allungare, stendere i piedi, le gambe, onde  (T. 1879, 147), i suoi piedi sono immobili, fermi, le sue gambe non camminano.  (Stel. Pianxi, sinistra, l. 28, 29), volgere il viso (su......).  (Rit. 115,2) stendere il braccio.  (ib. 98,27) essi stendono le loro braccia verso di me.  (ib. 62,3), allargare la coscia; opp. attraversare la Coscia (costellazione).

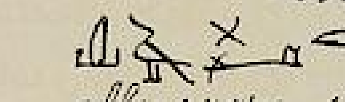
2) — Equiv. al seg.

3) — Tenere, conservare, serbare, ritenere, onde è derivato il significato di resto, residuo, ecc. (V. il seg., all. 3). (Wiedemann Rec. de trav. VII). — E quindi:

4) — Var. di  za.

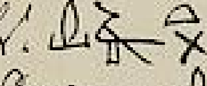
5) — In Rit. 136,6 pare sia equiv. a  za, all. 1: bruttura, turpitudine, ecc.

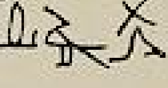
 za, stendere, distendere, estendere, allargare, allungare.

 (S. H.T. II, 31), lett. allungare, stendere la bocca, significa: tirare il discorso in lungo. — Confr. il prec., all. 1.

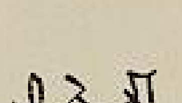
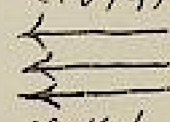
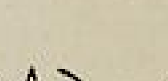
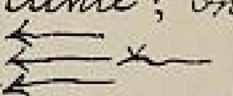
2) — Gettare, lanciare su.

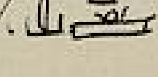
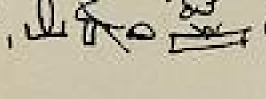
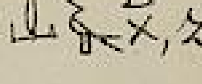
— ϫⲁⲩ (B.) mittere, emittere, ejicere. ⲧⲁⲁⲧⲉ (T.), שטח, extendere, expandere.

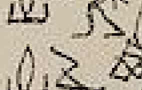
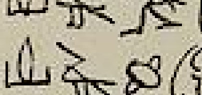
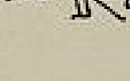
— 3) — V.  zat ed il seg.

4) — Equiv. a  za, all. 1, 2 e 3.

5) — Equiv. al prec., all. 3 e 4.

 (Rit. 124,7; T. 1871, 51; 1879, 127)  b.e. (P. Matem. Rhind) za. Deriv. da  za, all. 3; il resto, il residuo di una sottrazione aritmetica; ciò che manca, il mancante; Onde freq. l'espr.  (P. Rhind citato) mancante...., manca...., ciò è resta ...., seguito dal numero costituente il resto della sottrazione.

V. ,  e , zat.

 (Stel. Metter.)  (Rit. 134,3)  (S. H.T. II, 35, 8) za, l'impuro, l'immondo, il cattivo, perverso, maligno, mal-

vagio, vergognoso, vituperevole, turpe, disonesto; il nemico (Masp.).
— Impurità, immondezza, perversità, malignità, malvagità; vergogna, vituperio, turpitudine, bruttura.

צוֹא imbrattare; lordo, sozzo; צֹא, צֹאָה (costr. צֹאַת), צֵאָה (costr. צֵאַת), sucidume, lordura, immondezza, sterco, escremento. — ϭⲁⲉⲓⲟ (T.), ϫⲁⲓⲱⲟⲩ (M.), turpe, indecorum esse; ⲙⲉⲧ-ϫⲁⲓⲉ (†), turpitudo.

N (Rit. 134, 3), ogni sorta di malvagità atterra l'Osiriano N.

2) — si trova anche equival. al prec.

, za-u (Louvre, Vaso di libazione, N. 908), (Pierr. P.) genii?

, za (Tomba di Set. I), bastone forcuto, forca, forcina, o simile.

, za (D. H. T. II, 35, c, γ, 3), ampio vestimento, mantello o sacco, che era fabbricato di suteru, māku e come (Harr. I, 14). — Pallio, stola, ornamento, περιβολή.
— V. zaāu.

, za (Erman è di opinione che il valor fonetico di questo segno sia ta, V. Z. 1883, p. 64, Nota; questa opinione non è però ancora divisa dagli altri egittologi)

1) — equiv. a za, per es.: porta-ombrello, flabellifero; V. sotto seri.

(Stela di Firenze) (Leemans, Leyde Mon.) porta-cesello, cesellatore, scultore.
(V. Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 108, 125).

(Stela 81, Torino), porta-armi, scudiere, armigero (Masp. l. c.).

(Lieb. Dict. N. 1291) incisore.

2) — Equiv. a za, coppia, paio (Br.).

3) — Equiv. a za (Mar. Abyd. I, p. 73; D. H. T. I, 35, 4, 5: Schiap. L. d. F. tav. 70; Z. 1873, 29).

4) — Equiv. a za, fanciullo. (Gensler, Theb. Tafeln, Tav. XXII) letter. il bel fanciullo, nome di una costellazione.

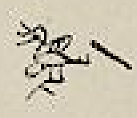
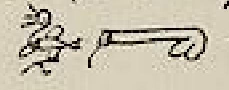
5) — (Inscr. Sep. I, 635) equiv. a za.

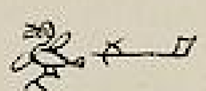
6) — Equiv. a za.

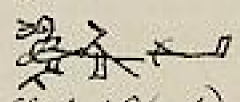
7) — Equiv. a za, capitano, comandante, ecc. (a-, Denkm. II, 97).

8) — Pierret (Inscr. d. Louvre I, 81) dà a questo segno anche il valore controllo, nelle espressioni

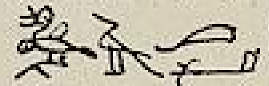
(Louvre D. 49) (V. p. 64, col. 1) che egli traduce controllo delle scritture, sezione dell'amministrazione presso gli Egiziani. Nel l. c. del Louvre si legge , capo del controllo delle scritture. — Noi non crediamo dover accettare questa interpretazione di Pierret, e rimandiamo questi gruppi all'all. 1. dove sono dati esempi equival.

, za (Inscr. Pepi I, 661), Var. a di  za.

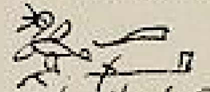




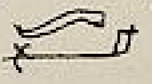
(Rit. 164, 1)

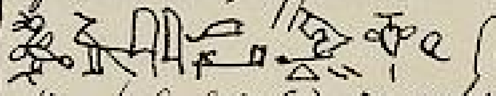


(ib. 125, 14, 21)



(ib. 17, 73)



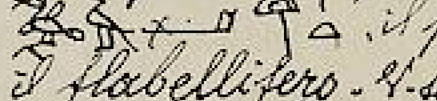
za: 1) signif. fond.: portare, portar via, prender via, togliere, rubare, involare, rapire, furare, predare, afferrare.  (Pap. Mor. di Bul. 8, 6) prendere, rapire il cuore, significa sedurre, innamorare, farsi amare.

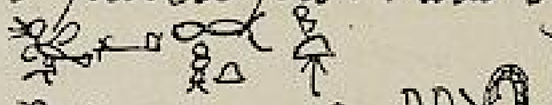
Confr. ϫιουε (T.), ϭιουι (M.), furari, rapere; fur, latro.

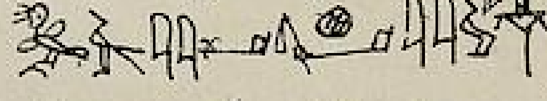
2) — I sost. corrisp.: ladro, rapitore, ecc.; — furto, rapina, presa, taglia; — dose, raccolta, prelevamento. scelta (Chab. Ant. hist. 212).

3) — Portare, condurre, menare; portare ecc., a..., in..., verso..., costrutto coll'accusativo o con 𓂋.... (D'Orb. I, 10).

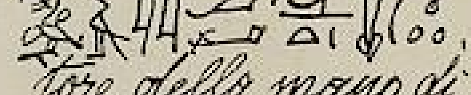
4) — Colui che porta, il porta..., il ....fero, il ....foro.

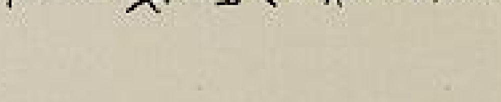
, il porta-ombrello, il flabellifero. V. sotto srī.



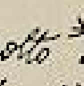


il porta-ventaglio, il porta-piuma, il pteroforo.

, letter. il conduttore della mano di bronzo, designa il conduttore, il porta stendardo dei lavoratori in metallo.

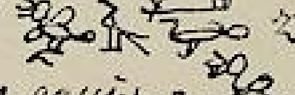
, il conduttore dei conduttori, il porta-bandiera dei porta-bandiera.

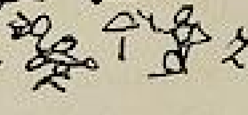
5) — Maneggiare, governare uno strumento; e quindi: maneggiatore, conduttore di uno strumento: per es.
maneggiatore del timone = timoniere;
" del cesello = cesellatore, incisore.

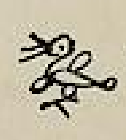
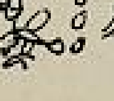
— Ed in questo senso si deve pure verosimilmente tradurre il 3° esempio dell'all. prec.. V. anche gli es. sotto  za, all. 1.

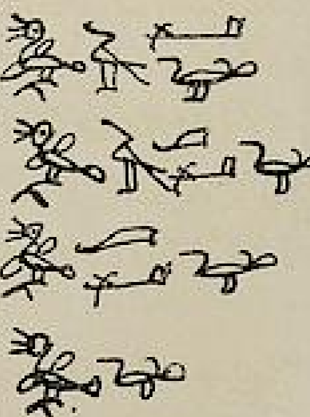
— Quindi anche l'azione stessa eseguita collo strumento relativo; per es. le espressioni precedenti che significano timoniere, incisore, ecc.. significano anche governare col timone una nave, incidere, cesellare, ecc.

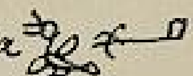
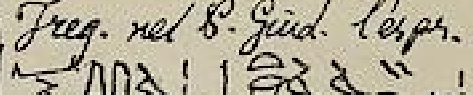
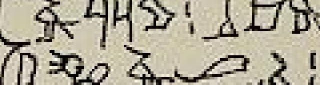
6) — Riprendere, biasimare, rimproverare; — ed i sost. corrisp..

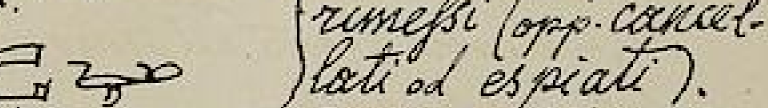
7) — Remissione di un delitto, di una colpa, ecc. (P. Giudiz. di Torino, freq.). V.  za.

8) — raro, equiv. a  za.

, za (E. 95, 9), Var. di  za.



za, equiv. a  za, all. 1, 2, 6 e 7. Freq. nel P. Giud. l'espr.   (3, 2) i loro delitti furono rimessi (opp. cancellati od espiati).



(ib. 4, 4) senza che fosse fatta loro grazia.

(ib. 5, 6) non gli fu fatta grazia.

(P. di Bologna, 1094, 11, 4) (B. H. T. 81, 74) (B. H. T. 26) (Rit. 145, 23) (C, 74 Louvre) (Bul.) za. del tutto identico al greco στρατηγός, sign. 1) — capitano generale, condottiero (B. H. T. II, 25, b). 2) — prefetto, governatore, comandante, direttore di una provincia o di una città. Designa il più alto ufficio civile e militare in una città. — Lo za era anche giudice supremo nei sommi tribunali.

(Denkm. II, 97) (P. Prisse, 4, 2) capo, comandante della città e strategos, ossia governatore.

V. anche sotto za, all. 3.

3) — (P. Bol., l. c.), patrono, protettore, signore, in generale.

4) — Forte, guerriero, eroe, campione; letter. il maschio, il virile, V. za, all. 1.

5) — (Pierr. T. d. L. I, 81) controllore, ispettore (Confr. za, all. 8).

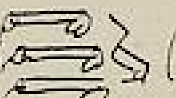
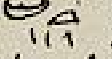
6) — (Naville, Trans. 1876, 15) compagnon, escorte.

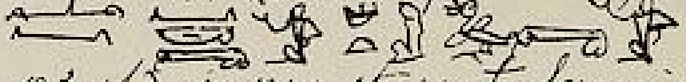
7) — Equiv. al prec. za, all. 4, — e nome d'agente nel senso dell'all. 5, scritto anche

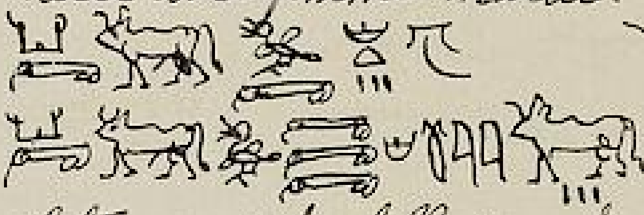
za, equiv. al prec. all. 7: (An. I, 26, 7), maneggiatore di cesello o bulino cioè cesellatore, incisore.

za (Z. 1874, 90), fanciullo, ragazzo, garzoncello, putto, infans (Stern). — ἀῤῥεγόνος (mares generans, Confr. il seg. ) (Horapollon, Hyerogl. I, 2).

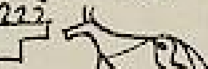
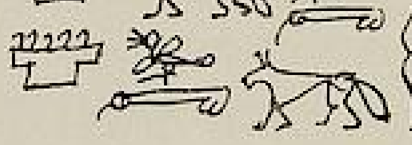
(P. Prisse 5, 10) za, 1) — ⲧⲥⲓ, variante di āza.
2) — (Brug.) alzarsi bollendo, andar in collera, stizzirsi; essere impetuoso, violento; essere indispettito, irritato, stizzito. — (Masp.) sfidare, bravare. (Prisse, l. c.) (Masp.) essere di sentimenti provocatori, essere provocante di cuore, nutrire sentimenti provocatori (contro ... ...).

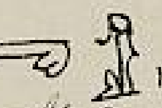
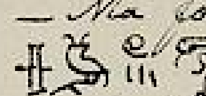
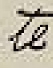
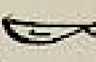
(Inscr. Sepi I, 747) (Stel. C, 100, Louvre) (Rit. 125, 14) (ib. 108, 7; 111, 4; 115, 3) (a.) (Denkm. II, 34; 42, 65 E) (Inscr. Sepi I, 678) za, essere maschio, maschile, virile, esser di sesso maschile; — maschio, uomo, vir; il maschio, l'animale maschio. Confr. il copto sotto z, all. 1. Plur. (Rit. 148, 31), (Stella delle min. d'oro);  (Sepi, l.c., in apposizione a  hm-tu, femmine).

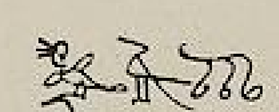
 (Rit. 125, 14), io non stuprato femmina o maschio; (Pierr.) Je n'ai pas eu commerce avec femme mariée.

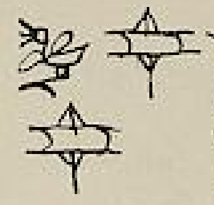
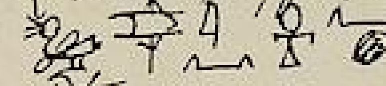
 (Rit. 148, 13 e 31) il toro, marito delle vacche (le sette vacche mistiche); (Pierr.) taureau, fécondateur des vaches.

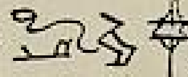
2) — Il maschio, il virile, cioè forte, guerriero, eroe, campione.

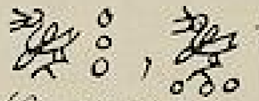
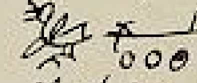
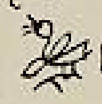
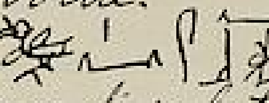
3) — Nell'antico impero equivalente a  za, all. 1 e 2, come in  (Denkm. ll. cc.), giudice supremo e strategos.

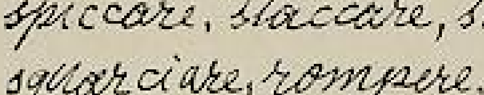
, za (Rit. 3, 2), equiv. al prec. all. 2: campione divino, forte dio. — Ma forse l'espressione del l.c. , si deve leggere piuttosto àmu-bak-u e tradurre quelli che sono davanti (a te) (V. sotto  àm), come traducono Brugsch e Pierret, invece di àmu-za-u, quelli che sono fra i divini campioni. Tuttavia la mancanza del pronome  permette la nostra interpretazione.

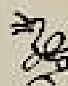
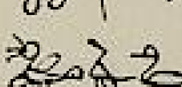
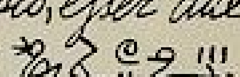
, za (An. III, 3, 4), i capelli: ϭⲱⲓ, cincinnus.

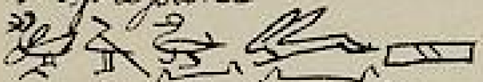
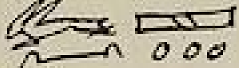
 za (Inscr. Sepi I, 361, 154), q. f., ⲧⲏⲩ, ⲑⲏⲟⲩ (costr. ⲧⲟⲩ, ⲑⲟⲩ), ⲥⲏⲩ, ⲥⲏⲟⲩ, (ⲡ), vento, brezza, aria, soffio, respirazione; , il soffio della vita.

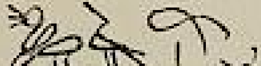
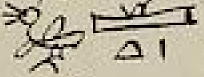
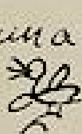
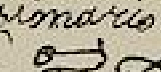
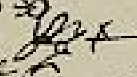
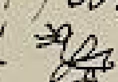
2) — (J. de Rougé). Var. di  zàu, tempesta, grande tempesta.

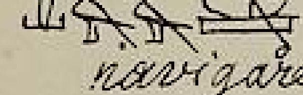
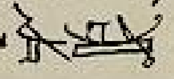
 (Rec. IV, 85, A, 2 e seg.)  (Rit. 79, 4)  (E. 95, 9) za (Horapol. Hierog. I, 2; Z. 1873, 29; Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. 70, testo p. 37), pallottolina, globetto, grano, granello, globo, palla, sfera, bolla.  (E. l.c.), letter.: grano di salute, nome di una specie di grano che si impiegava in iscongiuri (V. l'operv. di Maspero nell'esemp. dell'art. seg.).

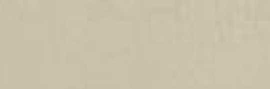
2) — (Brug.) strappare, svellere, spiccare, staccare, stracciare, squarciare, rompere, maciullare (il lino, Denkm. III, 104), pestare (Rit. l.c.):  (Rit. l.c.), incenso pesto e natron; (Birch) frankincense, balls of natron; (Pierr.) l'encens et des doses de natron.

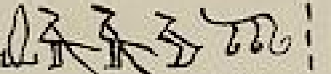
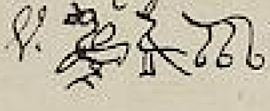
 (Brug.)  (P. Harris 500, verso 1) za, esser doppio, esser due; coppia, paio, V.  zaui. — Nel l.c. del P. Harris 500 si trova

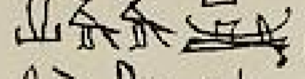
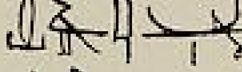
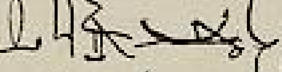
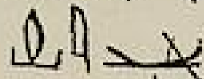
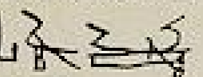
l'espreſsione , letter. coppia di lupi (?). — Secondo Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 21), letter.: graine ou baie (V. il prec. all. 1) de loup; designa probabilm. una pianta analoga alle  uns che in Mar. Dend. I, 17, 21 sono meſse in parallelismo col vino. Si tratta di grani aventi proprietà inebbrianti, ma non è certo che debbano eſsere grani d'uva. Potrebbe darsi che foſsero quei grani che gli Egiziani mescolavano col vino per dargli un aroma particolare. V. l'es. di E. 93, all'art. prec.

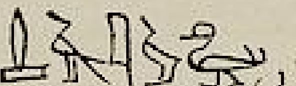
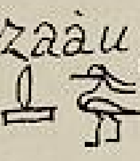
, Noi lo crediamo una variante di  (V. sotto  za, all. 1 e 8).
— Brugsch legge za e dice nel suo Dizionario: "È dubbio se sia variante di  t, poichè questo è di g. f. e quello di g. m. — Propriamente significa quanto ductum (V.  za), ciò che è tratto collo stile, meſso in iscritto; — anche in senso di parte di uno scritto."
— (Pierret) controllo delle scritture (V.  za, all. 6).

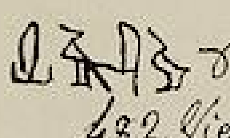
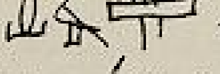
, zaa (Inscr. Pepi I, 412), navigare. V.  za.

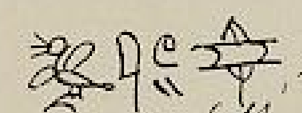
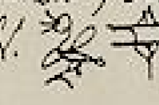
, zaa, V.  za.

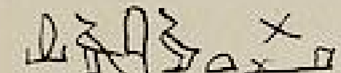
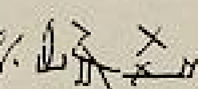
, zaau (Oſiut, Cappella funer. di Tef-àb), V.  za.

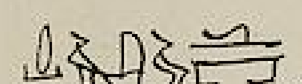
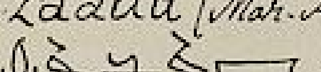
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 677)
, 
 (Boug. Tombeau d'Ahmes, 191)
zaa-t, zaà, Varianti di  za.

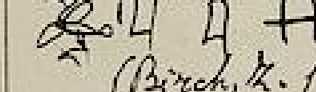
, zaàu (Harr. I, 20, b), V.  za.

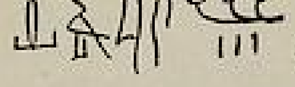
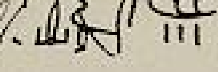
, zaàu (Harr. I, 14, b, 3; P. 482, Vienna), Var. di  za. — (Birch, Z. 1873, 66) nome di una specie di tela. — (Brug.) forse una benda ricamata o colorata.

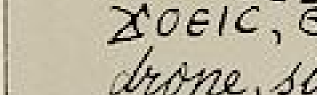
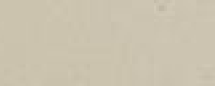
, zaàui (Chab.) respirazione; (Masp.) aria. — V.  za.

, zaà-ut, V.  za.

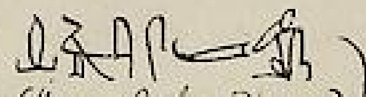
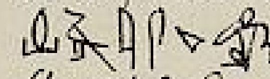
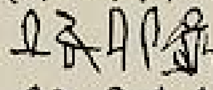
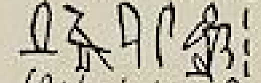
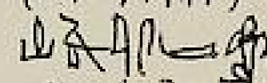
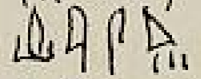
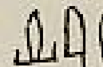
, zaàud (Mar. Abyd. I, 51, a, 42), V.  zadu.

, zaàna (Harr. I, 19, 4), (Birch, Z. 1873, 70) dattero.

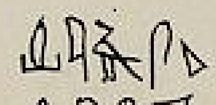
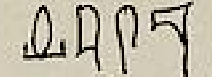
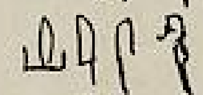
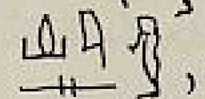
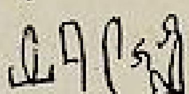
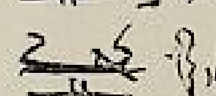
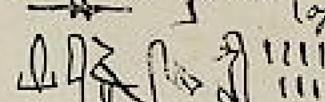
, zaàs, V.  zas.

, zaàs (Oſiut, Tomb. Tef-àb) ϫⲟⲉⲓⲥ, ⲟ̅ⲥ, dominus, herus, padrone, signore.
2) — Affine con  ts (V.) in

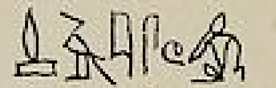
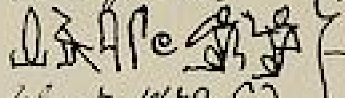
guerriero eminente.

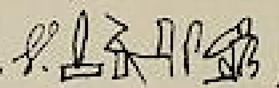

(Karn. Colonne Xensu)

(Z. 1872, 6 e 7)
 (Rit. 109, 8)

(Rit. 71, 11)

(Z. l.c.)
 (ibi) sost.
 (B.H.T. 60)

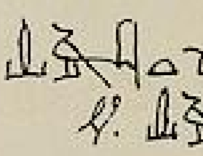
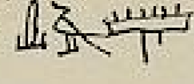
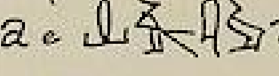
zaàs, parlar degnamente, parlar morale, esser moralista; parlare, dire; proclamare (Pierr. al Rit. 109). — discorso (Rit. l.c.), proverbio, sentenza, morale, orazione, sermone. 2) — Moralista, oratore, arringatore, maestro di sentenze, saggio.
— Confr. ϫⲟⲥ, ϫⲟⲟⲥ. dictum, res narratu digna.
— 3) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1.
4) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. 71, 11; Z. l.c.).

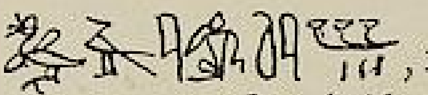
 (Z. 1872, p. 6)
 (B.H.T. 61, 1)
 (Louvre, D, 4)
, 
 ib. e (ts? op. zas?)
 (Z. l.c.)

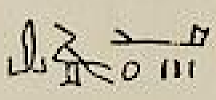
zaàs, deriv. dal prec.; al sing.: il dio della parola o della saviezza; secondo Chab (Z. l.c.) designa lo sparviere sacro.
— Al plurale: i (sette) dei della parola, oppure i (sette) signori, speciale designazione dei sette grandi geni, demoni o spiriti del regno dei morti (Rit. 71, 11). Essi presiedevano alla pittura e sono perciò citati in connessione con Thot.
2) — Equiv. al prec. all. 2 e 3.

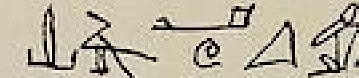
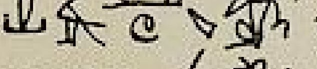
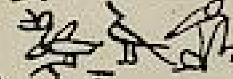
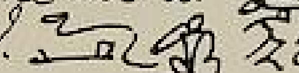

(B. Brissa, 5)

(ib.; Z. 1872, 6)

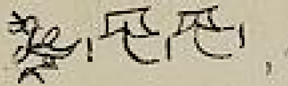
zaàsu, V. , zaàs.
— Il 2° nel senso dell'all. 2.

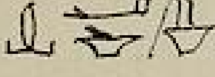
, za-àt (Harr. I, 14, b. 13).
V.  za e  zaàu.

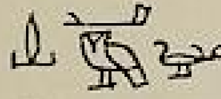
, zaàtà-u (P. Harr. 500, verso), (Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 43) marjolaines, maggiorana, i cui fiori servivano a fare le ghirlande, delle quali si ornavano gli egiziani nei festini e nelle cerimonie.
arabo زعتر maggiorana, l'acinos (ἄκινος) di Plinio.
— Confr. però anche זית olivo.

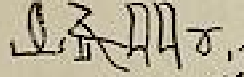
, zaā, (E.) semina quaedam.

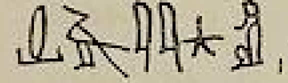
, zaāuq (D. H.I. I, 15, 27), identico all'ebr. צעק, gridare, esclamare, convocare, adunare a grida; צְעָקָה grido, esclamazione, clamore, querela; זעק implorare, esclamare.
— Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 138) trad. lamentation; ma è tuttavia l'opinione che il gruppo si debba leggere  zaāu e ritenere come var. di  za.
— V.  zā.

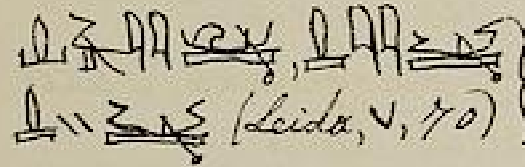

, zaāb (?) (Z.1872,108), forse var. di dbu (V.); lupo.

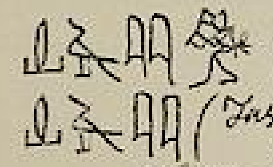

, zaāb opp. zāb; V. sotto zāb.

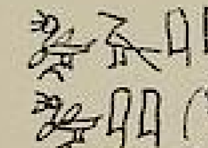

, zaām opp. zām; V. sotto zām.

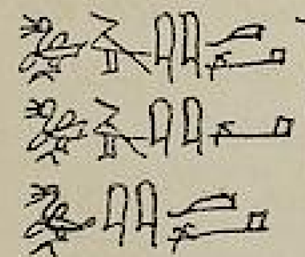

, zaī (P.Bul.N.3,pl.4), V. za.

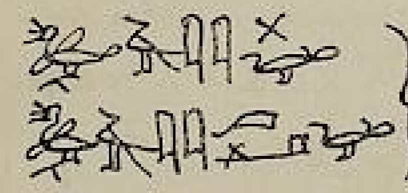

, zaī, V. za.

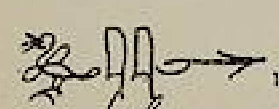

(Leida, V, 70) zaī, Varr. di za.

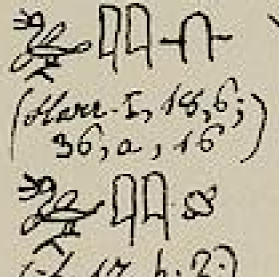

(Pleyt. Et. 35) (Inscr. Sepulc. 425) zaī, V. za, — Il 2º freq. equiv. al prec. ed a za.

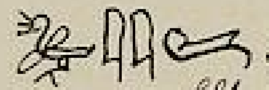

(Karn. Pilone Xonsu) (D. R. I. 60, c, col. 5) zaī equiv. a za in tutti i suoi significati; ma più freq. equiv. al seg.. 2) — (Brugsch) equiv. a za.

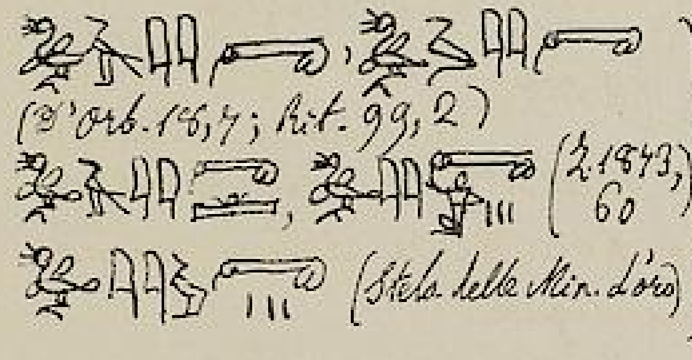

zaī, V. za.

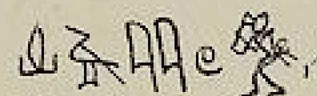

zaī, V. za.


, zaī (Harr. I, 34, 13), oggetto di legno, portatore, sostegno.


(Harr. I, 18, 6; 36, a, 16) (ib. 17, b, 2; Z.1873, 64) zaī, deriv. da za, all. 3; portata, carico, somx; misura di capacità, secondo cui erano misurate le frutta. — Carico, in generale.

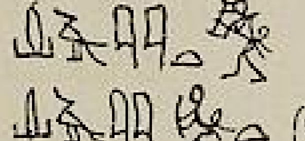

, zaī, Var. di (V. sotto za).

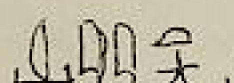

(D'Orb. 18, 7; Rit. 99, 2) (Z.1873, 60) (Stela delle Min. d'oro) zaī, Varr. di za.

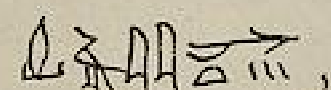

, zaīu, V. za.

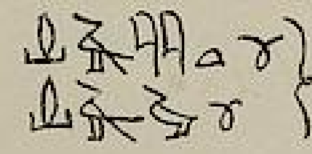
V. zarun.

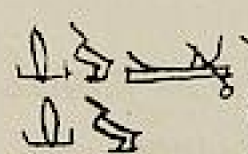
, zairota, V. zartā.

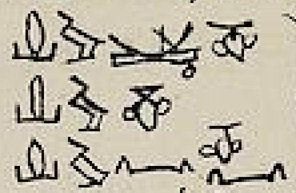

(E.) za-īt, V. za, nel senso di sost. astratto.

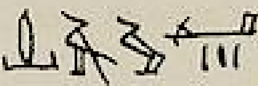

, za-īt, V. za.

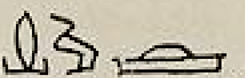

, zaīt-u (Rit. 153, 4), forse chiatta o barchetta, variante di za. (Birch) the poles (?).

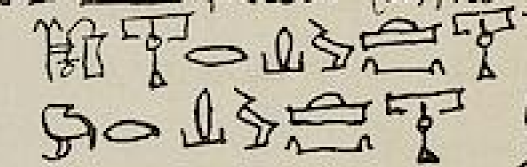

za-īt, zau (Harr. I, 14, a, 11), V. za.

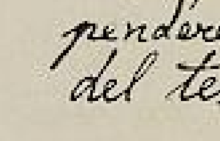

zau. Varianti di e, za.

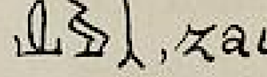

(Inscr. Pepi I, 409, 410, 653), letter.: espandersi il cuore, espansione del cuore, signif. rallegrarsi, gioire (di..., ...), gioia del cuore (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII e VIII).

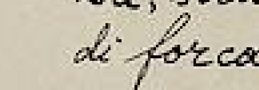

, zau (P. di Berl. I, l. 53), (Chab. e Masp.) pillards, predoni, predatori.
— (Goodw.) violenza.
— V. però sotto rzau.

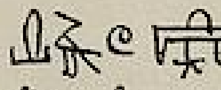

, zau (a), nel titolo


(Stel. C, 164, Louvre), scriba del tesoro, preposto, capo, direttore della spesa (Confr. ϪⲞ, ϬⲞ, ϬⲈ, erogare, expendere, sumtus facere) della casa del tesoro.

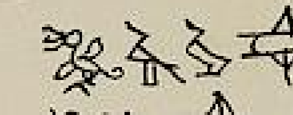

, zau (Tomba di Seti I), V. , za, strumento od ordigno in forma di forca o forcina.

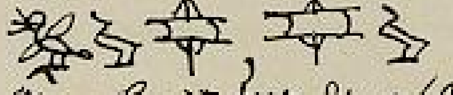

(Karn., Tempio di Apet)

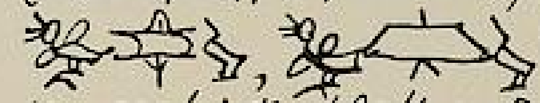

(Sant, Stabel Antar)

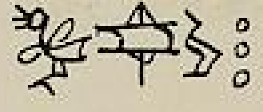

(Rec. I, 79, 3)

zau, il tempo dopo il tramonto del sole, l'imminente notte, la notte che si avvicina, il crepuscolo, la notte. V. uzau.

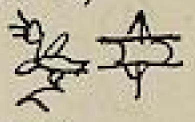

(Mar. M. d'A.)

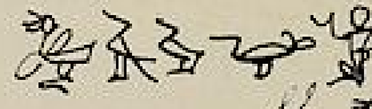

(Inscr. Pepi I, 707; Unas, 429)

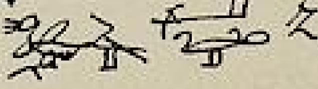

(Pepi I, 334; Teta, 246, 244, 257)

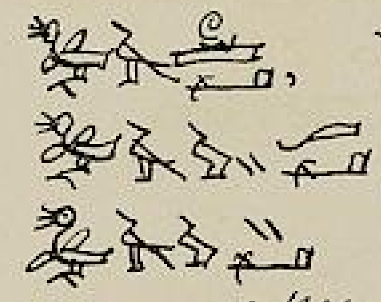
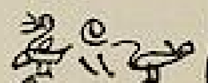

, plur. (Pepi I, 157)

zau, V.

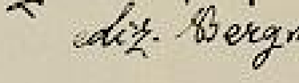

za.

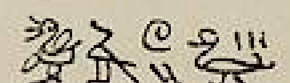

, zau, ladro, V.

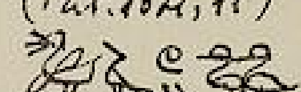

za.

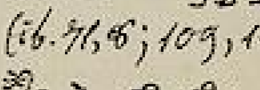
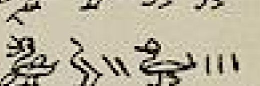
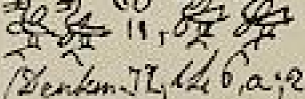


(B.H.T. 63, 3)

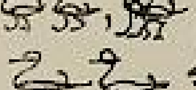
zau, za-ui, furto, rapina, ecc., Varr. di za. , m-zaui, ⲚϪⲒⲞⲨⲈ, ⲚϪⲒⲞⲨⲒ, furtim, clam, secretamente, clandestinamente, di nascosto.

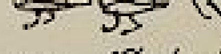

, zaui-u (P. 29 di Vienna, diz. Bergm.), plur. di za.


(Rit. 164, 11)


(ib. 71, 6; 109, 11)

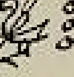



(Denkm. III, 146, a, 28)

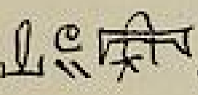
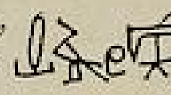

(Rit. 125, 13)

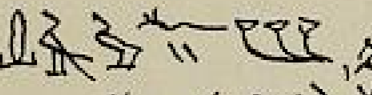
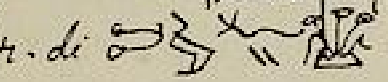

oo (Denkm. II, 147)

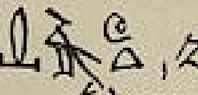
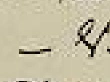
za-ui, esser doppio, esser due; paio, coppia; — i gemelli. (P. Kons-mes. Londra, e il Rit. 125, 3) colui che preserva il paio dei suoi occhi, titolo di Osiride Unnefer. Il Rit. di Torino ha semplicemente , e il P. Minutoli: .

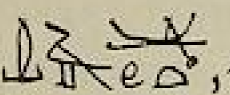
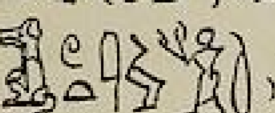
2) — Gli ultimi sei gruppi si trovano anche come desi-

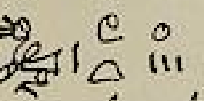
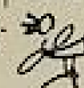
gnazione del numero venti; V. Z, z.
3) — Gli stessi sei gruppi sono anche semplici duali di  za (V.), due palle.

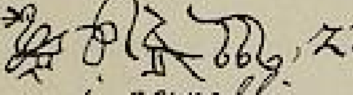
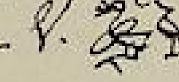
, zaui (Dend.), V.  zau.

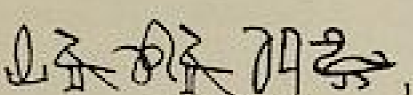
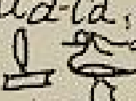
, zaufi (Z. 1875, 8), Var. di  tufi.

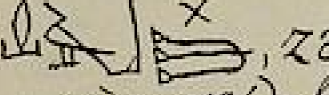
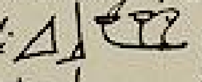
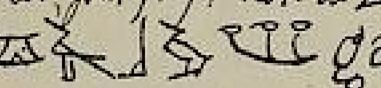
, zaut, designazione del numero venti, 20. — V.  zat.
ϫⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ϫⲱⲧ, (m.), ϫⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉ (f.), viginti.

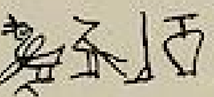
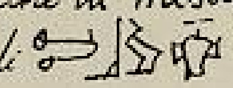
, za-ut
, za-ut-àut
(Z. 1871, 138), Varianti del precedente.

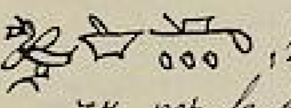
, za-ut-u (Schiap. L. d. F. p. 34), plur. di  za; grani, granelli.

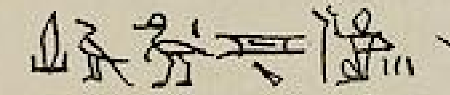
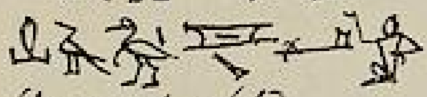
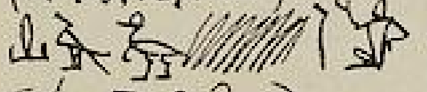
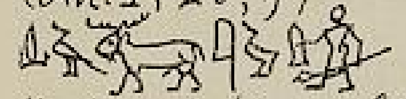
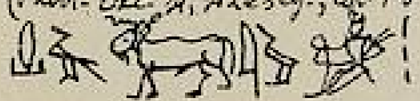
, zaūa (Chab. Gramm. 73) i capelli. — V.  za.

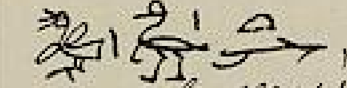
, zaūatā, g. f. (An. IV, 12, 6), forse var. di  za.

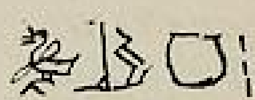
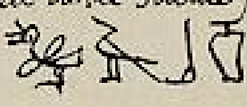
, zab (De Rougé; Tomb. d'Ahmès, p. 191), Var. di  qb e di  gabu.

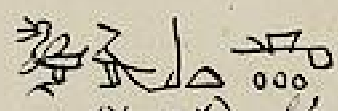
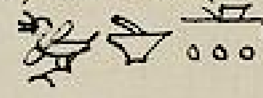
, zab (E.), una specie di grande vaso, servente anche di misura (confr. il seg.). — Var. di  tbu.

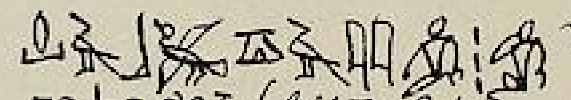
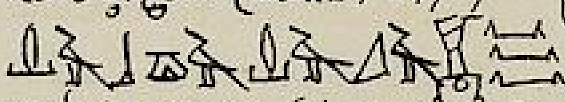
, zab (Roug. Edf. 21, 13), misura per le biade; — una certa quantità di grano.
(Brug.) Confr. ϫⲁⲡⲁϫⲓ, ϫⲁⲡⲓϫⲓ, ϭⲁⲡⲓϫⲏ, χοῖνιξ, mensura capiens quatuor cotylas.

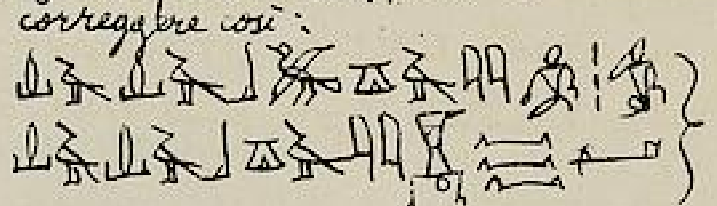


(Z. 1874, 144)

(An. I, 26, 9)

(Brit. Exc. A, 12 seq., col. 18)

zabaà, zabaàu. צָבָא, schiera, esercito, milizia, armata, truppa; — guerrieri, στρατός.

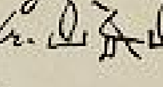
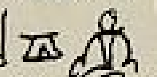
, zaba-t (An. III, 7, 2), g. f., mazza, bastone (l. c., per percuotere, colpire).
שֵׁבֶט bastone, verga, bacchetta; scettro.
— Secondo Maspero (Genr. ép. 74), questo vocabolo significa piuttosto lancia, giavelotto, e si ritrova nel copto ϫⲏⲃ (T.), ⲉϥϫⲏⲃ, ⲉⲧϫⲏⲃ, ὀξύς, acutus; ϫⲉⲃ (T.) acutus, acidus; ϫⲏⲃ (T.) acies, acumen; onde ϫⲉⲃⲏⲗ (T. oo), ϫⲉⲃⲉⲗ, ζιβύνη, lancea, jaculum, arcus, τόξον; dictum acutum.

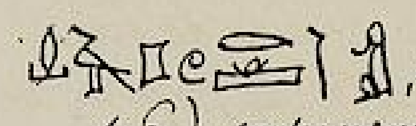
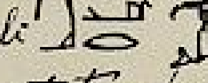
, zahu (Karn. Santuario di Thotm. III, camera delle statue), plurale di  zab.

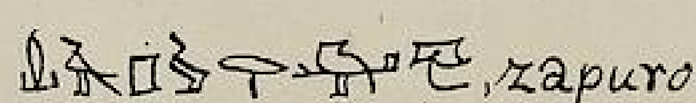
, zab-t (L. Leyd. I, 344, IX, p. 5), V.  zab.

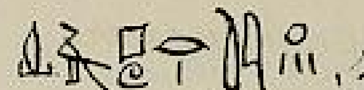
 zabagat (Sall. I, 6, 7)  zabgazaga (An. V, 16, 7 e 8) (Brug.) scritture capricciose ed erronee, che si dovrebbero correggere così:

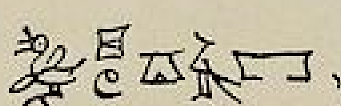
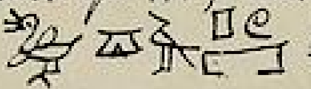


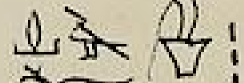
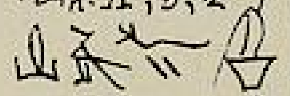
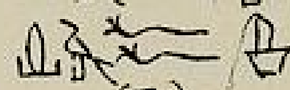
zaza-begaī, confr. ϫⲱϧⲥϫⲱ inclinare caput, ϫⲉϧⲥϫⲱ inclinatio capitis. — È perciò il Brugsch traduce capo inclinato (confr.  zaza e  bg).
V. anche Masp., Genr. épist. 39.

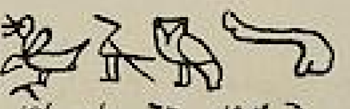
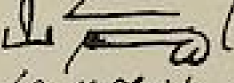
, zapur (Sall. IV, verso, 1, 6), sopranome di  bār (בַּעַל); e forse il prototipo di צָפוֹן nel nome della città egizia בַּעַל צְפוֹן, oppure di צָפוֹן settentrione, Nord.

, zapuromā (P. Mag. Harr.), designazione di un animale selvatico.
Lauth identifica con צָפָּה רָמָה, letter. esplorare l'altura, cioè: animale che sta in insidia, in vedetta sulle alture, sui luoghi elevati.

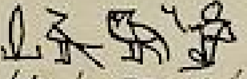
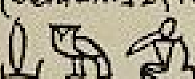
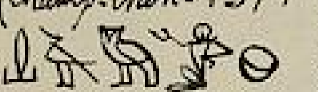
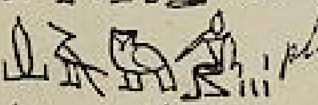
, zapuro-tà (P. Harr. I, 35, 13), anello, cerchio, cerchietto, anelletto, ciambello; - forma di certe pasticcerie.
Confr. צְפִירָה (costr. צְפִירַת) diadema, corona a forma di cerchio; benda.

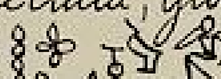
, zapuga (An. V, 5, 7), (Masp. Genr. ép. 41) caserma; metatesi di  zagapu (V.).

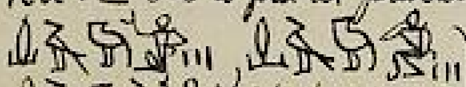
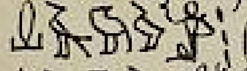
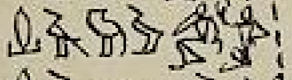
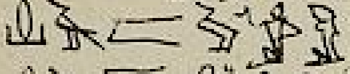
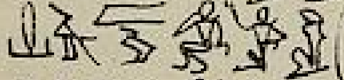
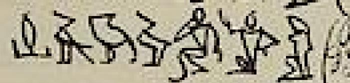
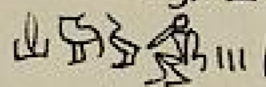

(Rit. 145, 34; An. II, 5, 2


(E.)
zaf, zafi, zafef, vampo, ardore, fuoco gagliardo, fiamma, vampa. ϫⲟϥ, ϫⲱϥ (M.), ϫⲟⲩϥ (T.), καταχαυμα, ustio, adustio, fervor, ϫⲟϥϫⲉϥ (T. M.), ϫⲉϥϫⲱϥ, ϫⲟϥϫϥ, ardere, fervescere, assare, coquere.
שׁזף, שׁדף, ardere, abbruciare; צרף fondere (metalli), assir. asruup abbruciò; שׂרב (ebr. e cald.) ardere, ardore, arsura. — שבב, הִשִּׁיב, avvampare, ardere, accendere; שָׁבִיב, (cald.) שְׁבִיב e שְׁבִיבָא, vampa, scintilla, fiamma, favilla.


(Denkm. II, 125, d, col. 185
 (Dend.)
(B. H. T. 57, 4)
zam, generare, procreare. ϫⲱⲙ (T. B.), ⲟⲩϫⲱⲙ (T.), Π, generatio. Confr. anche צמח germinare, germogliare, nascere, prodursi;

onde הִצְמִיחַ produsse, fece nascere; צֶמַח stirpe.

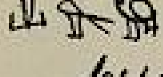
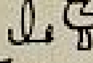
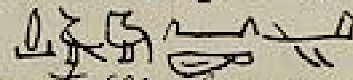

(Denkm. II, 134, a)

(Champ. Mon. 154)

 pl.
(Mar. Abyd. I, 52, 17)

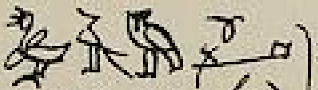
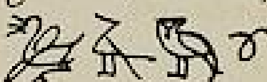
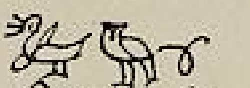
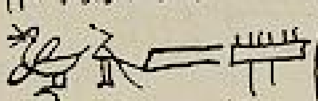
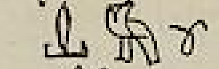
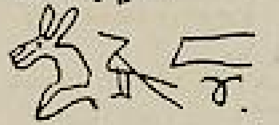
zam, deriv. dal prec.: generazione, famiglia, razza, stirpe, prosapia, discendenza, figliolanza: — La gioventù, la giovane generazione. — In particolare la gioventù guerriera; giovane recluta, giovane combattente: sinon. di  hunnu. — Per lo più al plurale nelle forme

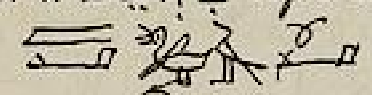

 (Denkm. II, l. c.)
 (Harr. I, 5, 9)

 (D. H. I. 6, 42)
 (A. Tomb. d'Ahm. 190)
 (Düm. Flotte, 8)

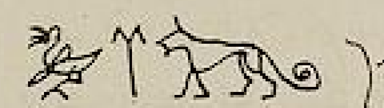
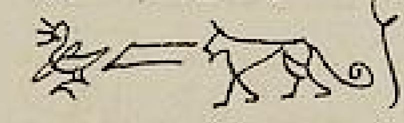
cogli stessi significati: discendenti, generazioni; — (Masp., Trans. 1880, 21) equiv. alla moderna classe di coscrizione, classe di leva, una stessa generazione di giovani coscritti, gli uomini nati in uno stesso anno.

— Chab. traduce il sing.: famiglia, associazione di individui, compagnia. — ed il plur.: discendenti, ϫⲱⲙ, generationes.

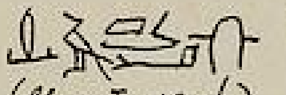
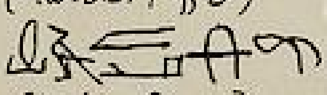
, zam (Inscr. Pepi I, 611)? forse equiv. a  zam; ivi è la frase: , tu inviluppasti (?) le mani.


(Rit. 125, 43)


(P. Rhind)

(Descr. V, 24)



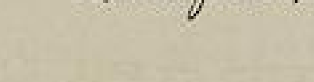
zam, inviluppare, involgere, avvolgere, ravvolgere, velare, coprire intorno; attorniare, palliare, vestire. — Inviluppo, velo, velame, coprimento; abito, veste, vestito. ϫⲱⲙ (M), ϫⲱⲱⲙⲉ (T.), involuorum, res convoluta. צמם coprire, connettere, legare insieme; צַמָּה velo, nodo, laccio, rabbin. צִמְצֵם coprire, coprirsi. — V.  māza.

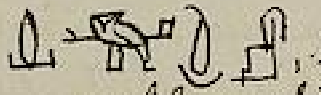



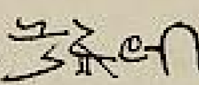
zam (Edfu), il leone.

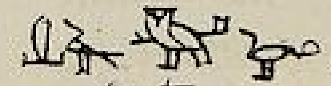

(Harr. I, 19, b)

(Rit. 162, 9)

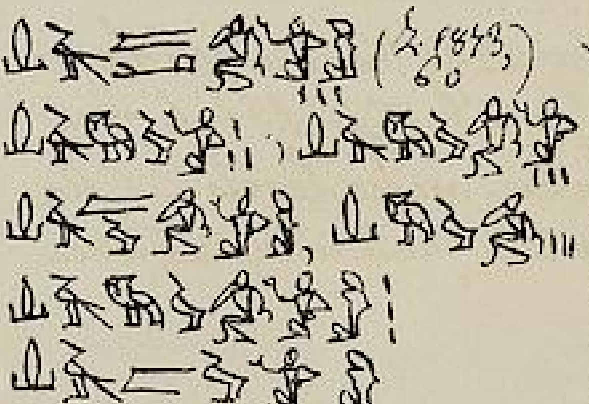
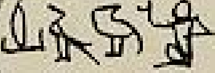
zamā, il papiro, il biblos lavorato; e quindi 1) — papiro da scrivere, rotolo di papiro, rotolo, volume (Rit. l. c.).
2) — Sandali (Harr. l. c.).
3) — Sacco, involucro qualunque, fatto con strisce di papiro intrecciate.

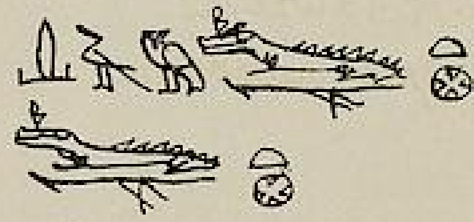
, zamā (Z. 1875, 49), equival al prec., all. 3.

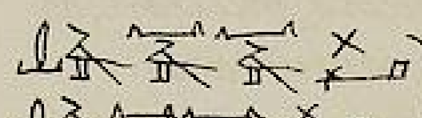
, zamā (D. H. I. 48, 6, col. 4), sedile, sedia, seggiola, seggio, trono.

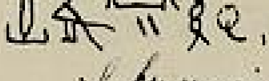
— Forse a questo è affine  dmau.

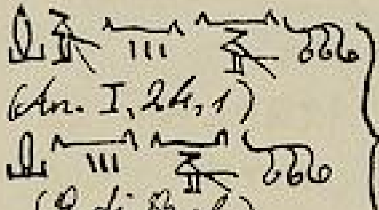
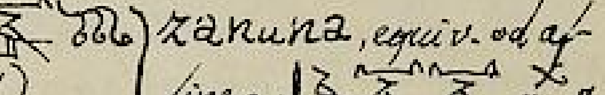
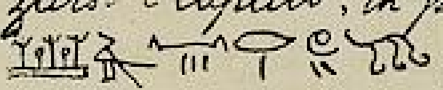
 , zamā, (Chab. Voy. 102) salato.
(Brug.) arido, secco. Confr. צָמֵא soffrir la sete, aver sete, sete; sitibondo, arido, asciutto; onde צִמָּאוֹן paese arido, terra asciutta; sete, siccità, aridità.

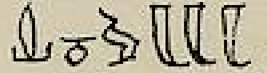

(Z. 1843, 60)
zamu, plurale di  zam.

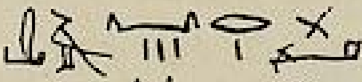

zam-t (Z. 1870, 86) designa il Nomo Tentyrita, ϫⲏⲙⲓ.

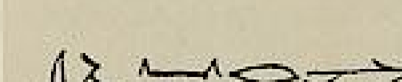

zanana, zanini, g. m. (Chab. Voy. 291 e seg.) approssimativamente: incomodità, scommodo, disagio, molestia; — ciò che è spiacevole. — Miseria, calamità, infelicità.
Confr. ϫⲛⲁⲁⲩ (T.) gravari, ϫⲁⲛⲏ (M.), humilis, depressus; צנע esser modesto, sommesso, umile.
— Confr. anche il cald. צנן aver freddo.
— Queste interpretazioni dei due vocaboli geroglifici abbisognano però ancora di prove ulteriori.

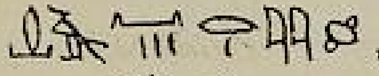
 , zanih, g. m. (P. Rhind V, 6) il braccio, l'osso del braccio.
ϫⲛⲁϩ (T.), ϭⲛⲁϩ (M.), ⲡ, brachium, ossum brachii; חֹצֶן, חֹצֶן, חֹצֶן, braccio.

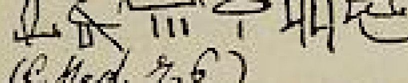
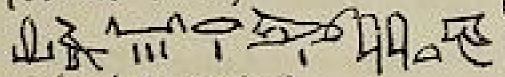
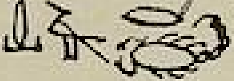

(An. I, 24, 1)
(P. di Bul.)
zanuna, equiv. od affine a  zanana.
— Lauth traduce: rizzarsi i capelli; in parallelismo con  sanuroui (P.).

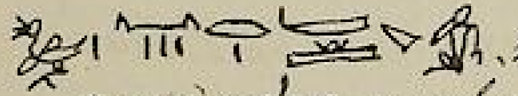
 , zanu (Inscr. Pepi I, 416), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) gardiens.

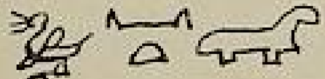
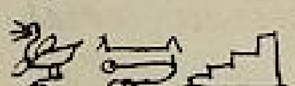
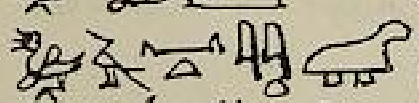
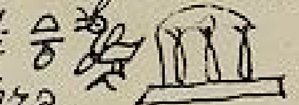
 , zanuro (Harr. I, 23, 3), סלל, elevare, alzare, innalzare; sospendere alla bilancia, controbilanciare, contrapesare, pesare, bilanciare, appianare; tener pari, dritto.
2) — Ondeggiare, fluttuare, librarsi; detto di rami pieghevoli e sottili.

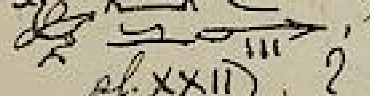
 , zanuro (An. IV, 17, 4; Lieb., Rep. di Torino 29), deriv. dal prec. ed equiv. a ϫⲗⲗⲉ, ϫⲉⲗⲗⲉ (T.), racemus, pampinus; ϫⲁⲗ ramus.
סִלּוֹן, סִלּוֹן, spina, stecco; זַלְזַלִּים ramo, tralcio; ramicello pieghevole, sottile, ondeggiante.
— (Chab.) baccello, guscio, siliqua, ϫⲓⲛⲓⲡⲓ.

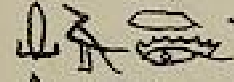
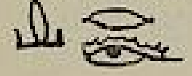
, zanuroī (P. Med. 7,6), designa una malattia cutanea. Confr. ϫⲓⲛⲓⲡⲓ (M., π) sordes; צָרַעַת lebbra.
— Biehl (Z. 1886, 81) dichiara erronea questa trascrizione e traduzione, e doversi il gruppo del Papiro leggere

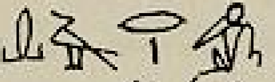

(P. Med. 7,6)

(Leid. I, 349)
zanuroī, zanurrīt (Biehl, Z. 1886, 81), scorpione; forma primitiva di  zar.

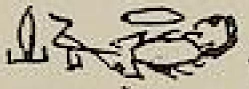
, zanuroḥ (An. I, 9, 7), סלח, condonare, perdonare; accordare, conceder perdono.
— Altri traducono: ϫⲟⲗ (T.), ϫⲱⲗ (M.), negare, abnegare, dir di no, far contradizione. Confr. זוּלָה praeter, nisi, fuorchè, senonchè.

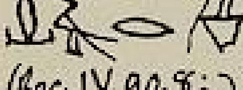
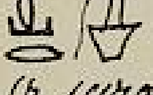



(Sarcof. a Vienna)
zant, zant-īt, varianti per metatesi di  tnza.

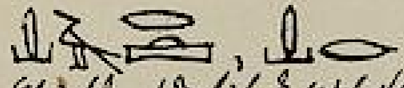
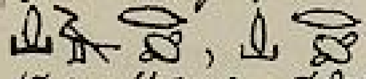
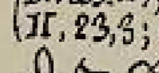
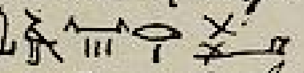
, zand (Nav. M. d'H. pl. XXII), ? arma o strumento di guerra? — Equiv. al prec.?



zar (Mar., Dend.), vedere, guardare attentamente, acutamente; adoperare tutta l'energia dello sguardo; ϫⲉⲣ, ϫⲟⲣ (M.), explorare; חקר esaminare, investigare, esplorare, spiare; שׁוּר vedere, guardare, mirare, riguardare, vegliare.

, zar (An. I, 23, 9), derivato dal prec.: spia, esploratore, ϫⲏⲣ (T., M.).
— Chab. (Voy. 229) traduce guida, e dice esser forse lo stesso che l'ebr. צִיר ambasciatore, messo, legato. — Ma Brugsch contesta questa interpretazione.

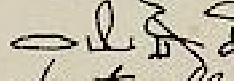
, zar (Mar. Dend.), lo scorpione, ϭⲗⲏ (M., †) scorpius.
— Confr. צִרְעָה vespa, calabrone.

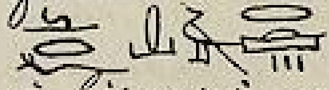

(Rec. IV, 90, 8; 91, 4 e 5)
 (Edfu)
(Z. 1879, 108)
zar, essere consumato dal fuoco, bruciare, ardere, consumarsi. — Consumare, far bollire al fuoco.
ϫⲉⲣⲉ (T.) accendere, ϫⲉⲣⲟ, ϫⲉⲣⲱ (B.), accendere, ardere. — צלה arrostire, onde צָלִי, costr. צְלִי, arrosto.

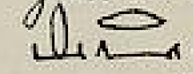

(Ossint, tomb. Tefab; Z. 1874, 168)

(D. Res. 47, 29, 30; D. T. T. II, 23, 3; Rit. 64, 21)
 (D. H. T. II, 35, b, d, 23)
zar, pesare, bilanciare (confr.  zanr); calcolare, computare, con-

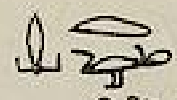
tare, supputare.
— Pesamento, bilanciamento, determinazione della giusta proporzione sulla bilancia; — computo, calcolo, conto.

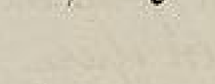
2) — Il bisogno, il neceſsario, l'occorrente.

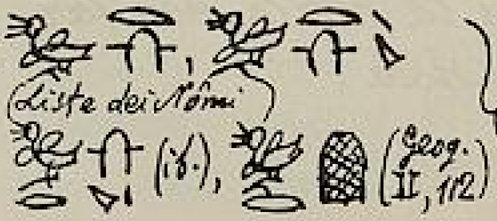
 (D. Res. l.c.), corrispondente alla sua proporzione di misura; conforme, secondo, proporzionato al suo peso.

, notare, registrare i bisogni; mettere in iscritto, segnare i bisogni bilanciati, pesati.

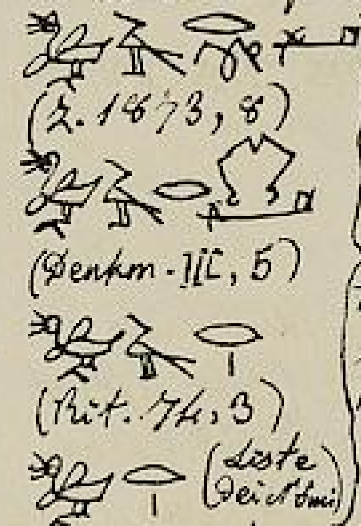
..., zar-n- (seguito da un numero), designa il risultato di una sottrazione; resto, residuo, שְׁאָר.

, zar (D. A. T., Taf. 55), ? ciò che è impuro, immondo? Oppure deve aſsimilarsi a צַר, צָר, avversario, nemico; calamità, afflizione, angustia, angoscia (?).

, zar (Chab. Voy. 23), in conneſsione col copto ϫⲓⲣ (T., M., ⲡ) salsamentum, liquamen salitum; onde ⲁⲛϫⲓⲣ pigmentum, ⲟⲩⲁⲙϫⲓⲣ (T.) edulium cum salsamento ϫⲓⲣ preparatum.

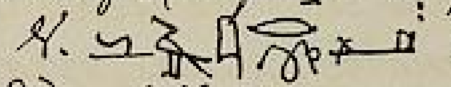

(Liste dei Nômi) (ib.) (Geog. II, 112)
zar. (Maspero, Journ. As. 1890, 168; Geur.-ép. 49)

area, spianato, piattaforma. ϫⲏⲣⲉ (T., ⲧ) area.
— Brugsch li ritiene equiv. al seg.
— Io tradurrei: forte, fortezza, torre, recinto fortificato.


(Z. 1873, 8)
(Denkm. III, 5)
(Rit. 74, 3)
(Liste dei Nômi)

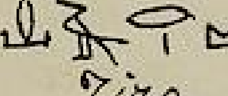
zar, signif. fondam.: circondare, cingere (per es. con una siepe, confr. ϭⲗⲟ sepes, sepimentum), e con ciò rendere forte, fortificare, aſsicurare. ϭⲱⲗⲉ (T.), ϫⲟⲗ (M.), circumdare, ϫⲉⲗ circumdare, cingere, ϭⲗ induere se; — ϫⲟⲣ, ϫⲟⲟⲣ, ϫⲱⲣⲓ, ϫⲱⲱⲣⲉ, fortem, potentem eſse; validum, solidum, munitum eſse; onde ⲙⲁⲉⲧϫⲟⲟⲣ locus fortis, munitus, ⲛⲏⲉⲧϫⲟⲣ loci muniti, munitiones, munimenta. — צור constringere, stringere, serrare, aſsediare, legare; propugnacolo, rocca, fortezza; צרר involgere, legare, serrare; כתר cingere, circondare, accerchiare, aggirare. — Confronta anche שור, זור, סור, طور (onde il sost. طوار septum).

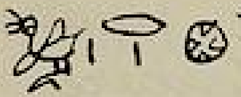
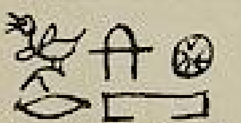
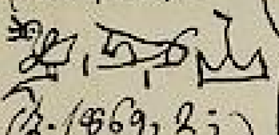
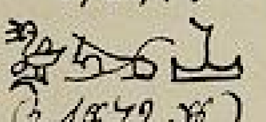
2) — (Z. l.c.) forza, robustezza, potenza, vigore; — e gli aggettivi corrisp. (Confr. עָרִיץ).

— H.  daar.

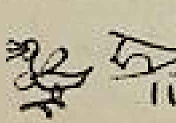
— 3) — Il 1° gruppo significa anche avversario, nemico; ed i verbi corrisp. — Confr. צור nemico, usare ostilità; צרר eſser nemico, rivale; aſsalire, far guerra, angustiare, nimicare, aſsediare, opprimere; צַר, צָר.

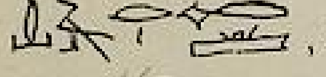
צוֹרֵר, nemico, oppreſsore, avversario.
4) — Gli ultimi due gruppi sono anche equiv. al prec. (Liste dei Nomi).

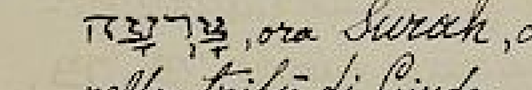

, zar, צֹר, צוֹר, Τύρος, Tiro.

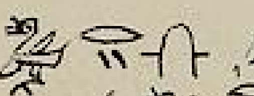
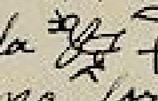
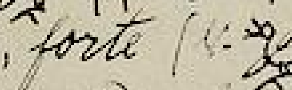
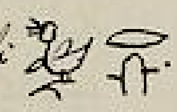


(Rit. 114, 1)

(Z. 1869, 2; 1872, 16)

(Z. 1872, 16)

zar, alcuni identificano colla città Dior (Chab. Mél.; P. Abbott); altri (Z. l. c.) con Tanis o con Avaris. Confr. צֹעַן Heroonpolis, Tanis; צֹעַר città sulla riva del Mar Morto, chiamato una volta בֶּלַע. — Lauth (Z. d. d. m. Ges. 1871, p. 626) riferisce questi gruppi a גֵּר straniero, גּוּר eſsere straniero; ϭⲟⲓⲗⲉ, ϫⲱⲓⲗⲓ hospes, hospitari, advena, ϣϭⲟⲣ.


, zar (Z. 1872, 16), Var. del prec.


, zar (opp. zarāa?) (Med. Abu), verosimilm. in conneſs. con ϫⲱⲣ (T.), στιλβόω, coruscare facere; vibrare, brandire un'arma, sventolare, זָרַח.


, zarāu, צָרְעָה, ora Surah, città dei Daniti nella tribù di Giuda.


, zari (Dend.), (Brug.) derivato da

zar, signif.: sodo, fermo, forte (V.

zar, all. 1 e 2), nel l. c. detto delle carni del corpo di Osiride.
2) — V. l'altra interpretazione di

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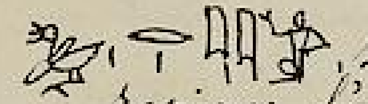
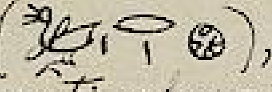
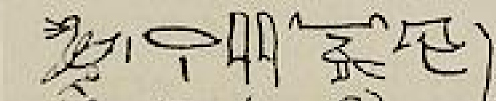
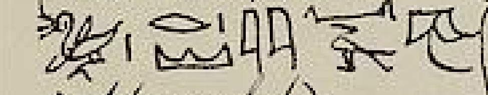
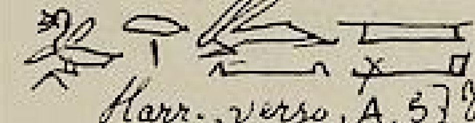
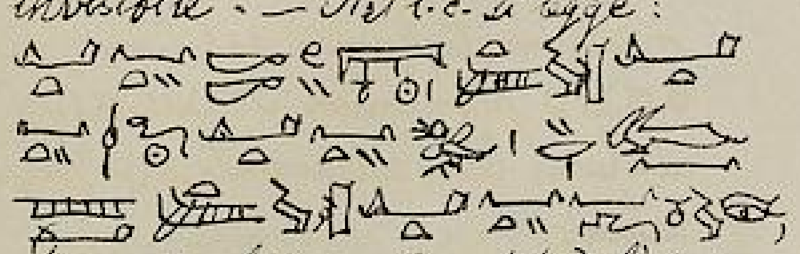
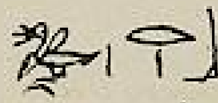
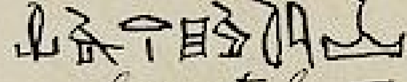

, zarī (Chab. Mél.), il Zariano, l'abitante o l'oriundo della città Zar (

), nome di uno dei prevenuti nel proceſso del P. Abbott.

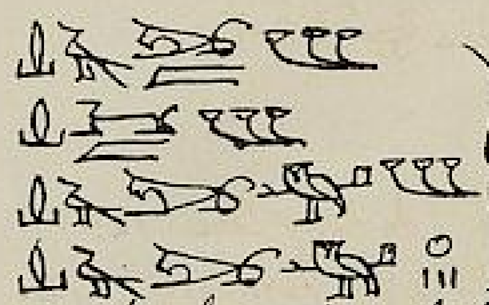

(Rec. I, 54, 1, 6)

(Abusimbel)

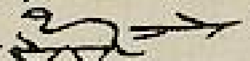
zarīna, armatura, corazza, lorica, panciera, usbergo, piastra, שִׁרְיוֹן, שִׁרְיָן, סִרְיוֹן, θώραξ.

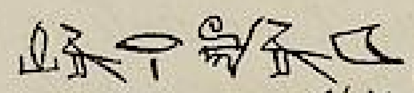
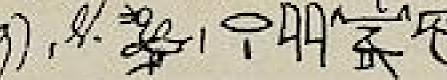

, zarun (S. Mag. Harr., verso, A, 5; Testo, p. 124) forse composto di zar circondare, e un eſsere aperto, aprire, signif. non vedere, non eſser veduto; — (Brug.) eſser fatto invisibile. — Nel l. c. si legge:

far per eſsi (animali malefici) l'oscurità, non far per eſsi il chiarore; far per eſsi la cecità, non far per eſsi la vista.

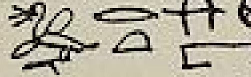
, zarbu (Z. 1868, 38), una specie particolare di vaso; (Birch) patera; — (Brugsch) ϭⲗⲙⲁⲓ (T.) ϭⲉⲗⲙⲁⲓ (T.), ϭⲉⲗⲙⲁϥⲉⲓ (B.), urceus, dista, urna, phiala, στάμνος. — (Lauth) probabilm. in conneſsione con נְטִפָה goccia, da נטף stillare.

, zarputā, צָרְפַת, Sareptah, Σάρεπτα, Σάρεφτα, città fra Sidone e Tiro.

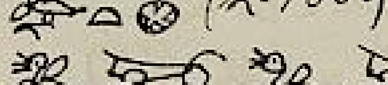


zarm, zarmā (Ricette del Kyphi; Rec. IV, 8, 96, 83), nome di una pianta chiamata anche  zbā.

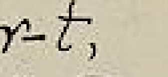
, zarona (De Rougé, Attaq., 29), V.  zarīna.

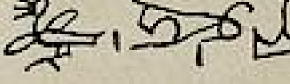


(Journ. As. 1880, 168)



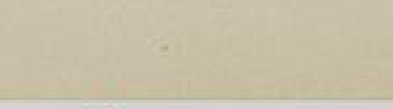
(Sall. II, 3, 9)

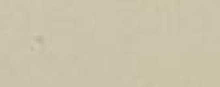
zar-t, V.  zar.

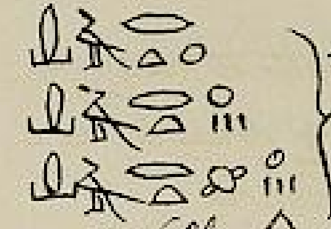
 (Rit. 114, 3)

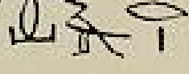
(Z. 1869, 2)

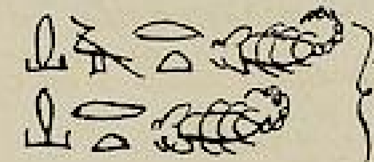
(Z. 1869, 2; 1872, 18)

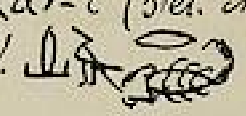
 (ib.)

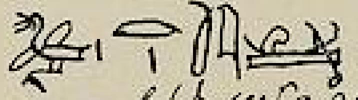
zar-t, V.  zar.

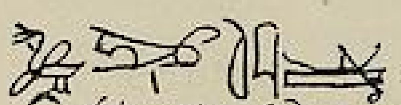


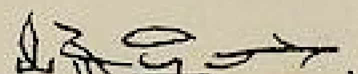
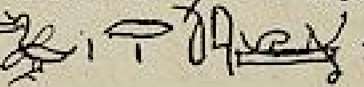
zar-t, (E.) malum citrium — (Brug.) ϫⲟⲗ, cepa. — (Chab.) equiv. a  zar.

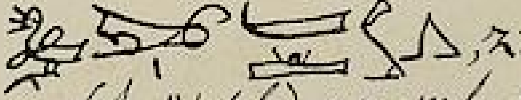


zar-t (Stel. Mettern.), V.  zar.

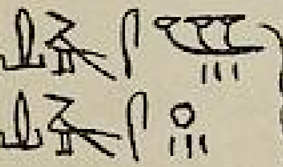
, zartā (Harr. I, 12, b, 11), g. f. (Z. 1869, 27), specie particolare di nave, barca o battello, pel trasporto del bestiame, ⲥϭⲏⲣ, ϣϭⲏⲣ, ϭϣⲏⲣ. — Confr. סִירוֹת barchette.

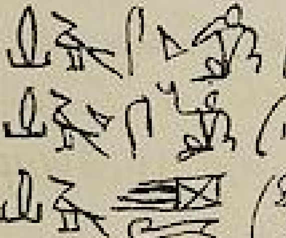
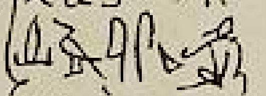
, zartā opp. zaltā (An. IV, 1, 3), equiv. al prec.. — Masp. (Genr. ép. 46) lo confr. con צוּל demersus est, צוּלָה profundum, vorago.

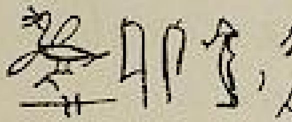
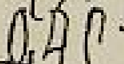
, zard (Nav. M. d'H. 22, col. 23), Var. delle epoche tolomaiche invece di  zartā.

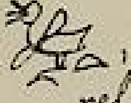
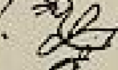
, zarch opp. zalch (An. IV, 1, 4), un verbo di moto di avanzamento non ancor ben determinato. Brugsch confr. con ϭⲗⲁϩ (M.), περισπᾶν, in diversum trahere; צָלַח, صلح, transiit, pervasit, irruit; e traduce invadere, avventarsi, varcare, paſsare; — posare; — prosperare. — Lauth riferisce a זרח apparire, spuntare, levarsi, detto spec. del sole;

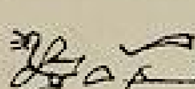
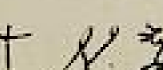
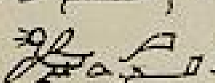
— ma poi anche al predetto ϭⲗⲁϩ, però preferibilmente a ⲕⲱⲗϩ irruere ed a ϭⲱⲗⲕ, ϫⲱⲗⲕ, inundare.

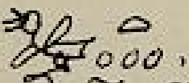
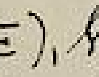
 zas (E), una pianta od erba impiegata nelle ricette; — ed il suo frutto.

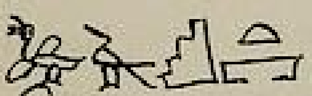
 (D. Z. T. II, 13, 13) (ib. 10, 11) (D. Z. T. 84, 5; Z. 1872, 7) zas V.  zaàs.

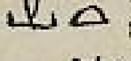
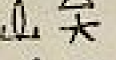
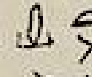
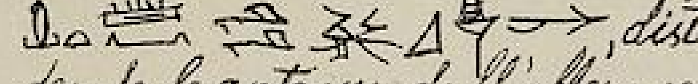
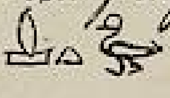
, zasàs (opp. zaàss?), Var. di  zaàs.

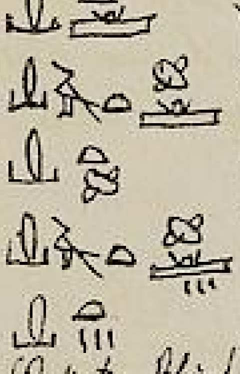
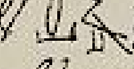
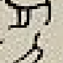
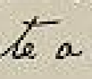
, zat, V.  za. specialmente nel senso di capitano comandante, ecc.

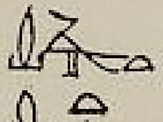
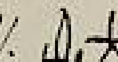
, zat, V.  za. , occupare la sommità, stare sulla sommità.

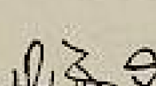
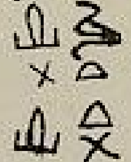
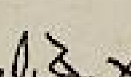
, za-t (E), V.  za. In Denkm. III, 107, nel senso dell'all. 2.

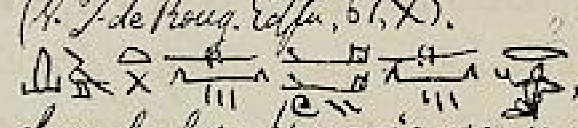
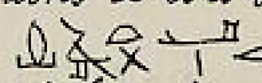
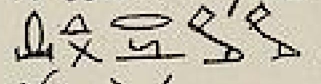
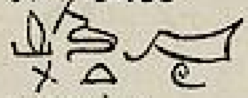
, za-t (Trans. 1880, 194), trono, sala del trono; il mastabat degli Arabi odierni. — Costruzione a piani, nell'interno della quale si poteva penetrare.

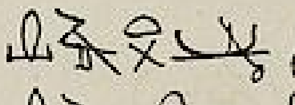
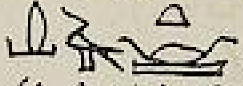
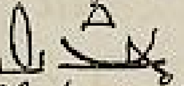
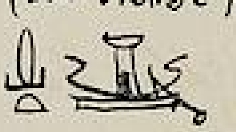
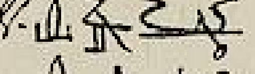
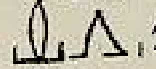
, zat, 1) — designazione del numero venti. ϫⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ϫⲱⲧ (M.), ϫⲓⲧ, ϫⲱⲟⲩⲧ, ϫⲟⲩⲧ (T.), viginti. (Z. 1868, 108).
2) — Equiv. al seg. (Z. 1875, 27; Journ. As. 1881, II, 223).
3) — Var. di  za-t.
4) — Equiv. a  za-t: così Rit. 98, 3 , distendendo le antenne dell'albero maestro; (Brug.) es strecken sich aus die Rahen des Mastbaumen; (Birch) my arms pull the paddle; (Pierr.) mes bras poussent l'aviron.
5) — Var. di  za-t.

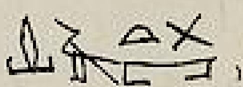
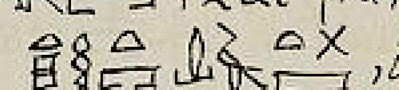
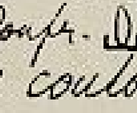
 (P. Matem. Rhind) za-t (De Roug. Chrest. 125; Z. 1875, 27; Journ. As. 1881, II, 223), rimaner di resto, restare. V.  za. — Sost., freq., l'eccedente, eccedente per bilancio; resto, residuo di una sottrazione.
È seguito ordinariamente da  cui segue il numero di resto (V. Z. l. c.).
2) — Il 1º gruppo è anche equivalente a  za-t.

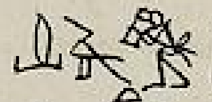
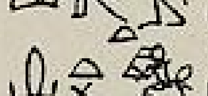
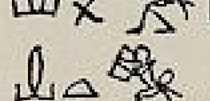
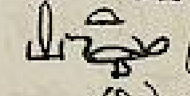
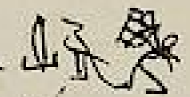
 za-t, V.  za.

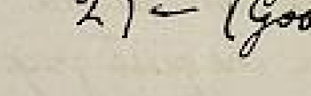
 (Rit. 78, 27; 99, 22)  (16/62, 3) zat, equiv. a , , za, (V.); ed anche al seg. nel senso spec. di stendersi, distendersi, spandersi, dilatarsi

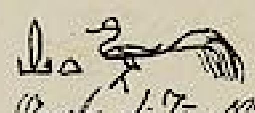
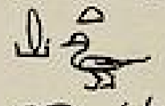
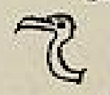
(V. J. de Roug. Edfu, 61, X).
 (Rit. ṗ. 8,27), essi stendono le loro braccia verso di me.
 … (ib. 99,22), stender il braccio per…
, stendere le gambe, il piede
 (Rit. 62,3) allargare la coscia.

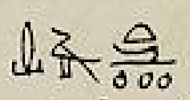
 (P. Prisse, 8,2)
, 
(Bul. Stel. 52) (Rit. 110, 11)
 (Karn.)
zat, za-t, V.  e , za, in tutti i loro significati.

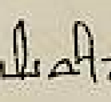
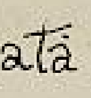
, zat (Rit. 125,25), nell'espr. , il recesso del trono (Confr.  zad); (Pierret) le couloir du passage (confr. il prec.).

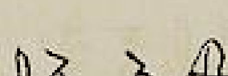
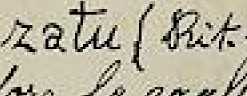
 (Rit. 134,3)
 (Stel. Metter.)
 (ib.)
 (Calend. di Esne)
za-t, equiv. a  za (V.), specialm. come nome astratto: impurità, sozzura, malvagità; Confr. ϫⲟⲟⲩⲧ (T.), spurius, impurus, reprobus; impuritas, insinceritas.
2) — (Goodw.) morte.

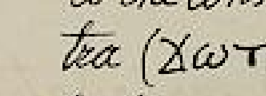
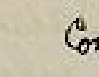
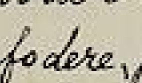
, zat (Z. 1866,100), in connes. con ϫⲟⲧ (T.) transfodere, transfigere, signif. propr. trafiggente, trasfossor; designa una particolare arma tagliente o contundente.

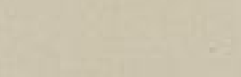
 (Tomba di Ti, N. 20)
 (D. Z. T. II, 35, 8)
 (Z. 1876, p. 6)
zat, un uccello, secondo il Bilharz, una specie di gru e precisamente la Grus cineria; altri trad. struzzo; Birch traduce uccello acquatico. Nell'antico impero era un animale domestico; nelle b. e. era presentato come offerta sacra.

, zat (?) (Inscr. di Teta), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. V, 15) propr.: palmata, la quantità (d'acqua) che si prende nel cavo della mano; nel l. c.: sorso, sorsata (d'acqua).

, zatà, Var. di  za.

, za-ti (Denkm. III, 194, a, l. 17), Var. di  za-t.



za-tu, V.  za-t, sost.

, zatu (Rit. 146, h), il vampo, l'ardore, la gagliardia del fuoco che consuma, divora e tutto penetra (ϫⲱⲧⲉ, T. confodere, penetrare), Confr. יצת, הצית, ardere, abbruciare, accendere.

Corrisponde a zaf del passo parallelo del C. 145, 34.

, zat-ui, V. za-ui.

(B.M.T. 8,25) zaten, Naville li fa equiv. a za-t. — Brugsch li ritiene varianti di tnza, e forse identici con zadu, od anche con zazau (V.).
(Trans. 1880, 134)
(ib. 135)
(Harr. I, 49, 10)
(Dict. géo. 236)

, za-tt (Chab. Ant. hist. 212), deriv. da za, significa: presa, dose, taglia, raccolta, prelevamento, scelta.
, zatt tep, il primo prelevamento, la prima scelta, il fiore, le premier ban, l'élite.

, zat-t (Grande Calend. di Edfu), V. zat.

zatt, Var. di zaza.

, zad, (Stern, Z. 1874, 91) atrio o portico a gradinata, aula, sala.

2) — (Brugsch) deriv. da ϪΤΕ, ϪΤΟ (?), reclinare, signif. seggiolone, sedia a bracciuoli, poltroncina, trono.
V. e .

, zad-tt, V. zat.
— (E.) urina, Rabbin. שֶׁתֶן.

, zadu (Harr.), V. zad.

, zadef (Edfu), Var. di zdf.

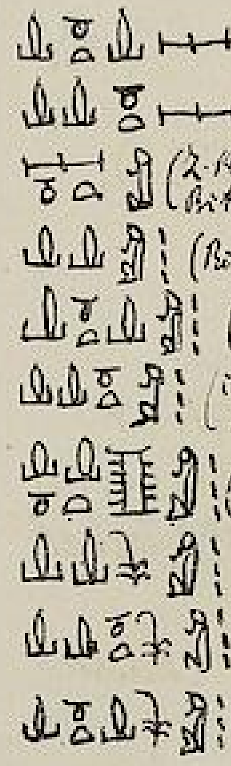
, zad-t, V. zad.

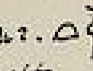
, zad-t, V. al fonetico zat.

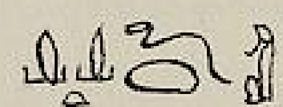
zaza (?). Noi abbiamo messo al fonetico āz i vocaboli comincianti con queste iniziali.

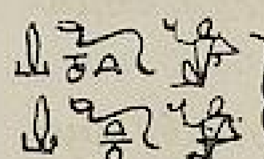
zaza [Brugsch (Z. 1868, 16) ritiene il segno , che entra in alcuni di questi gruppi e dei seguenti, come lettera indicatrice che questi gruppi si debbono leggere nzaza o nzaza-t; questa lettura non è però ancor provata] il capo, la testa, di un
(Rit. 31, 10; 70, 2; 93, 3)
(ib. 64, 3 e 8)
(ib. 93, 5)
(An. IV, 14; Dod. 10)
(Leyd. Stel. K, 16)

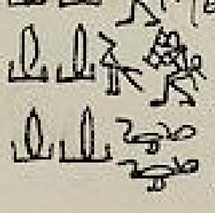
uomo o di un animale qualunque.
2) — La punta, l'estremità, la più alta cima, la sommità, la vetta.
3) — Equiv. al seg.
— ϫⲱϫ (M.) ⲡⲓ, caput; princeps, dux.

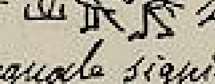

(2. 1570, 47; Rit. 19, 6) (Rit. 128, 7) (ib. 134, 8) (ib. 16, 21; 17, 35) (ib. 17, 32; 17, 56; 18, 6) (ib. 18, 36) (ib. 17, 14; 17, 41, 62) (ib. 20, 1; 39, 1)

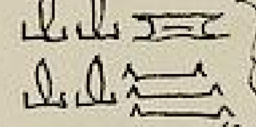
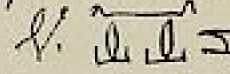
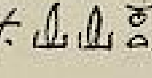
zaza, padrone, capo, superiore, principale (Rit. freq.).
2) — Al plur., coll'art. femm.  dei nomi collettivi (Denkm. II, 29) la società, il ciclo degli dèi superiori. — Gli stessi plurali, senza il predetto articolo, sono i plur. dei signif. dell'all. prec. (Rit.).

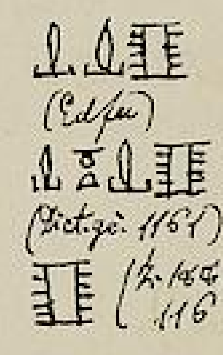
 , zaza (Stel. C, 3, Louvre) Var. del prec..

 zaza (?) (Tomba di Ti), deriv. dai prec.; il primo, il capo di impiegati od ufficiali governativi.
ϫⲱϫ, ⲁⲛϫⲱϫ, princeps, dux; ⲉⲣϫⲱϫ praesem esse, dominari.
2) — Suonator d'arpa, arpista.

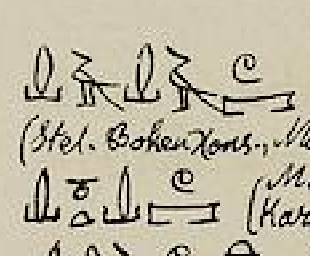

(Bib. el Mol.) (Brug. Et. 123) (D. H. T. 119)

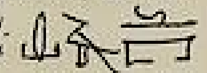
zaza, forma raddoppiata di  za (V.) con eguale signif. ϫⲁϫⲉ (T.), ϫⲁϫⲓ (M.), ϫⲉϫⲓ (B.) ⲡ, inimicus, hostis, צוד insidiare, צדד volgere il volto, ripugnare, צַר nemico, avversario, צדה perseguitare, insidiare; זד superbo, insolente, empio.

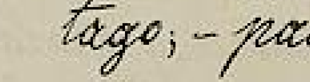
 zaza (Liste del Nilo), adacquare, innaffiare, bagnare, empir d'acqua, inondare, versar acqua dentro...
V.  nzaza e la nota in principio dell'art.  zaza.

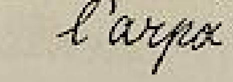

(Edfu) (Dict. géo. 1161) (ib. 1661, 116)

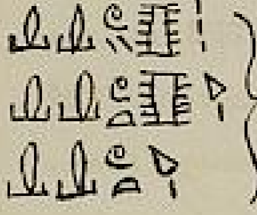
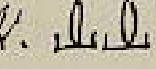
zaza, difendere, proteggere, riparare, con mura, cinte, recinti, ecc.; e quindi
2) — sost. g. f., muro, cinta, recinto, baluardo, bastione, parapetto.
Confr. ϫⲟⲓ murus, sepes.
3) — V. il seg., all. 2.

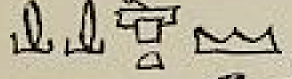
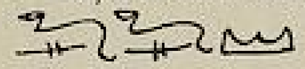

(Stel. Bokenxons., Monaco) (Mar. Karn. 40, 7) (Dud.)

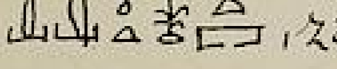
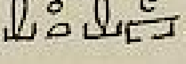
zarau, zarauit, equiv. al prec., all. 2.
2) — Var. di  zad, o ad esso affine; trono, sala del trono.

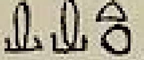
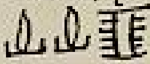
 , zarau, (E.) ϫⲁϫⲱ, sartago; — padella, paiuolo.

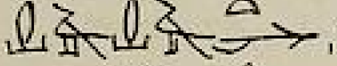
 , zarawi (Tomba di Ramesse III), l'arpa. — 2) — arpista.

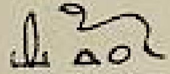
 zaza-ui, zaza-ut (Harr. I, 57,12; 58,6; 59,12), V.  zaza.

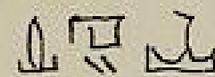
, zazasat, Variante di  zszs.

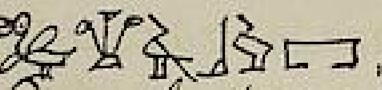
, zaza-t, V.  zazau.

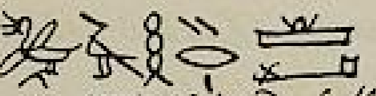
, zaza-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 577), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VIII, 89), Var. di  zaza.

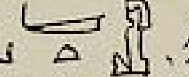
, zaza-t (P. Leyd. I, VII, l. ult.), l'arpa.

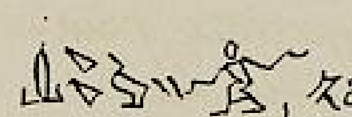
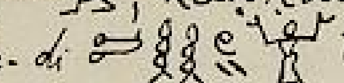
, zaz-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 386). ?

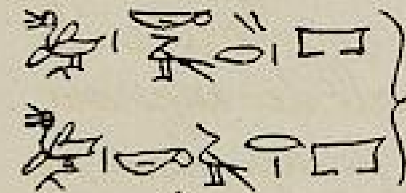
, zahi, la Palestina.

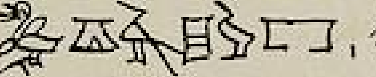
, zaḥabu (An. IV, 2, 5), scuola di cavalleria, cavallerizza, maneggio.
Brug. confr. con ⲁⲛⲍⲏⲃ (M.), ⲁⲛϭⲏⲃⲉ, ⲁⲛⲝⲏⲃ, ⲁⲛⲝ̄ⲏⲃⲉ (B.), T, schola.

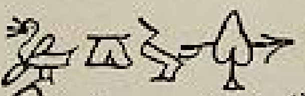
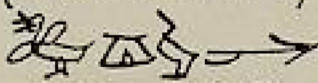
, zaḥir (Journ. Asiat. 1880, 378), (Masp.) brutale, grossolano, rustico, villano, screanzato, maleducato; — ed i sost. corrisp.
Secondo Masp., da questo vocabolo è forse derivato il copto ϫⲓϩⲣⲁ (?) cavillari, verbis contendere, ludere, jocari; verbo che Peyron connette a ϫⲓ-ϩⲣⲁ elevare vocem (Confr. צהל strillare).

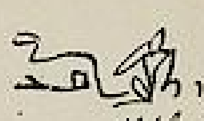
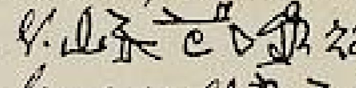
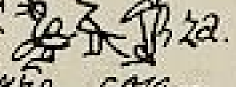
, zaḥt (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXI, 16) the chief Gods.

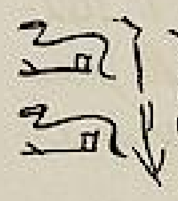
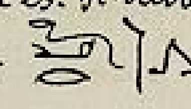
, zaḥḥui (D. K. T. 93), Var. di  tḥḥui.

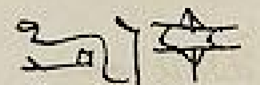
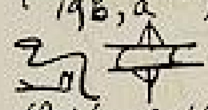
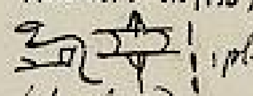
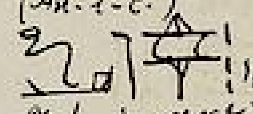
 zakair, zakar (Harr. I, 57, 58, 59; 4,2), (Birch, Z. 1873, 10) hall, sala
— (Brugsch) סֻגַר recinto, chiusura (ad una fortezza).
— Confr. סוּגַר chiostro, carcere, tana.

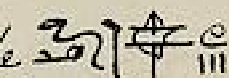
, zagapu (An. III, 5), caserma, quartiere, alloggiamento di soldati.
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. Ges. 1871, 626) confr. con שכב e perciò traduce giacitoio, dormitoio.

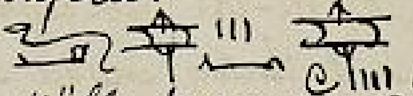

(L. Ausw. 12, 34)

(Ray. Stat.)
zagu, un albero straniero, ed una specie di legno, onde erano fabbricati specialm. oggetti di durata, o di continuo uso.

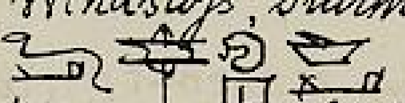
, zā (P. di Berl. I, l. 199), (Maspero, Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 138, 158) lamentarsi (per un morto). V.  zaāu. 2) — Sfidare, bravare; V.  za. — (Goodw.) to vie, gareggiare, contendere.

 zā, bastone, mazza, con cui per es. si batte ad una porta (confr.  zār).

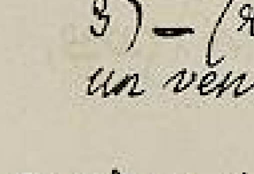
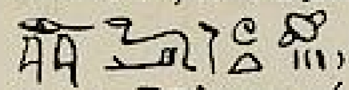

(Denkm. III, 196, a)

(Prisse 10, 11; An. I, 18, 5; P. Med. verso, 1, 5)
, pl.
(An. l. c.)
, pl.
(Dict. géo. 887)

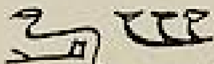
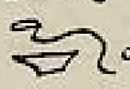
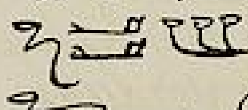
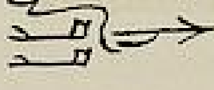
zā [plur. anche  (P. Leyd. I, 344, 11)], vento; vento forte, impetuoso; turbine, vortice, bufera, colpo di vento, tempesta, grande tempesta (J. de Roug.).
ⲑⲏⲟⲩ (M.), ⲧⲏⲩ (T.), ⲡⲓ, ventus, spiritus; ⲁⲣⲁ-ⲑⲏⲟⲩ, turbo, procella, ventus vehemens, septentrionalis. שַׂעַר, סַעַר, turbine, procella, tempesta, burrasca, bufera.

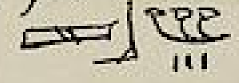
 (An. l. c.), (Max Müller, Z. 1886, 86) colpo di vento, Windstoss, Sturm.

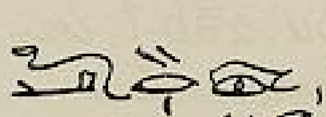
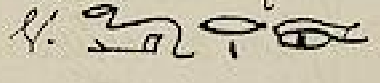
 (Text. relat. au Myth. d'Hor. XXI, 13), (Lefeb., Myth. Osir. 101) turbine violento.

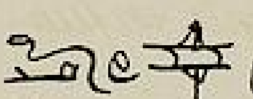
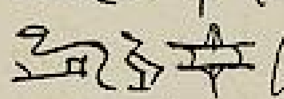
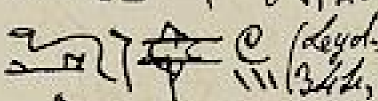
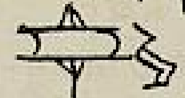
2) — (Masp.) anche semplic. aria.
3) — (P. Med. l. c.) lasciar andare un vento; — flato, ventosità.

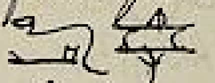
 zā, (Brug.) giacer deserto, solitario, ϫⲁⲓⲉ, ϫⲁⲉⲓⲉ, desertus, solitarius, desolatus, vastatus. , lasciarsi commovere, ⲣ̄ϫⲁⲓⲉ, desertum esse, desolari. — Masp. (Geur. Epist. 44) traduce il primo gruppo conto, calcolo; e quindi la frase prec.: fare i conti.

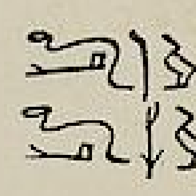
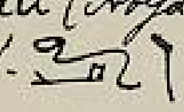

 (P. Edfu, 26, XI)
 (P. Med. 92)
 (Z. 1877, 75)

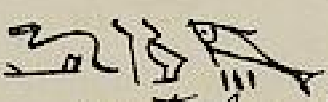
zā, zāā, ϫⲏ, ⲡ, festuca. 2) — Nome di una pianta. 3) — Sinonimo di  s'b.

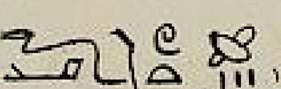
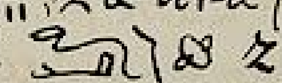
, zāir (An. IV, 2, 8), V.  zār.

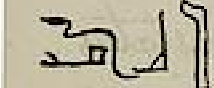
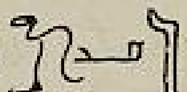
 (E)
 (Desc. V, 40)
 (Leyd. I, 344, 11)
 (Unser. Ueres. 449, 429)

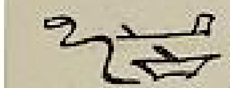
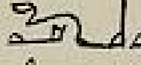
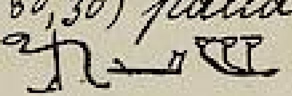
zā-u, forme plurali di  zā, cogli stessi significati. — V. l'ultimo gruppo anche al fonetico zāu.

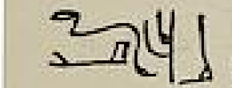
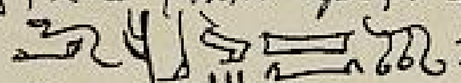
 zāu (Abyd., Mar.), V.  zā.

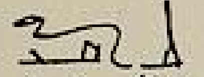
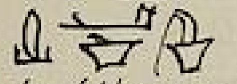
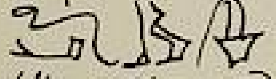
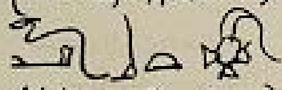
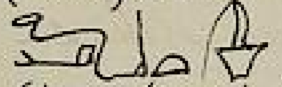
, zāu (An. IV, 1, 2), specie particolare di pesce.

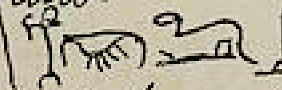
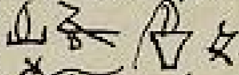
, zā-ut-u (Masp., Geur. ep. 44), V.  zā.

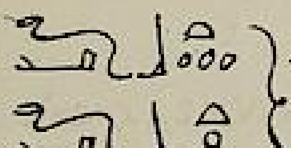
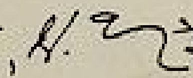
, zāb (Osiut), Var. di  zbā.

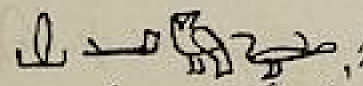
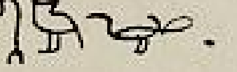
, zāb, (Stern, E., p. 53) equival. a  zāb-t, all. 2. — (Masp. Trans. 1880, 30) palla. — 2) — Equiv. a  zbā.

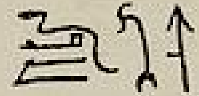
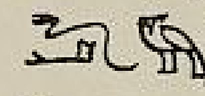
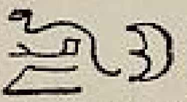
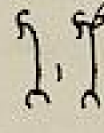
, zāb (Inscr. Sep. I, 282) nel gruppo  zābu-sen, che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 152) traduce: cheveux couronnés de verdure (Confr. il prec. all. 2).



b.e. (Stel. Metttern.)

(Harr. I, 37, 12 e 13)

(S. L. T. 9, B, l. 47)

(An. IV, 14, 18; 17, 5)

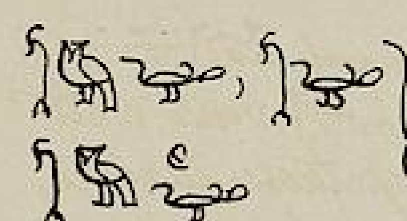
zāb, zābu, zāb-t, infuocare, arroventare; — fare arrostire sui carboni; arrostire, seccare. — Esser rovente, infuocato. , aes ustum. — V. le voci ebraiche affini all'art.  zaf.
2) — Carbone, carboni da bruciare; fuoco sulla gratella; gratella. ϫⲉⲃⲥ (M.), ϫⲉⲃⲥⲉ, ϫⲉⲃⲃⲉⲥ (T.), carbo.

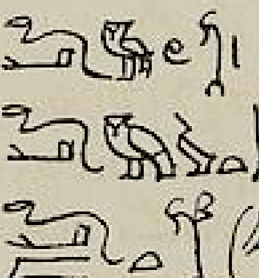
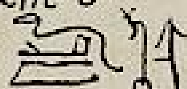
 zāb-t, V.  zāb.

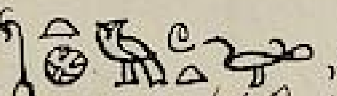
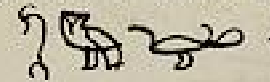
, zām (Z. 1878, 48), Brugsch lo assimila a ϫⲟⲙ vis, robur, potentia; e trad.: essere potente, poderoso, mächtig. — Forse equiv. al seg. .

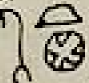
 (Rec. III, 43, 4)
 (Inscr. Sep. I, Prep.)
 (Dict. géo. 1388, 11, 1)
 (e varr., V. ai fonetici ūas, ūasm)

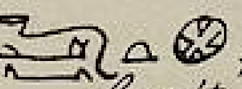
zām, bastone, mazza, verga, bacchetta, canna, di legno. — Una specie di scettro (di metallo), che serviva anche come arma.

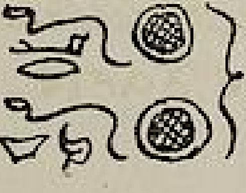
 zām, zāmu, opp. ūasm, ūasmu, V. sotto quest. fonetici.

 (Bonom. Sarc. 2, D, col. 30) (ib. 9) (Z. 1863, 10) zāmu, zām-ut, zām-t V.  zām.

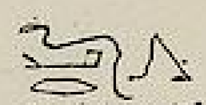
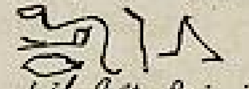
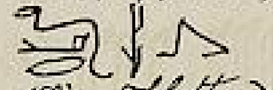
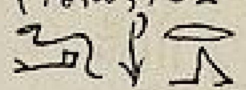
, zām-ut, Var. capricciosa del C. Mor. di Bulaq, invece di  zām.

, zām-t opp. ūasem-t (?), Tebe; la Tebaide. — V. sotto ūasm-t.

, zān-t (Z. 1872, 16) צען, la città di Tanis.

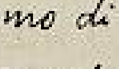
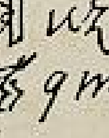
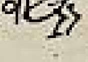
 zār, ⲑⲗⲟ, זרה, stacciare, crivellare, vagliare.

—Sost.: מְזָרֶה, crivello, staccio, vaglio.

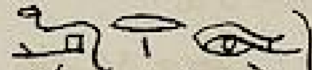
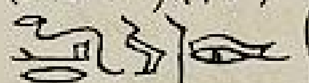

(Rit. 5,1; 113,2; 125,61; 157,1)

(Ib. 38,3; C. 167, Louvr)

(Dim. Flotte, 16,a, 102)


zār, propr. picchiare alla porta, picchiare col bastone ( zā, V.), bussare, ricercare se alcuno è in casa; —quindi in generale: andar ricercando, andar cercando, cercare, ricercare, esaminare, esplorare; (Rierr.) chercher sa voie; —esaminare se qualche cosa è in ordine.

2)— Cercare, nel senso di aver bisogno di; cercare il necessario.

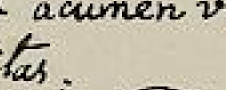
—Sinonimo di  uzā; di  ḳḥ, ed in oppos. a  gm (Rit. 113,2; C. 167, Louvre).

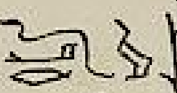
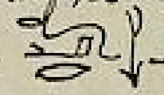
— חזור esplorare, andar attorno, ricercare, esaminare, investigare, spiare; שׁאל cercare, ricercare, mendicare, accattare. ϫⲉⲣ, ϫⲟⲣ (M.), explorare, ϫⲏⲣ (T. M.) explorator.

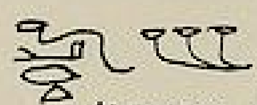

(An. IV, 2, 8)


zār, zāru, in connesš. col prec. (V.): cercar cogli occhi per iscoprir qualche cosa, spiare, osservare, esaminare esplorare, scrutare. (Confr. l'ebr. ed il copto all'art. prec.).

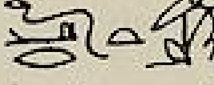
ⲙⲛⲧϫⲁⲣⲃⲁⲗ acumen visus, perspicacia, sagacitas.

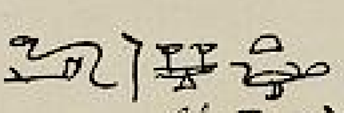
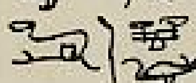
— Confr. anche  zar.

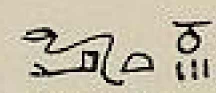
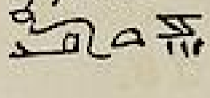
, zāru (Stel. Antef, Louvre), Brugsch lo fa equiv. a  zār. — V. il seg.

, zār-t, (Birch, Z. 1866, 84) ramo, ramoscello, nocchio.

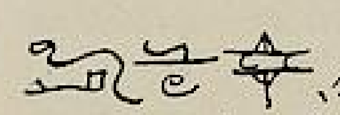
ϫⲁⲗ (M., ⲡⲓ), ramus; דָּלִית, זַלְזַל e סוך, ramo, tralcio.

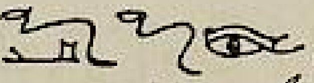
, zār-t (Rit. 133,6), equiv. a zār, nel senso di: investigare, esaminare, ricercare, ecc. — Ricerca, esame, investigazione.

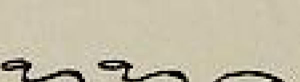
, zā-t (D. H. I. II, 8), V.  zā.

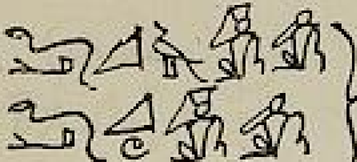

oppure


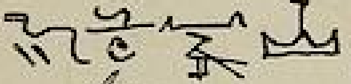
zāt (E.), nome di un ingrediente particolare.

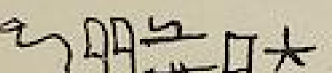
, zādu (P. di Bul. VI, 5, 6), Var. di zā.

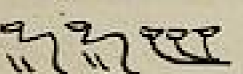
, zāz (Leid., Sarc. M, 3), spiare, osservare, investigare, esplorare.

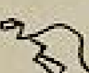
, zāzā-ro (Dend.), battere alla porta. V. zār.

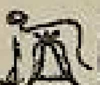

zāga, zāqu (Chab. S. Mor. di Bul. 23,12), identico a צעק, gridare, esclamare, vociferare, convocare.

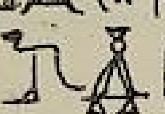

, ziduna, צִידוֹן, Sidone.


, zīdes-p-seb, cartello di Zito, letter. Zito l'astro (?).

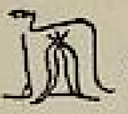

, zizi (An. IV, 16, 9), צִיץ, צִיצָה, fiore.

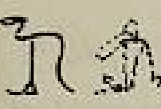

, zu (Inscr. Pepi I, 597), equivalente a z. all. 1, (Masp.) appel, chiamata.

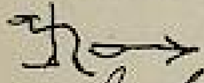

(Sagg. Tomb. di)

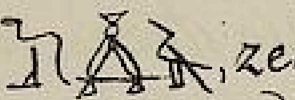

(Inscr. Pepi I, 614)

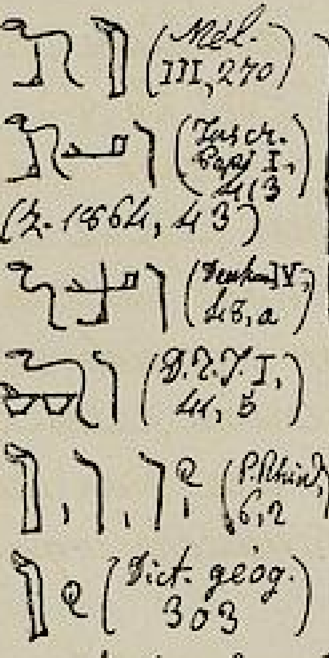
zeb, Varianti antiquate di db.


, zeb (Saqqara, Tomba di ), Var. antiq. di db.


, zeb (El-Kab), V. zbu.


, zeb, g. m., il sedile, la cassa, il cofano o il corpo stesso di una carrozza o di un carro.
צָב carro, carro coperto, lettiga.


, zeba (opp. zeb-ti) (Inscr. Pepi I, 380). Var. a. di db; nel l. c. usato sostantivamente.

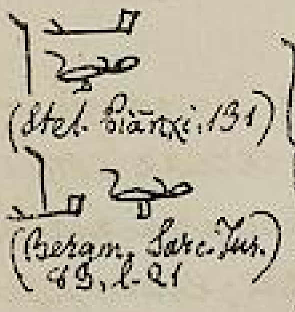

(Mel. III, 270)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 413)
(Z. 1864, 43)
(Denkm. IV, 46, a)
(D.Z.T. I, 41, 5)
(P. Rhind 6, 2)
(Dict. géog. 303)

zebā, g. m., il dito. (Inscr. Pepi I, 596) il dito mignolo. Plur. , (Mel. l. c.), (Rit. 17,25; 99,16; 113,3; 154,11), (ib. 42,9), (Inscr. Pepi I, 678). — Il dito, come misura di lunghezza, la più piccola suddivisione del braccio ( mh, V.). ⲧⲉⲃ, ⲧⲏⲃ, ⲑⲏⲃ (M.), ⲧⲏⲃⲉ, ⲧⲏⲏⲃⲉ (T.), אֶצְבַּע, صبع, dito.

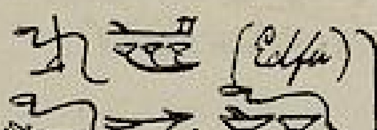
2) — Artiglio di un uccello.

3) — Il segno (opp.) designa anche il numero 10000; ⲧⲃⲁ, ⲑⲃⲁ, myrias, decem millia.

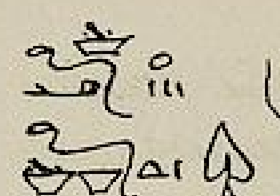
4) — Equiv. a zbā-t.


(Stel. Piānxi, 131)
(Bergm. Sarc. Inscr. 99, l. 21)

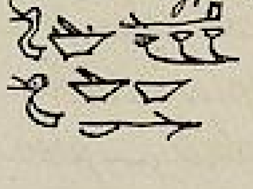
zebā oppure ḏā? Bergm. (Sarc. Inscr. 99, Nota 53) legge zebā, e confr. con ϫⲱⲃ, deficere, affligere, miseria.
— Brugsch legge ḏā e identifica con ḏā (V.)

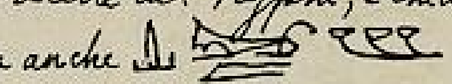

(Edfu)

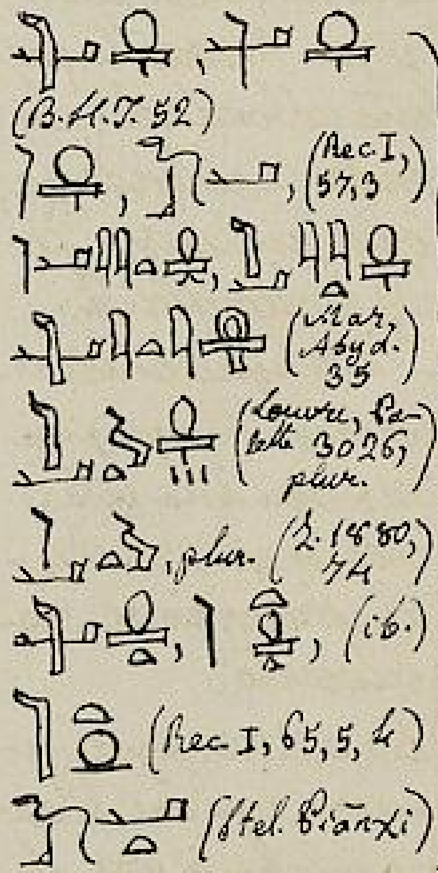
zebā, nome di una pianta impiegata



(Ricette del Kyphi)

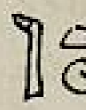
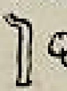
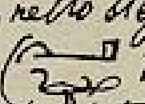
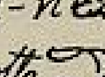


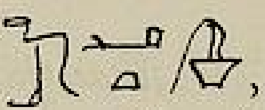
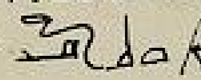
nelle ricette del Kyphi, e chiamata anche  zalm (Rec. IV, 83,2).
2) — L'ingrediente del Kyphi, ricavato od estratto dalla pianta predetta.

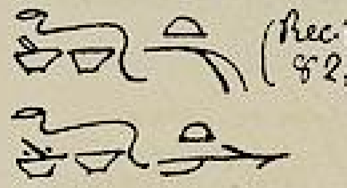


(B. H. T. 52) (Rec. I, 57,3) (Mar., Abyd. 35) (Louvre, Patte 3026, plur.) plur. (Z. 1880, 74) (ib.) (Rec. I, 65,5,4) (Stel. Piānxi)

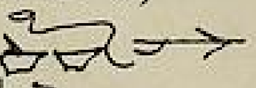
zebā, zebā-ī-t, zebā-ut, zebā-t, sigillare, suggellare, bollare. — chiudere, serrare. — Sigillo, suggello, bollo, impronta, marchio; — sigillamento; serratura.
ⲧⲟⲃ, ⲧⲱⲃ, ⲧⲱⲡ (M.), ⲧⲟⲟⲃⲉ, ⲧⲱⲱⲃⲉ (T.), ⲧϥⲟⲃ, sigillo obsignare, claudere, sigillare; ⲧⲃ̄ⲃⲉ, ⲧⲉⲃⲉ (T., ⲧ), annulus signatorius, sigillum; ⲑⲱⲃϣ, ⲡⲓ, impressio; ⲧⲱⲃⲥ, ⲧⲱⲡⲥ sigillo obsignare. — טַבַּעַת anello, sigillo.

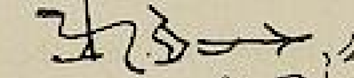
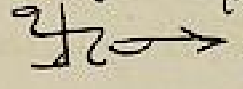
, zebā-t (B. H. T. 61,3), l'ora.
Sulla connessione di questo vocabolo con  zebā, dito, si osservi che il giorno si suddivideva anche presso gli Egiziani in 24 ore, nello stesso modo che il piccolo braccio ( meḥ-nezes) si suddivideva in 24 diti. V. sotto  mḥ. — V. anche al fonetico unnu-t.

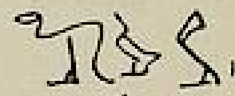
, zebā-t (Rec. I, 62,1),
Var. di  zāb-t.

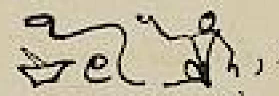


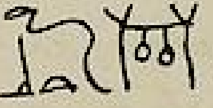
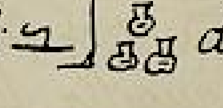
(Rec. IV, 82,2)

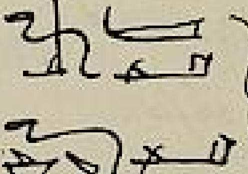
zebā-t, V.  zbā.

, zebu (An. I, 26,7),
V.  zb.

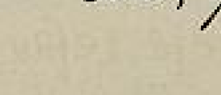
, zebu (Abido), ?
Brugsch confr. ϫⲱⲱⲃⲉ transcendere, superare, elevare, extollere.

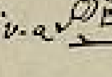
, zebu (D. Z. T. 91,24), essere in angoscia, in ansia, in inquietudine, in apprensione, in timore; angustiarsi, affannarsi. ⲉⲣϫⲁⲃⲓ-ϩⲏⲧ, infirmo corde esse, pavere. — דָּאַב addolorarsi, esser mesto, languire, דְּאָבָה affanno, angustia, עֶצֶב affanno, dolore, doglia.

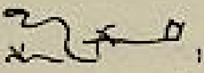
, zeb-t, Var. di  db.

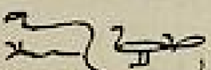


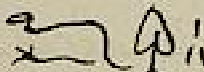
zebeḥ (B. H. T. 70,1; 54), passare. far passare l'acqua attraverso la rete, pescare colla rete, pescare.

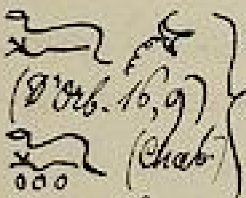
, zep-u (Esneh), (Brugs., Mat.

20), equiv. a  tpā-u (V.), gli anziani, ecc.

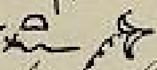
, zef, (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XIV, 9) to hold tight, tener stretto.

, zef (Dict. géo. XII; 1367, XI), essere in misero stato; ϫⲁϥ miser, infirmus.

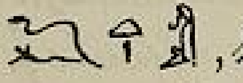
, zef (Inscr. di Philae), specie di albero della Nubia.

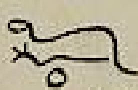
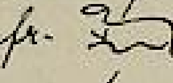


(D'Orb. 16, 9) (Chab.)

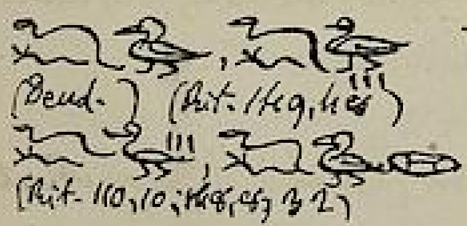
zef, antica forma del più recente  tf (V.): goccia, stilla di un liquido.

— Goccia, piccola quantità.

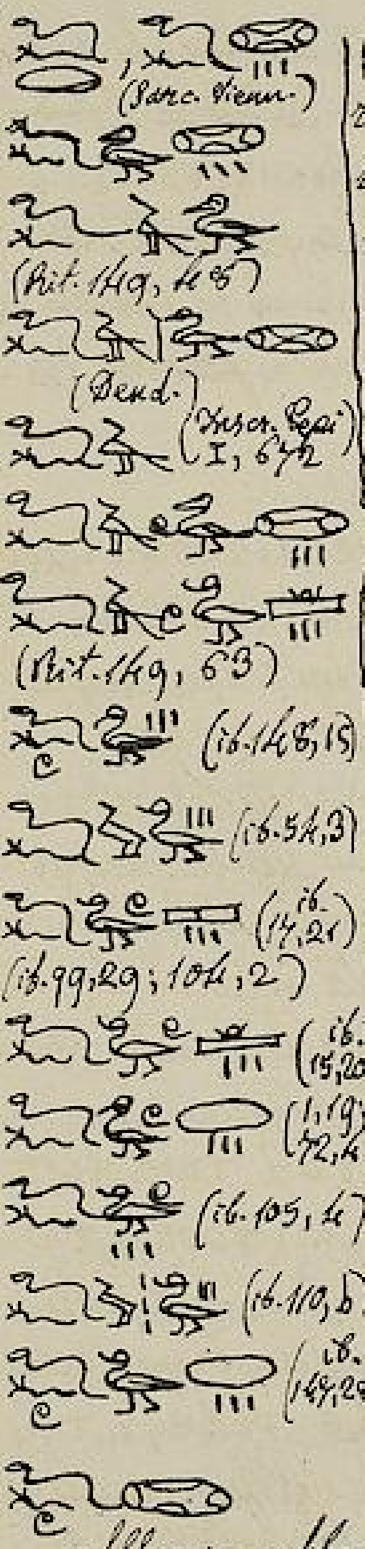
, zef (Rit. 110, b, 3° scompart.), nome di uno dei cinque laghi della campagna mistica di Aanru.

, zef (D. Bauurk. p. 39), propr. la pupilla dell'occhio, la parte dell'occhio che ha la forma apparente di goccia (Confr.  zf).

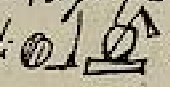
— Freq. anche l'occhio stesso.



(Dend.) (Rit. 149, 48) (Rit. 110, 10; 149, 43, 32)



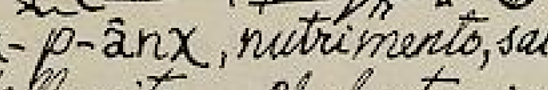
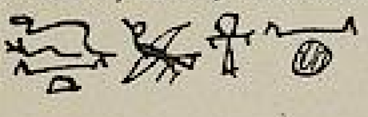
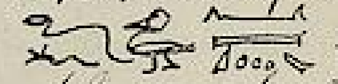
(Sarc. Vienn.) (Rit. 149, 48) (Dend.) (Inscr. Sepi I, 672) (Rit. 149, 63) (ib. 148, 15) (ib. 54, 3) (ib. 17, 21) (ib. 99, 29; 104, 2) (ib. 15, 20) (1, 19; 72, 4) (ib. 105, 4) (ib. 110, b) (ib. 149, 28)

zef, zefa, zefau, zefu, significa l'opposto di  xb (V.), signif. fond.: produrre in abbondanza; generare, produrre copiosamente; provvedere, fornire di copiosi e abbondanti prodotti. — provvedere copiosamente, colmare, riempire.

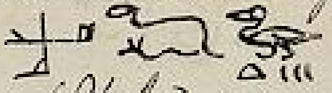
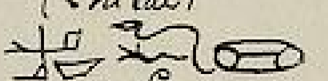
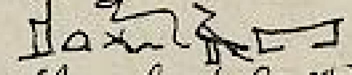
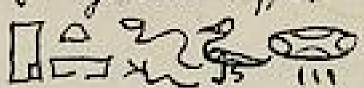
2) — Prodotto, prodotto abbondante; abbondanza, ridondanza, copia, ripienezza, pienezza, superfluità.

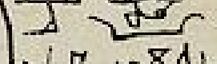
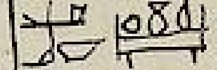
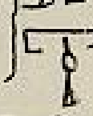
— Detto sopratutto dell'abbondanza di provvigioni pei bisogni della vita; cibo, messe, ricchezza, provvigione, nutrimento.

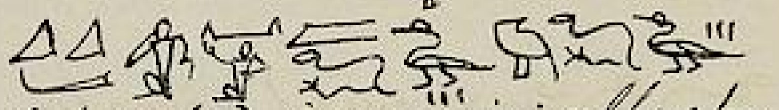
ϫⲫⲟ, ϫⲡⲟ, gignere, generare, acquirere, lucrari, possessio, ϫⲏⲡⲓ abundantia. שֶׁפַע, שִׁפְעָה, costr. שִׁפְעַת; affluenza, abbondanza, dovizia, copia, piena, moltitudine, stuolo. שֹׂבַע, שׂבְעָה, costr. שׂבְעַת, abbondanza, sazietà, pienezza. אָסָף, אָסִיף, messe, raccolta; שֶׁבֶר, שֵׁבֶר cibo, vittuaglia. assiro 9ba saturavit.

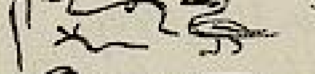
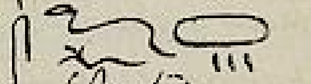
— Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870, p. 179 e seg.) trad. nutrimento, e dà le parole צָפְנַת פַּעְנֵחַ (Genesi 14.45) come trascrizione di  zef-nez-p-ânx, nutrimento, salvatore della vita. — Chabas trascrive l'espressione ebraica  zefn-t p-ānx, abbondanza della vita. — Lenormant (Hist. ancienne, I, 227) identifica צפנת con l'egizio  zef-n-ta, nutritore del mondo, titolo di un re tebano contemporaneo di Apepi (il faraone di Giuseppe!).

— Si notino le espressioni:

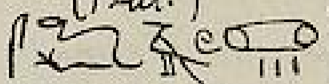
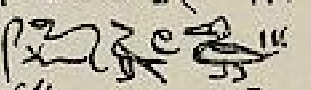

(Philae)

(D. R. I. I, 93, 24)

(Roug. Rech. 69, 87)


dispensa, magazzino, fondaco; — tesoro. — Espressioni sinonime di  āb-tbh,  āb-uth,  pe-ḥez, ecc.

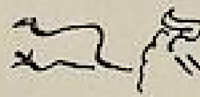
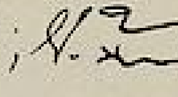
 (Rit. 149, 48), io mangiai abbondanti messi.

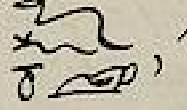
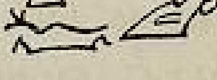
— 

(Bul.)

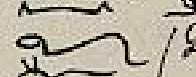
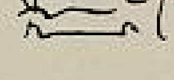
s-zef, s-zefau, forme causative del significato dell'alt. 1:

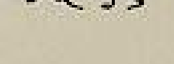


(Harr. I, 29, 10)

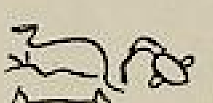
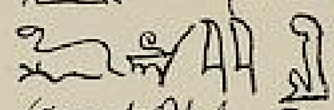
approvigionare, fornir di provigioni, vettovagliare, — e quindi anche: mantenere, alimentare, nutrire.

, zefi; V.  zf.

, zefen, Var. di  tfn.

 (Dict. géo. 308)
 (D. R. I. II, 41, 1)

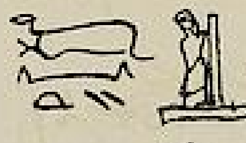
zefen, zefeni, affine con 

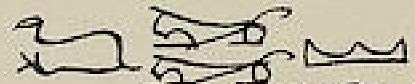
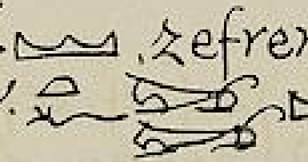
 (Rec. IV, 40)

(Decr. di Phil., a)

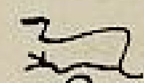
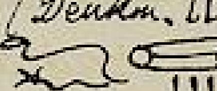
e varr. (L.), significato fondamentale; signif.: generatore, produttore, genitore, padre.

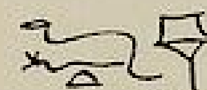
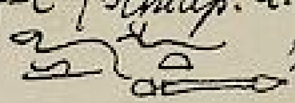
2) — Il generato, il prodotto, il figlio, il fanciullo.
— Al plurale, i nati, le genti nate (D. G. l. c.), le persone generate, la generazione.

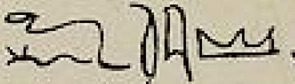
— ϫⲫⲟ, ϫⲫⲉ (M.), ϫⲡⲟ, ϫⲡⲉ, ϫⲡⲉⲓ (T.), ϫⲡⲁ (B.), gignere, generare; ⲣⲉϥ-ϫⲡⲟ (T.), generator; ⲛⲓϫⲫⲟ filii, geniti.

, zefen-ti (Dend.), deriv. dal prec.: statua di un antenato, del genitore.

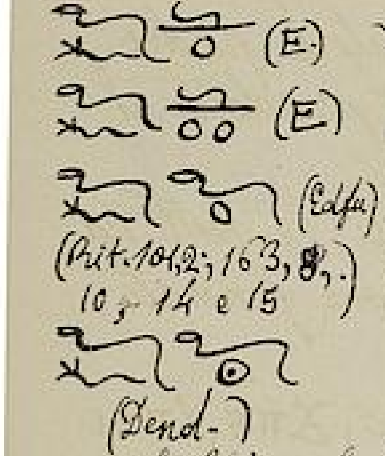
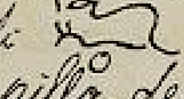
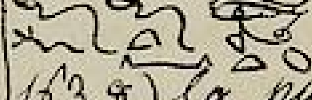
, zefrer, V.  tfrr.

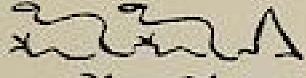
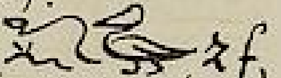
, zef-t (Denkm. II, 5 e seg.), sost. equiv. a  zef.

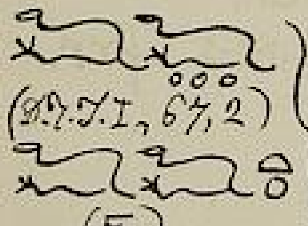
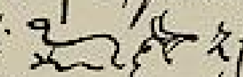
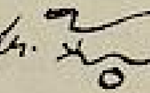
, zef-t (Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. 70), Var. di  zdf-t.

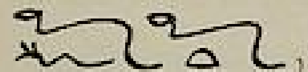
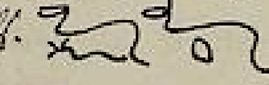
, zeftà, Saffa, صفا; o forse צְפַתָה (lett. vedetta), città cananitica chiamata poi חָרְמָה; — oppure צְפָתָה, nome di una valle vicina a Maresā, nella tribū di Giuda.

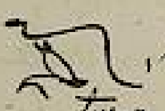
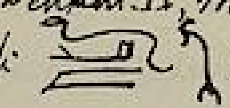
— O forse identico a Safed.

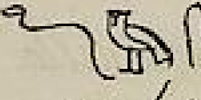
 (E) (E) (Edfu) (Rit. 101,2; 163, 8, 10, 14 e 15) (Dend.) zefed, zefez, Varr. di  zf, la pupilla dell'occhio. Confr. ϬΙΠϹ, bacca, exterior tunica oculi.  (Rituale, 163, 8) la pupilla dell'occhio.

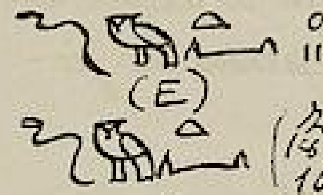
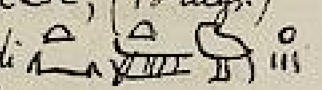
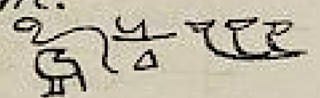
, zefzef (D. T. T. 87, 9), ϪΟΠϪΕΠ, ϪΟΠϪΠ, festinare; accorrere (con ...., — ....).
2) — Forse, in connes. con  zf, signif.: provvedere di grande abbondanza,

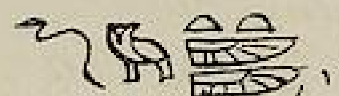
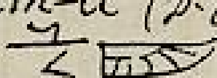
 (D. T. T. I, 67, 2) (E) zefzef, zefzef-t, forme raddopp. di  zf (V.) con simile significato. — Umidità, umore, umidezza, rugiada.
2) — Lo stillare, il gocciolare il lacrimare dell'occhio.
Confr.  zf.

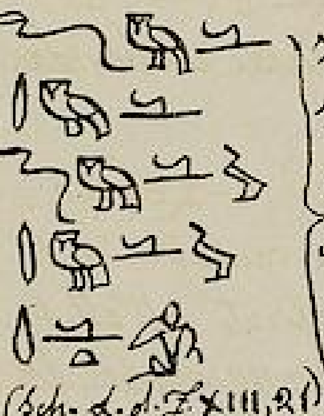
, zefez-t (Rit. 163, 8), V.  zfz.

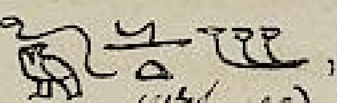
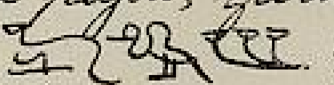
, zem (Denkm. II, 148, c), rara scrittura invece di  zam.

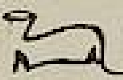
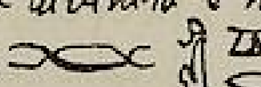
, zemes (Beni-Hassan), secondo il Bilharz, designa l'uccello curvirostro chiamato da noi arocetta.

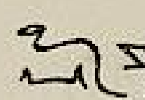
 (E) (Br. 1874, 109) zemten, (Brugs.) Varr. di  tntm.
— (Ebers, Z. l. c.) Varr. di  zmd-t.

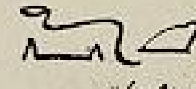
, zem-tt (D. T. T. I, 40, 12), Var. delle b. e. di  dm e del suo duale.

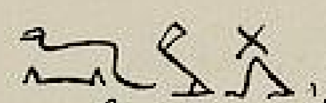
 (Sch. L. d. F. XIII, 21) zemed, zemedu, zemed-t (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 179), Noi abbiamo messo il 2°, 4° e 5° gruppo al fonetico qmd, V. ibidem.

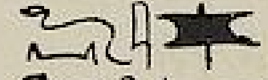
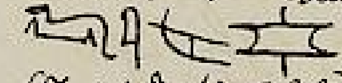
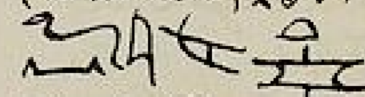
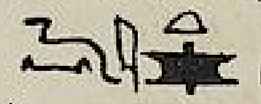
, zemed-t, Ebers (Z. 1874, 109) lo identifica con σταφίδες, uva passa, zibibbo.
2) — V.  zdm.

, zen (Rit. 145, 73), nome di uno dei sette principi della 21ª Sebext (pilone) della campagna di Aanru, e della dimora di Osiride. Questa divinità è nel l. c. chiamata anche  ād-xer.

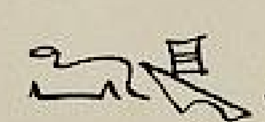
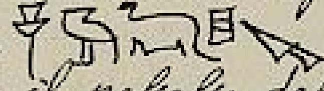
, zen, ϫⲟⲛ, *fondo, letto di un fiume; valle chiusa da ogni parte,* [illegible], *thalweg,* φάραγξ, κοίλωμα, *la parte inferiore della valle, più vicina all'acqua.*
— *Colture, campi coltivati;*
— *aree,* ϫⲛⲟⲟⲩ.
— *Confr. anche* ϫⲉⲛⲁⲩ (*M,* ϩⲁⲛ), κοιλάδες, *cavitates.*

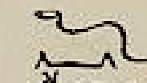
, zen (*P. Prisse, VI, ult.*), *teschio, cranio, parte superiore della testa; — la cavità* (*confr. il prec.* ϫⲉⲛⲁⲩ) *ossea della testa.*

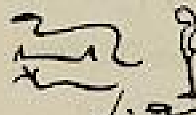
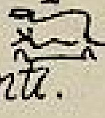
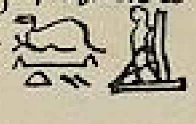
, zen, (*Chab. Voy. 166*) *aller son droit chemin, sans se détourner.*

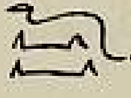
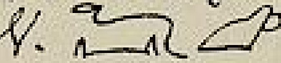
 (*Inscr. Unas*)

(*Inscr. Teti, 238*)
 (*ib.*)
 (*Inscr. Unas*)

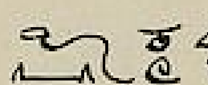
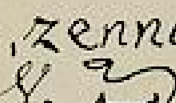
zenà, zenà-t. (*Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 47*) *arrotondarsi.* — *È come sostantivo: la sfera celeste.*

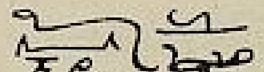
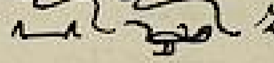
, zenp. *In Descr. V, 40, il timoniere su una nave porta la designazione*  sexem-zenp, *che ha il possesso dello* zenp. *Confr.* ϭⲛⲟⲩϥ (*M,* π) *malleus ferreus.*

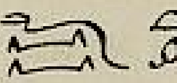
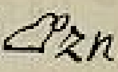
, zenf (*Inscr. Pepi I, 480*), ?
*Forse equiv. al seg.?*

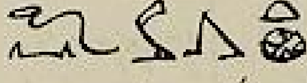
, zenf (*Rosetta, 6*), *Variante di*  zfn *o piuttosto di*  zfnt.

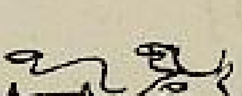
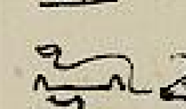
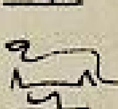
, zenen (*D.K.T. 104*), *V.*  zn.

, zennu-t (*P. Mor. di Bul. 8, 3*), *V.*  zn.

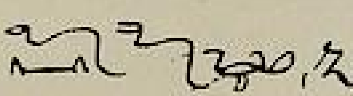
, zennud (E, 102, 10). (*Brug.*) *Var. di*  znz.

, zenen-t (E), *V.*  zn.

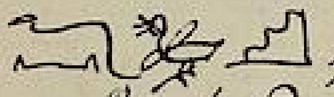
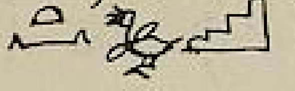
, zen-t, ϫⲁⲛⲏ, Τάνις, צֹעַן, *la città Tanis, nel Basso Egitto.*

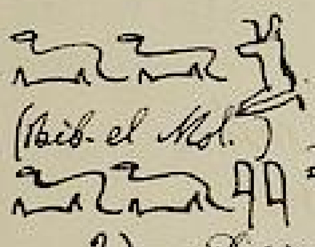
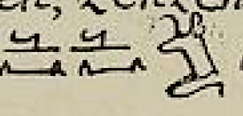
 (*Inscr. Pepi I, 30*)
 (*ib. 631; 689*)
 (*ib. 679; Inscr. Teti, 276*)

zend (*Masp. Rec. de trav. IV e V*) *soffrir male;* — *equiv. o affine al seg.*
2) — (*id. ib. VIII, 109*) *le sembianze.*

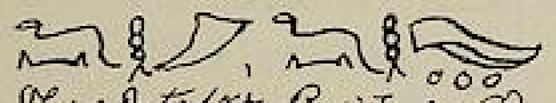
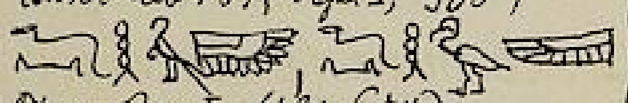
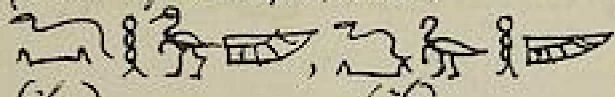
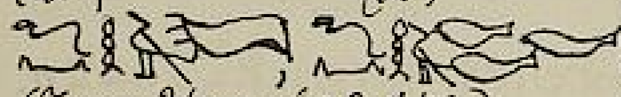
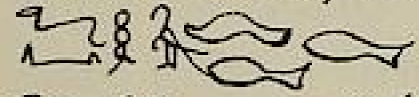
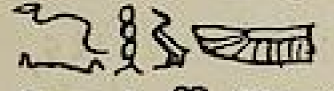
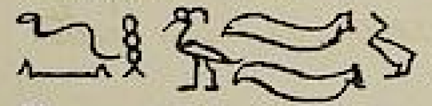
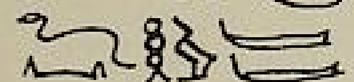
, zenz (E. 102), ϭⲱⲛⲧ,

ϫⲱⲛⲧ, irritatio, ira, irasci; collera, stizza, sdegno.

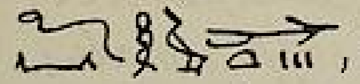
, zenza (Denkm. III, 8 h), Var. di  tnza.

 zenzen, zenzent, Var. di  dn-dn.
(Bib. el Mol.)

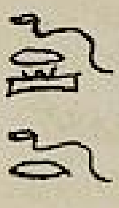
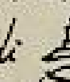
2) — Designazione della 10ª ora della notte.

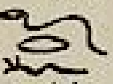

(Inscr. Teta 187; Pepi I, 306)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 473; 675)

(ib.) (ib.)

(Inscr. Unas 492, 570)
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 452)
 (ib. 613)
 (ib. 390)
 (Z. 1876, 105)

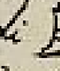
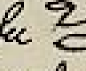
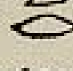
zeneh, zenehu, l'ala, le ali (V. Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, V, VII, VIII). — Quanto all'ultimo gruppo, V. anche al fonetico nzḥu.

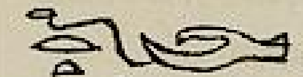
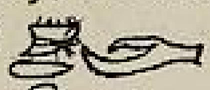
, zeneh-utu (Rit. 99, 21), nome di un oggetto di legno, che Birch trad. seat e Pierr. bâtons d'enseigne. —

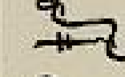
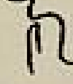
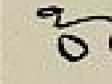
— Confr. צנה nave, barca peschereccia; uncino.

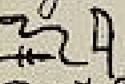
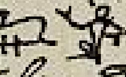
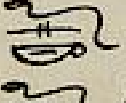
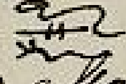
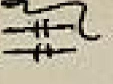
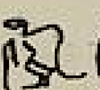
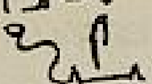
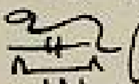
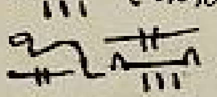
 zer (Berg. Sarc. Ins. 78, 79, 89), Var. di  tr, da, per-; sin da..., dacchè, dopochè....

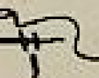
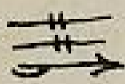
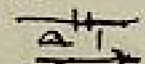
, zer-f (Rit. 111, 3), perciò (?).

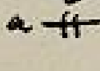
— Maspero (Z. 1882, 131) dichiara che il valor fonetico di  fu  zr in tutto l'antico impero e nel secondo impero, e che il valore  tr data solamente dall'epoca greco-romana. — Questa asserzione però non è provata.

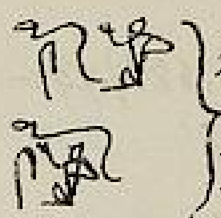
, zer-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 187, Z. 1882, 131; Rec. de trav. V, 193), forma antiquata di  tr-t, la palma della mano.

 (freq.)
, a. (freq.)
 b.e (Dend.)

zes, seguito da un pronome affisso, significa ipse, stesso, medesimo.
 (Rit. 81, 6)
 (ib. 85, 2)
io stesso.
 tu stesso,  egli stesso
 (Rit. 145, 69), essa stessa, se stessa, se stesso.
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 611)
 (ib. 806)
 (Denkm. V, 46, Inscr. etiopica)
 (forma regolare Rit. 29, 2)
essi stessi, esse stesse.

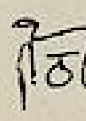
, zes (Rec. IV, 47), Var. di  e  ss.

2) — zes-à equiv. a , V. sotto il vocabolo prec.

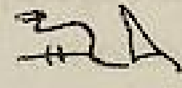


zes, (Erman, Z. 1882, 169) Unterthan, soggetto, sottoposto, suddito, dipendente, subalterno.

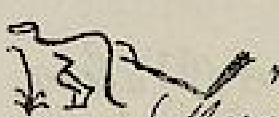
2) – zes-à, io stesso, io medesimo. V. sotto zs.



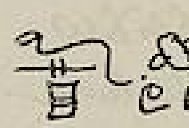
zes, Var. di ds.



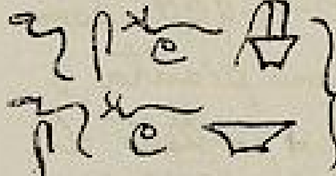
zes (Dend.). Variante delle b.e. di ds.



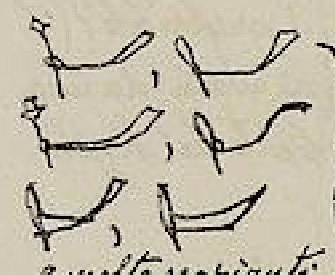
zesu (Inscr. Pepi I, 70), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 168) interpellare.



zesep-u (Dict. géogr. 1383, V, 2), ?



zesfu, (E.) vasculum.

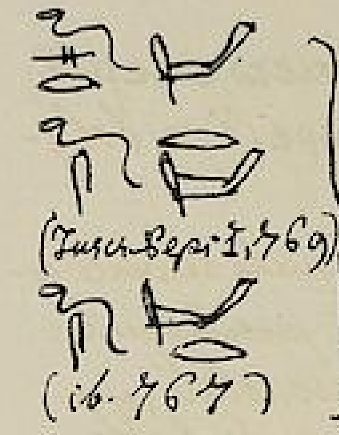


e molte varianti

zeser, suddivisione del braccio reale (V. mh). È composto di 4 palme o di 16 diti, e vale circa 30 centimetri. — È 2/3 del piccolo braccio e corrisponde al piede greco.

2) — V. al fonetico sr.

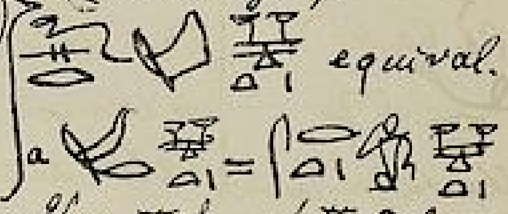
3) — Equiv. a zsr.



(Inscr. Pepi I, 769)

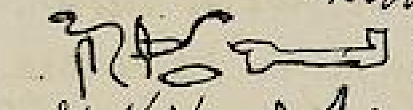
(ib. 767)

zeser, equiv. al prec., all 1, 2 (V. sr) e 3 (V. il seg.).

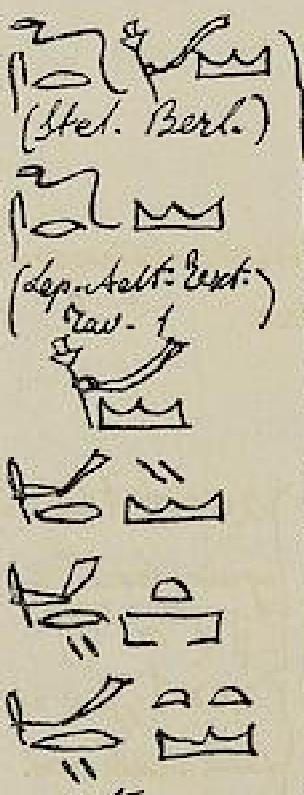


equival. a =

V. sotto il predetto sr.



(Inscr. Pepi I, 700). V. ibidem.

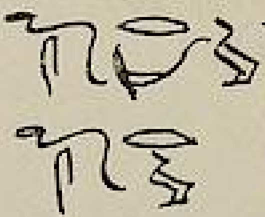


(Stel. Berl.)

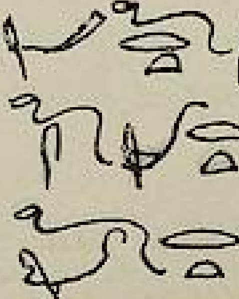
(Lep. Aelt. Text. tav. 1)

zeser, zeseri, comunemente preceduto da ta, come ta-zeser e varr., significa mondo, regione, terra dell'eterno riposo, il paese della tranquillità [ϫⲟⲥⲉⲛ (M., π), tranquillitas, cessatio]; la tomba, la regione dei morti.

2) — Nome di un quartiere speciale della necropoli tebana. — V. ta-ser, sotto sr.



zeseru (Inscr. Pepi I, 769, 770), V. zsr.

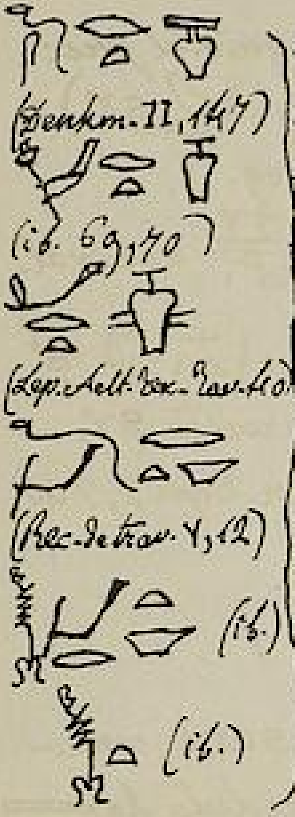


(Denkm. II, 92)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 606)

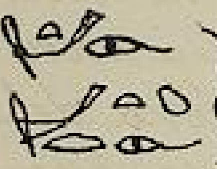
(Berl., Pietra delle offerte)

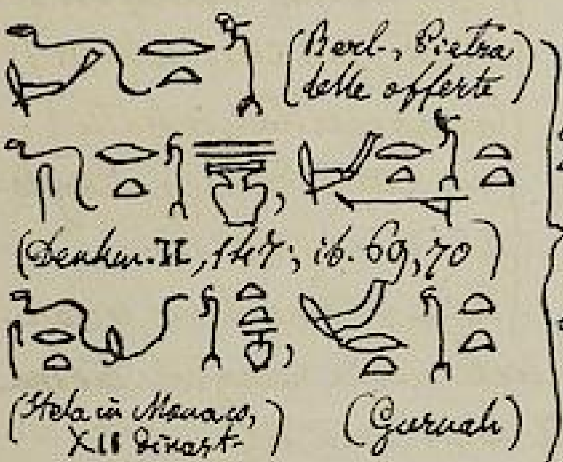
zesert, equiv. al prec. ed al seg..

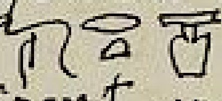

(Denkm. II, 147) (ib. 69, 70) (Lep. Aelt. Tex. Tav. 40) (Rec. de trav. V, 12) (ib.) (ib.)

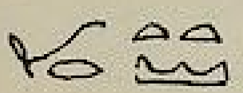
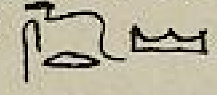
zeser-t, *burro*, ⲥⲁⲉⲡ (T.), *caseus*; ⲥⲁⲓⲡⲉ (T.) ⲡ, *botyrus*.

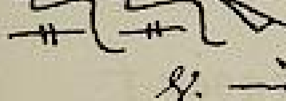
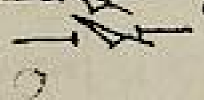
2) — *Un liquido servente come alimento, probabilmente: latte denso, colato; opp.: crema, fior di latte.* (Masp. Rec. l. c.) *le beurre, le bas-beurre, le petit-lait.*

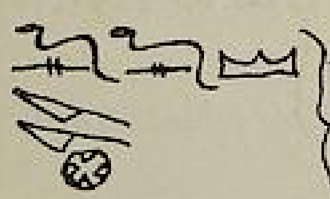

zeser-t, *l'occhio; designazione della luna.*

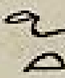
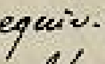

(Berl., Pietra delle offerte) (Denkm. II, 147; ib. 69, 70) (Stela in Monaco, XII dinast.) (Gurnah)

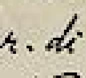
zeser-t (-ūas) *equivalente a*  zsr-t, *più probabilmente nel senso dell'all. 2.*

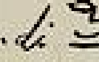
 , zeser-tt (Rit. 17, 20), v.  zsr.

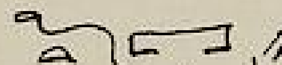
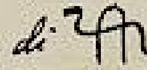
 , zeszes, v.  dsds.

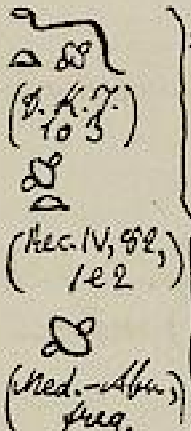

zeszes, *nome di un paese produttore di diverse sorta di vini.*

 , zet (Inscr. Sep. I, 630, 661, 673), *corpo*, equiv. a  z (V.).

2) — Var. di  zta.

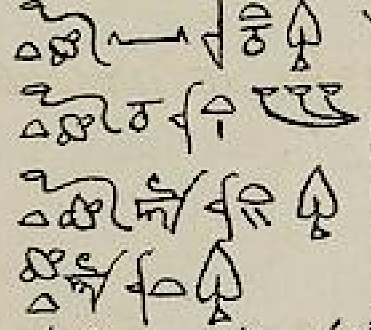
3) — Var. di  zd, *parola, ecc.*

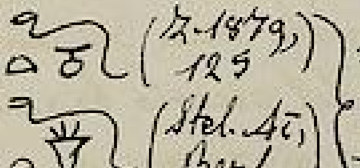
 , zet (Trans. II, 313), Var. di  mz-t.


(D. K. I. 103) (Rec. IV, 92, 122) (Med.-Abu, freq.)

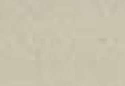
zet *cuocere, arrostire, torrefare, tostare, friggere, diseccare, inaridire; cucinare, cuocere arrosto.* ϫⲟⲱⲧϫ (M.), ϭⲱϭ (T.), *assare, coquere*; ⲉⲧ-ϭⲏϭ *assus, assatus*. הֵזִיד *cucinò*, נָשַׁת *diseccò*, נִשַּׁת *fu diseccato.*

2) — *Grasso, sodo, fermo* (ϫⲁϫⲱ *durum esse*), *detto degli animali bene ingrassati. — Forse anche col significato secondario di sost.: il grasso.*


zet-n-qed, *nome di una pianta, o forse piuttosto di una sostanza* [*il meglio, il preferibile?* (J. de Roug., Edfu, 48, II)] *ricavata da una pianta. — Era un ingrediente del Kyphi.*


(Z. 1879, 125) (Stel. Ai, Berl.)

zet, *olio, olio d'uliva, uliva*; ϫⲉⲉⲓⲧ, ϫⲟⲉⲓⲧ (T.), ϫⲱⲓⲧ (M.), *oliva*; זַיִת, زيت, *olea, oleum, oliva.*

Confr.  zd-t e mz.

zet (Edfu), calderone, caldaia, padella. ϫⲁϫⲱ (M.), ϭⲉϭⲟⲩ (T.), sartago.

zet opp. zeta, eternità, ciò che è eterno; eterno; – in eternità, eternamente b. e. (Stela Anauaa) ϭⲉⲉⲧ, ϭⲓⲉⲧ, ϭⲉⲧ, manere, permanere. – (L'ultimo segno è una sigla ieratica inscritta in una stela geroglifica (V. Rec. de trav. II, 72).

, b. e. (Rit. 111,5; 154,14) (P. di Berl. I, l. 189) (P. Harr. 500, verso) (Rit. 163,14) (ib. 164,19) (ib. 163,6) espressioni sinonime: in eterno, in eternità, fino all'eternità, eternamente, per sempre ed eternamente, à toujours et à jamais: per tutta l'eternità.

Queste espressioni precedute dalla negativa ȧn, significano giammai, non--mai, jamais; (Rit. 164,19), egli non è respinto giammai.

espressioni frequentissime, letter. oggi (mȧn, mn, V.) ed eternamente; oppure come il sole eternamente; sono espressioni equiv. alle precedenti.

, letter.: corpo eterno, designa la mummia. — Metaforicamente anche: eternità.

— 2) — I primi gruppi sono anche equiv. a zta; onde (Mél. di Chab. II, 255, 256; Tomba di Ti), patrimonio, dominio, proprietà patrimoniale, ereditaria (Goodw.). — 2) – la dimora eterna, la tomba, la necropoli.

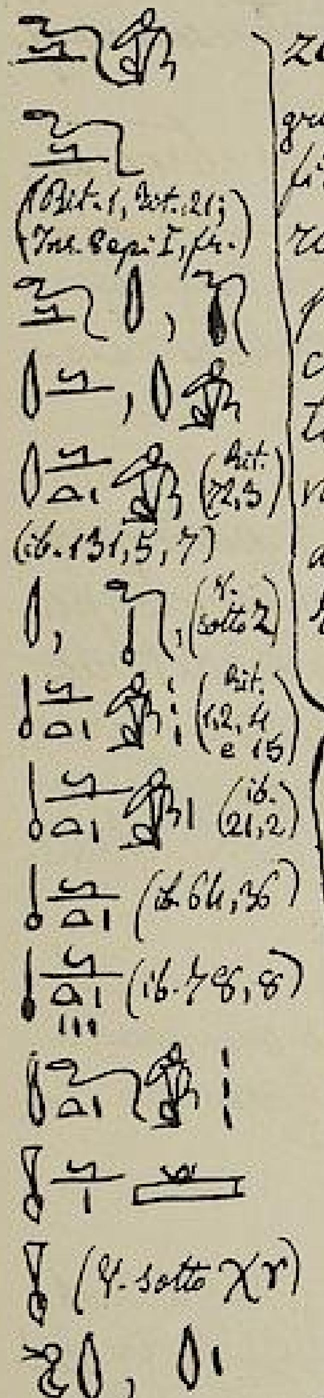
, zeta (D. T. T. 83), deriv. dal prec., l'Eterno, il dio eterno; in parallelismo con hh.

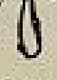
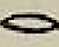
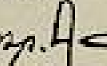
zet, zeta (Mél. di Chab. II, 255, 256, Goodwin) sudditi, servi, schiavi; – famigliari, domestici, servi addetti al dominio patrimoniale. V. zta, all. 2.

, zeteb (Edfu, Lotta d'Horo), Var. di zdb.

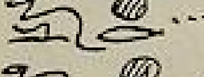
, zeteft (J. de Roug. Edfou, 55, XX), Var. di zdf.

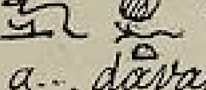
, zet-tu (Rit. 164,11), Variante di zd-tu.

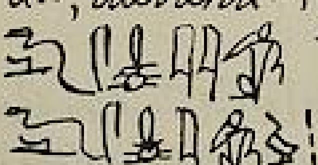

(Rit. 1, Tot. 21; Ins. Sepi I, pl.)
(Rit. 72,3)
(ib. 131,5,7)
(V. sotto 2)
(Rit. 12, 4 e 15)
(ib. 21,2)
(ib. 64,36)
(ib. 78,8)
(V. sotto χr)

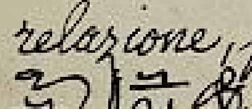
zed (V. al fonetico qmd, i gruppi comincianti col geroglifico ), dire, parlare, raccontare, pronunciar parole; riferire, proclamare, celebrare, vantare; invocare; — nominare, nomare, chiamare, appellare, sopranominare. — Parlare (a....., per...., su...., costrutto con  opp. ....). 2) — Sost.: parola, discorso, ordine, comandamento, volontà, decreto; — lingua, linguaggio. — Ciò di cui si parla, soggetto, cosa, affare, negozio, argomento.

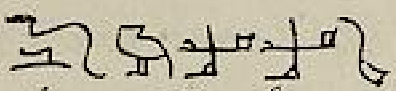
ϫⲟ, ϫⲱ. ϫⲉ, dicere, loqui, ϫⲟⲧ (cogli affissi pronominali); — ϣⲁϫⲉ, ϣⲉϫ, ϣⲉ=ϫⲉ (B.), ⲥⲁϫⲓ (M.), loqui, colloqui, dicere; sermo, verbum, colloquium, proverbium, fabula, res, negotium, ratio, causa; — sacrum verbum, sacra scriptura.

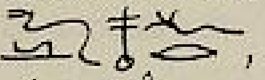
...., parlare a qualcuno.

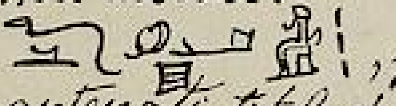
...., parlare in faccia a..., davanti..., alla presenza di....

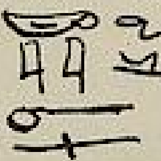

(Chab. Mél. 1873, 40; D'Orb. 11, 8), dire la relazione, fare la relazione, fare il rapporto, riferire.

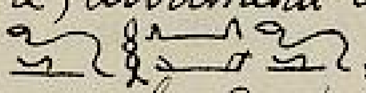
 (Rit. 14,2) dire le parole.

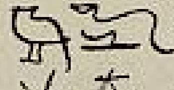
, frascheggiare, dire sciocchezze, futilità.

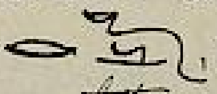
, letter. parola buona, (Chab. Trans. I, 179) dottrina, massima morale.

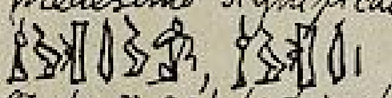
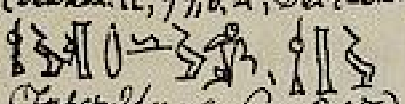
, parole degli antenati, titolo dato a certi libri, che formavano uno dei codici della tradizione sacra degli Egiziani. Essi sono citati insieme ai ba-n-rā ed ai sχau.

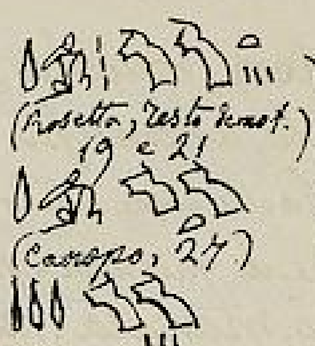

(Rit. 24,5)
(freq.)
kī-zed, altra dizione, altra versione, variante, altrimenti detto, altrimenti;

, letter. parola con parola. Questa espressione forma un sostantivo di g. m., che vale quanto: comunicazione, partecipazione. È la formola di passaggio da un argomento ad un altro in un discorso od in una lettera. — Equivale anche perciò a: altro argomento, altro soggetto.

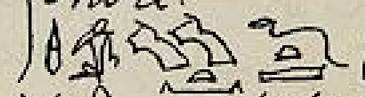
 m-zed, formola frequente, identica a ϫⲉ, ὅτι, quod, dopo i verbi sentire, dichiarare, giurare, parlare, ecc.; a questa formola seguono le parole pronunciate o udite. Corrisponde letteralmente all'ebr. לֵאמֹר e vale quanto: così, in queste parole, quanto segue, ecc.; cioè, vale a dire, c'est-à-dire, savoir, à savoir.

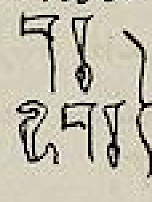
, r-zed, espressione che sostituisce talvolta la precedente, col medesimo significato.

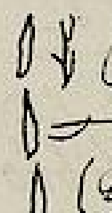

(Denkm. II, 99, b, 4; Deir-el-Bahari)

(Inscr. Unas, 6 e 207)
(Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 201), dar ordini.

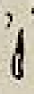

(Rosetta, testo demot. 19 e 21)
(Canopo, 27)

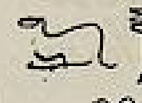
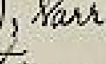
zed-peḥ-ti-u, (Brug.) identico con (T) ⲌⲒⲚⲀⲘⲀϨ=ⲦⲈ, τὰ τίμια, gli onori.

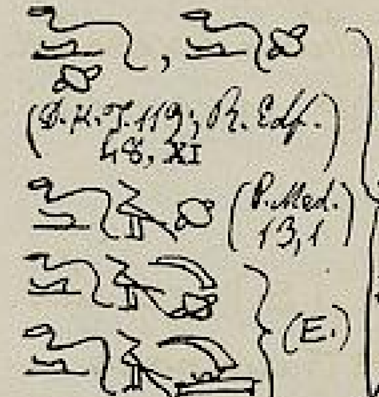

(Canopo 27), τίμιας ἀϊδίους (Ib. 54), gli onori in eterno.

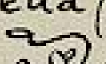

neter zed (opp. xer), parola divina, parola sacra.

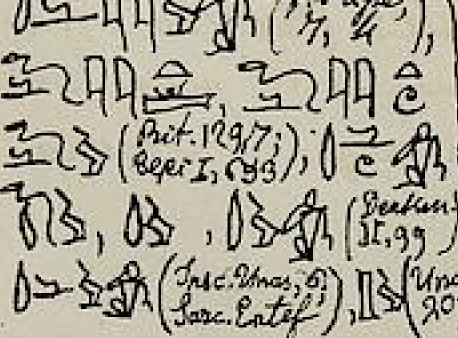

(Gurnah) (Dend.) (Dend.)

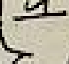
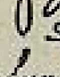
zed (opp. qemed), g.m., bastone, mazza, canna, verga.
2) — V. il segno  all'art. prec.

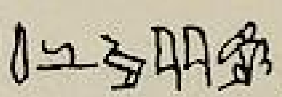

, zed (Inscr. Unas 255; Inscr. Pepi I 238), Varr. di  dd, stabile, stabilità, ecc. (V. Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 212 e VII, 147).

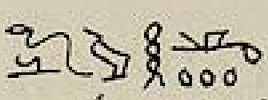
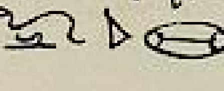

(S.H.T. 119; R. Edf. 48, XI) (P. Med. 13,1) (E.)

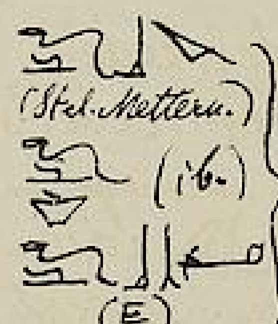
zed, zeda (opp. zed-ti), equiv. a  zt, specialmente nel senso dell'all. 2.
2) — (R. Edfu, l.c.), detto delle piante, per es. del frumento: il meglio, il preferibile.

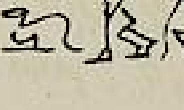

(P. Prisse, 7, 4), (Rit. 129/7; Bergm. I, 193), (Dendur. II, 99) (Insc. Unas 6; Sarc. Entef), (Unas 207)

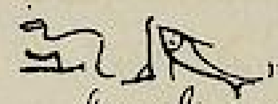
zedīu, zed-īt, zed-ītu, zedu, Varr. di  e  zd, e loro plurali.

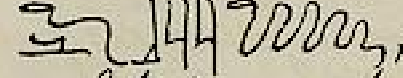
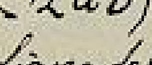
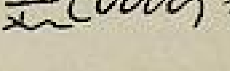

, zedūi (P. Prisse 8, 8). Var. del prec.

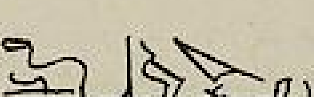
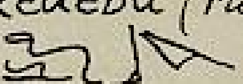

, zeduḥ (J. de Roug. Edfou, 48, III), V.  zdḥ.

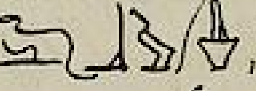

(Stel. Mettern.) (ib.) (E)

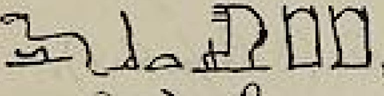
zedeb, ferire, piagare, forare, pungere; — ferire con puntura o con morsicatura. — Puntura, puntura scottante (Confr.  zdbu).

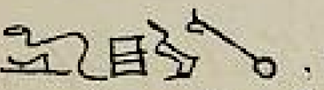
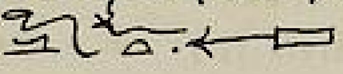

, zedeb (E), specie particolare di pesce, il pesce-spinolo (Confr. il prec.).

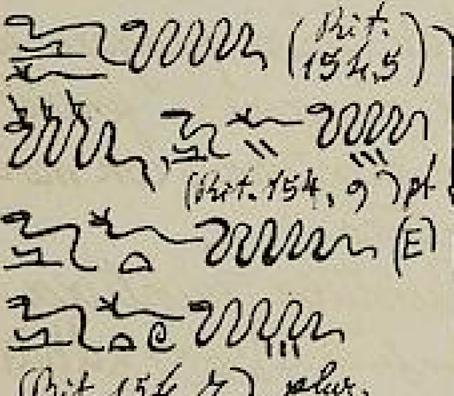

, zedebī (Tomba di Seti I), nome di un serpente mitologico; il serpente che punge, che ferisce (Confr.  zdb). Questo serpente era il guardiano della 2ª ora del giorno. — V.  zdf.

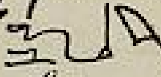

, zedebu (Rit. 147, 5), V.  zdb.

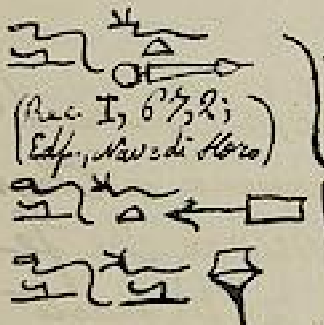

, zedebu (An. I, 21, 3), in conness. col prec., signif. puntura scottante, scottatura. — (Chab., Voy. 170) bruciare (con un tizzone).

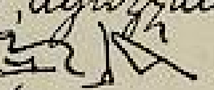
, zedeb-t (Inscr. Sepi I, 609), ?

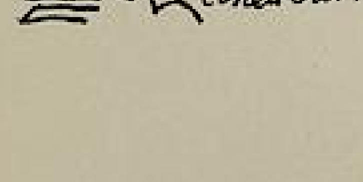
. zedepu (Z. 1873, 16)?
Forse Var. di  zdf-t.


(Rit. 154, 5) (Rit. 154, 9) pl. (E) (Rit. 154, 7) plur.

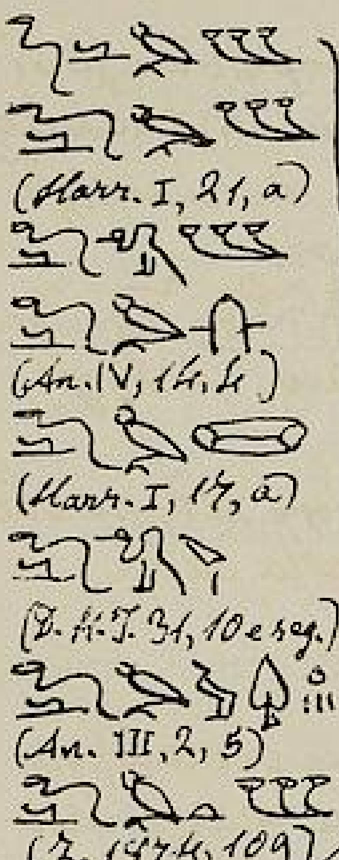
zedef, zedefi, zedef-t, zedef-tu, g. f., in connessione con  zdb e col seg.; serpente, rettile che punge, che morde, che ferisce. — Verme, rettile, in generale ϫⲁⲧⲃⲉ, ϫⲁⲧϥⲉ (T.), ϫⲉⲧϥⲓ (B.), ϭⲁⲧϥⲓ (M.), שָׂרָף, rettile.


(Rec. I, 67, 2; Edf., Nav. di Horo)

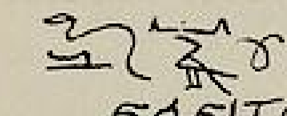
zedef-t, zedefed, propriam. lo strumento pungente, forante, appuntato, aguzzato (Confr.  zdb); stile, stiletto, stocco, pugnale שֵׁבֶט stilo, dardo.
— Stilo che serviva a incidere ed a fendere.
— Lo stilo (di ferro) usato per l'operazione simbolica dell'aprimento degli occhi e della bocca di un defunto o della sua statua (V. Schiap. L. d. F. pag. 128).

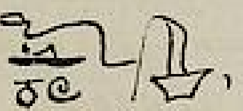

(Stel. Mettern.)

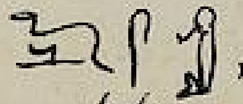
zedem, Var. di zdb.


(Harr. I, 21, a) (An. IV, 14, 4) (Harr. I, 17, a) (D. H. I. 31, 10 e seg.) (An. III, 2, 5) (Z. 1874, 109)

zedem, mucchio, cumulo, ammasso.
— Anche come determinazione di misura: pugno, manata, manipolo o simile.
ϫⲁⲧⲙⲉ (T.) acervus, ϭⲁϫⲙⲏ (T.), pugillus, quantum manu capi potest.
— I primi tre e gli ultimi due sono tradotti da Ebers (Z. l. c.) uva passa, zibibbo.
— Ma Loret (Rec. de Trav. VII, 113) contesta questa interpretazione, e traduce mazzo, oppure grappolo come avea già prima tradotto Chabas.

, zedena (An. I, 25, 6), ϭⲁϭⲓⲧⲱⲛ, ϭⲓϭⲁⲧⲱⲛ (T.), T, ὠμόλινον, vestis vilissima ex lino crudo, quae in textrina texebatur. Affine all'ebr. שַׂק sacco, cilicio.

, zedenu, (E) calidus. Confr. דוד cucinare e זֵידוֹן estuante.

, zedes (Rit. 146, i), nome del guardiano del 9° pilone (sebe-χt) della campagna di Aanru.

, zed-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 612), V. zd.

zedet, g. m. (Calend. di Edfu; Brug. 3 Festkal. Taf. X, 1), l'ora siderale, astrale, astronomica. — Ora, tempo, in generale. Varr. delle h. e. di , , .

(Gr. P. Harris I, 27, 10) zed-t, l'albero ulivo.
זַיִת, زيت, ϪⲈⲈⲒⲦ, ϪⲒⲦ, ϪⲞⲈⲒⲦ, ϪⲰⲒⲦ, uliva ed ulivo.
Confr. zt.

, zed-t, il frutto dell'albero preced.; ulive, uliva.

, (Rit. 30, 5; 64, 7; 148, 17) (ib. 15, 41; 84, 5) , (ib. 22, 1; 26, 2) (ib. 3, 2; 27, 4) , zed-t, zed-ti, zed-tu, equiv. a , , zd, specialm. come sost.: parola, discorso; lingua, linguaggio, ecc.

guardati dalle parole, cioè: guardati dal parlare!

(P. Abbott), egli disse un secondo discorso.

(ib.) affare, cosa di piccola consistenza.

(Harr. I, 27, 10) (ib. 8, 5) (ib. 18, 6, 7; 19, 6, 13) (An. III, 2, 5, secondo Loret) zed-tu, forme plurali di e zdt.

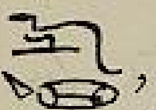
, zedtuf (Rit. 154, 9), Var. di zdf.

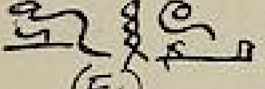
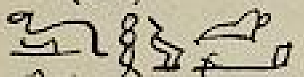
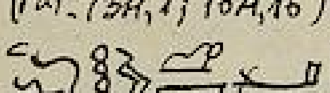
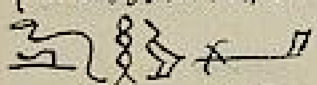
, zeded, Var. di zd.

, zeded (D. E. T. I, 78, 24), forma derivata da zd (V.), significa pane, cibo, ed è identico al copto ϬⲀϬⲈ (T., ⲡ), panis aut cibi species, qui coctus ponebatur in sporta; ϪⲰϪ (M., ⲡⲓ), panis coctus a pistore. Confr. צֵד, צֵיד, צֵידָה, צֵדָה, cibo, vettovaglia, provvigione, onde il verbo הִצְטַיֵּד provvide, preparò la vettovaglia, il cibo, la provvigione.
2) — ϪⲒϪⲒ fructus; frutti.

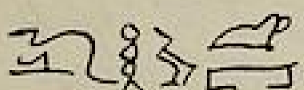
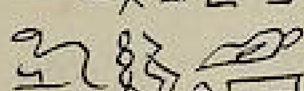
zeded-ut-u, zeded-t-u, (P. Prisse, 7, 9), forme plurali di zd (V.); detti, parole, ecc. (V. Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 53).

, zedzed, forma raddoppiata di zd, parlare, dire, ecc., collo stesso significato. — V. zz.

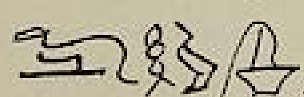
, zedeḥ (J. de Roug. Edf. 21, XIV; 48, III), designazione generale dei prodotti del suolo, vegetali.

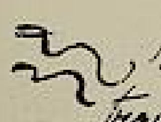
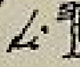

(E.)

(Rit. 134, 1; 164, 16)

(P. Abbott. 4, 10)


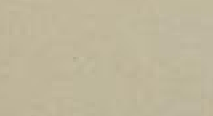
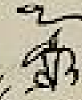
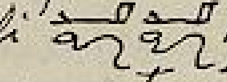
zedeḥ, zedeḥu, imprigionare, rinserrare, rinchiudere, chiudere (ϫⲟⲧϩ claudere), serrare, imborsare, intascare; englober (Pierr. al Rit. 134, 1).
2) — I passivi corrisp.
3) — Restare immerso, affossato.
4) — Fermarsi, arrestarsi.
5) — Sost., equiv. al seg.

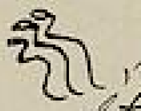
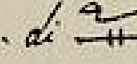
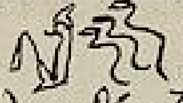
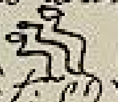
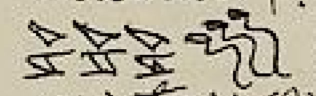
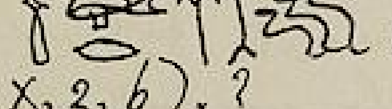



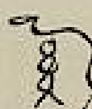
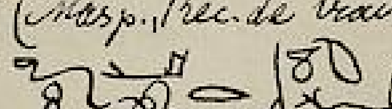
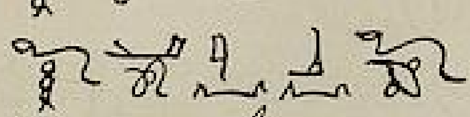
zedeḥu (Rit. 163, Lit. e 18), deriv. dal prec.; prigione, carcere; rinchiudimento, imprigionamento. ⲧⲁⲧϩⲟ (M.) conclusio. angustia, septum, obsidio.

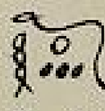
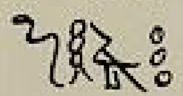
, zedeḥu (Rec. I, 100, 6), הזיד, cuocere, cucinare; bollire, far bollire; o simile.

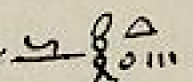
, zez (Stela Nefriu; Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 212), Var. di  dd.

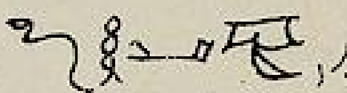
, zez (P. di Torino Pleyte e Rossi; Journ. As. 1883, 13), forma raddopp. di  ze (V.), e, secondo Maspero, abbreviazione di  āzāz. — Forse un' onomatopea per designare lo stormire (bruissement) delle foglie.
— Nel l. c. significa accento; al plur.: accenti, esclamazioni, parole.
— Confr. ǁ zdzd.

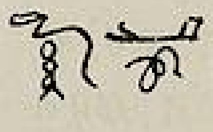
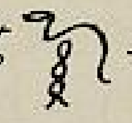
, zzz (Birch, On two egypt. tablets, p. 6; D. Z. T. I, 38, 8; Stela Harris), plur. di  zes (V.); ed anche 3ª pers. sing., ma costantemente riferito a divinità od a re.
, il re stessissimo.
2) — Usato anche, pare, sostantivamente, come  (Esneh, epoca romana), i sudditi (?).
 (B. H. T. 34), i proprietarii (?), i possessori (?).
3) — Nel soprannome o titolo di Thot  (Brug., Rech., pl. X, 2, 6), ?

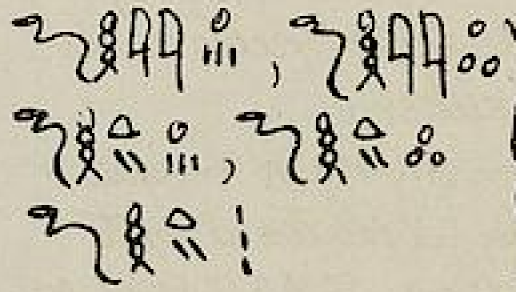
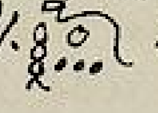
, zeḥ (Inscr. Pepi I, 303, 662, 782), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 154) covare.
 (Pepi 662)
 (ib. 782)
due frasi di cui ignoriamo il senso.

 (Champ., Not. Descr. 509)
 (Inscr. Una, 600)
zeḥ, zeḥa, forse lo stagno.
Il Brugsch confr.

con  dḥt, piombo; però nel P. Harr. I, 21, b questo minerale è citato dopo l'oro, l'argento, il bronzo, il ferro, il piombo ed alcune pietre dure.

, zeḥā, (E) bestiola quaedam.

, zeḥāūa. V. sotto  zḥ.

 zeḥī, zeḥ-ti (Harr. I, 21, b; ib. 11; 40, b, 62, b). V.  zḥ.

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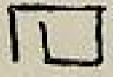
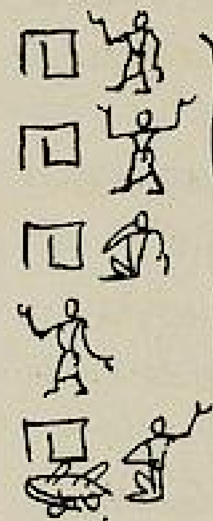
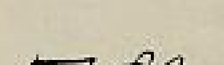
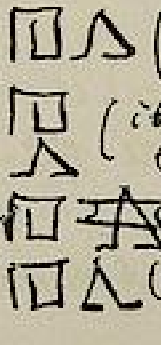
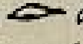


 (b.e. he, metter strida di gioia, gridar di gioia; rallegrarsi, esultare, pronunciando parole ad alta voce, alzando la voce; essere in piena gioia; dire od esclamare ah!, oh!, specialmente per gioia e giubilo. — Le interiezioni ah!, oh!, in allegra e contenta disposizione d'animo. — Anche semplice esclamazione vocativa: o!, oh!.

ⲁϩⲉ, ⲁϩⲏ, ⲁϩⲁ, ϩⲁⲓⲟ, heus!, he!; nai, utique, certe, profecto. הֵ, הָ, הָה, particella ammirativa; הָא ecco; הָהּ ohimè lasso!; הוֹ, הוֹי, interiezione di minaccia, guai!; interiezione di dolore, ah!, ahi!, ahimè!; vocativo ed esortativo, olà!, oh!; — אֲהָהּ ahi!, oh!, ah!, voce di dolore; אוֹי, אוֹיָה, guai!, ohi!, voce di minaccia e di dolore; אִי idem.

, he, b.e. (D.Z.T. I, 83, 8), una specie di oca o anitra.
2) — Var. delle b.e. del prec.

 (Rit. 72, 10; 99, 5; 149, 29) (ib. 17, Rit.; 67, 2) (Insc. Pepi I, 369) (Ant. Sarc. Ua-sepi rarissimo) he, costr. con  della direzione, rendersi da un luogo ad un altro: venire, arrivare, giungere;

entrare, entrar dentro (in opposizione a 𓉐𓂻 pr, uscire, partire); venuta, arrivo (Inscr. Pepi I, 409).

— Avvicinare, accostare; cadere, discendere; cadere in…, cadere su…; discesa.

— Salire, montare (su una nave) (De Roug. Rech. p. 41: An. IV, 3, 6).

— ϩⲉ (T.) invenire, incidere in aliquid, cadere, excidere; ϩⲉⲓ (M.) cadere, excidere, decidere.

— 2) — Significa però anche talora: uscire, andar fuori; ed anche semplicemente andare (Inscr. Pepi I, 322, 324, 327).

3) — 𓉔𓂻 ha particolarmente il senso di voltarsi, tornare, tornarsene, tornarsene indietro, indietreggiare, ritirarsi, retrocedere; abbandonare, lasciare la via presa.

ϩⲉ (T.) derelinquere.

𓉔𓂸 (Tomba di Ti, Saqqara) 𓉔𓂸 (Denkm. II, 97, a) he, uomo, marito, consorte, sposo; — maschio, detto anche delle bestie. ϩⲁⲓ (T. M.), ϩⲉⲓ (B.), ⲡ, maritus.

𓉔𓏤𓉗, (Sall. II, 5, 8) 𓉔𓏏𓏤 (Trans. 1880, 30) he, equiv. a 𓉔𓇉𓇋𓇋𓏏𓉗 ha-it, sala, ecc. 𓋹𓉔𓏏𓏤𓀀 (Trans. l. c.), il mastro della sala, mastro di palazzo.

— Masp. (Genr. ép. 53) traduce il primo gruppo: soglia (?) (di una casa).

𓉔𓇳, he, Var. di 𓉔𓂋𓏲𓇳 hru, ϩⲟⲟⲩ; dies, giorno; — e del seg.

𓉔𓇉𓇳, he (Denkm. IV, 9, a). V. 𓉔𓇉𓇉𓇳 ha.

𓉔𓇉, ha (Rit. 111, 5; Inscr. Pepi I, 601).

1) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. l. c.);

2) — Equiv. a 𓉔𓇉𓂻 (Pepi I, 322, 649);

3) — Equiv. al prec. (Denkm. II, 149, e);

4) — Prepos.: in faccia, di rimpetto, di fronte a, di prospetto a, vis-à-vis, gegenuber.

𓅓𓉔𓇉𓈖…, m-ha-n…, equiv. alla prep. prec. ed identico al copto ⲙ̄ⲙⲟϩ, ⲙ̄ⲙⲁϩ. In D. E. T. 93, 17 detto di gabinetti fra loro corrispondenti nei templi. — 2) — In connessione all'alt. prec., signif. anche: all'epoca di…, di tempi di…, al tempo di…, nel tempo di…

𓉔𓇉𓀠 𓉔𓇉𓆱𓀠 (p. e.) ha, V. 𓉔𓀠 h.

𓉔𓇉𓀠𓁐𓏥, ha-u (Stele Amen-m-ànt, Museo di Napoli), famiglia, razza, tribù; e le persone che vi appartengono. — (Masp., Genr. ép. 79) generazioni. — Ident. a 𓌳𓉔𓇉𓏏𓀠𓁐𓏥 māhut-u.

𓉔𓄿𓂻 (Rit. 1,20; 17,23; 37,58; 98,5)
𓉔𓂝𓂻 (ib. 17,8; 39,7)
} ha, V. 𓉔𓂻 h.

𓉔𓄿𓍖, ha (Rit. 60,2), nell'espressione 𓆓𓉔𓄿𓊤𓏥 𓆓𓉔𓄿𓍖𓏥 𓇳𓉐.
Io ritengo 𓉔𓄿𓊤 variante di 𓉔𓄿𓋞 ed 𓉔𓄿𓍖 var. di 𓉔𓄿𓂻, e perciò traduco l'espressione preced.: ai tempi della venuta di Ra; (Pierret) aux temps de Ra.
— V. anche 𓉔𓄿𓇋𓇋𓂡 haī.
2) — Equiv. a 𓉔𓄿𓂝𓍖 hau.

𓉔𓄿𓊞, ha (El kab), V. 𓉔𓊞 h.

𓉔𓄿𓆛, ha (Lista delle offerte).
V. 𓉔𓆛 h.

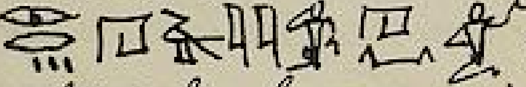
𓉔𓄿𓊤, ha, 1) — equiv. ad 𓉔𓄿𓀁.
2) — Equiv. a 𓉔𓄿𓊞 ha.
3) — Equiv. al seg. V. sotto 𓉔𓄿𓍖 l'es. del Rit. (60,2).
𓇋𓏏𓉔𓄿𓊤𓏥𓈖 (Dendur. III, 175, a), ai suoi tempi; secondo Erman (Z. 1882, 169) significa futuro, venturo.
𓇋𓏏𓂝𓉔𓄿𓂝𓏏𓋴𓈖, plurale dell'espress. prec., (Erman, l. c.) futuri, venturi.
4) — Equiv. ad 𓉔𓄿𓂝𓅱 hau.
5) — Equiv. ad 𓉔𓄿 ha, all. 4.

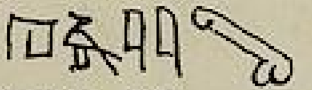
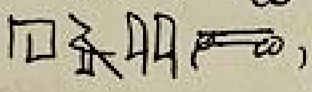
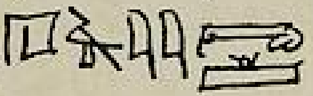
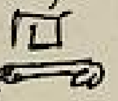
𓉔𓄿𓋞 (Canop. 8)
𓉔𓄿𓋞𓇳 (Z. Z. 7. 103, 31 e seg.)
𓉔𓄿𓋞
} ha, derivato da 𓉔𓄿𓂻 ha, significa: ciò che coincide, che viene insieme, detto dello spazio e del tempo. Onde: lo stesso tempo, la stessa epoca, lo stesso punto, lo stesso luogo; — coincidenza di tempo, contemporaneità, sincronismo; — isocronismo, tautocronismo.
2) — Durata, un grande periodo di tempo; — in generale: epoca, tempo; — giorno.
3) — Circostanza, evento (Eisenl. Z. 1872, 368; P. Harr. I, 75, 3 e 4).
4) — Coincidenza di luogo, il medesimo luogo, lo stesso sito; — Luogo, sito, in generale.
5) — Equiv. a 𓉔𓄿 ha, all. 4, specialm. l'ultimo gruppo: onde l'espress.
𓉔𓄿𓋞
𓆓𓉔𓂝𓋞𓇳
(Düm. Bauurk. XV)
} all'epoca, ai tempi di … (𓈖 …); — in faccia a …, di fronte a …, ecc.
𓅓𓉔𓄿𓋞𓇳𓋴𓈖, m-ha-sen, al loro tempo, tradotto nel testo greco: ἐφ ὧ, sotto di essi.

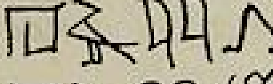
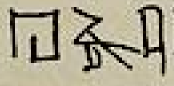
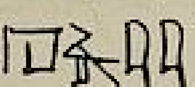
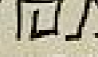
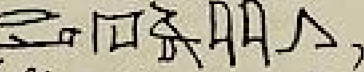
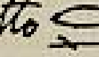
𓉔𓄿𓄿𓂻 (Bon. 8, 8)
𓉔𓂝𓂝𓂻 (Leps. Aelt. Text. 30, al Rit. 17, 14)
𓉔𓄿𓄿 (Inscr. Sepi I, freq.)
𓉔𓄿𓇋 (ib. 32 4)
} haa, haà, Varianti di 𓉔𓂻 h.

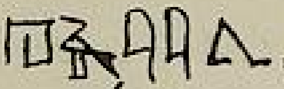
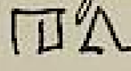
𓉔𓄿𓇋𓇋𓀠 (P. Rhind, 30, 1)
𓉔𓄿𓇋𓇋𓀁, 𓉔𓂝𓇋𓇋𓀁 (Rit. 125, 49; 128, 5; 140, 9 e 10)
} haī, Varianti di 𓉔𓀁 h.
𓇋𓇋𓂻𓀀𓋹𓇳𓋹𓀀𓄿𓉐𓉔𓄿𓇋𓇋 𓀁𓈖𓂝𓏪𓉔𓄿𓇋𓇋𓀁𓀀𓏪 (Rit. 146, 29), Io venni oggi alla porta dell'escla-

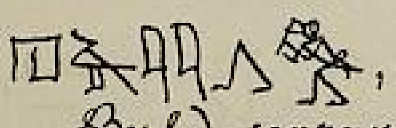
mazione di gioia dei signori dell'allegrezza; (Pierr.) J'arrive chaque jour à la porte des invocateurs. O Seigneurs des invocations!

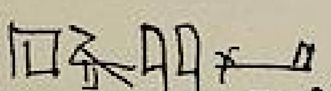
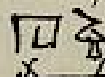
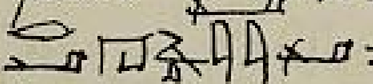
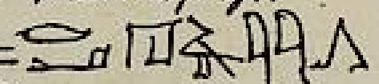
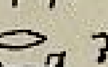
 (ib. 146, l), coloro che fanno un'esclamazione o un grido; (Birch) making wrath and anger; (Pierr.) faisant des cris de joie.

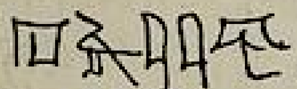
 (P. Rhind)
, 
hai, v.  h.

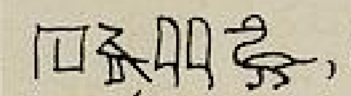
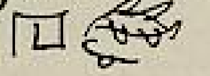

 (Inscr. Pepi I, 327)
 (An. IV, 3, 6)
hai, v.  h.
,
v. sotto  rā.

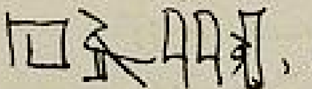
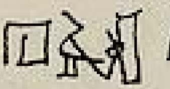
, hai (An. I, 28, 4), equiv. al prec., ma più propriamente nel senso di  h, all. 3.

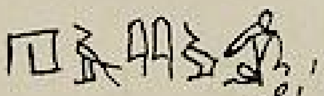
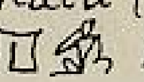
, hai (P. ierat. N. 1442, Berl.), soprannome di Set: il distruttore, l'annichilatore (Brug.).

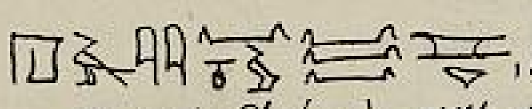
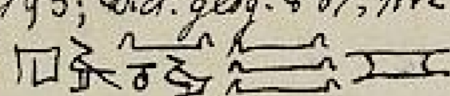
, hai (P. Med. 19, 8); equiv. a  ha, nell'espress.  =  (v. sotto  rā).

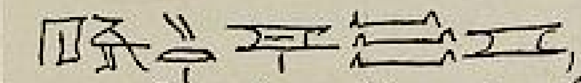
, hai (Chab. Mél. 1873, 272), nome di un animale di razza felina, e precisamente una specie di gatto.

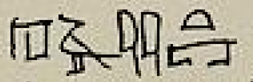
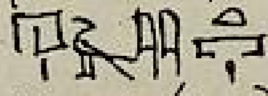
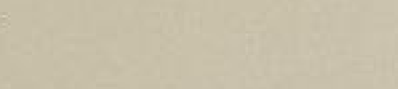
, hai (D. H. I. II, 51, b, 10) designa una specie particolare di uccello; forse oca od anitra. v.  h.

, hai, v.  ha.

, haiu (Sall. III, 11, 1), v.  h.

, hainnu (Denkm. III, 195; Dict. géog. 884, 1112), v.  hannu.

, hairo (An. III, 2, 4), Masp. (Gear. ép. 10k) legge kairim e identifica con חוֹרִים plur. di חור foramen, caverna (da חור scavare, ecc.); e traduce: uno scavo artificiale riempito d'acqua, uno stagno artificiale.

 (P. Rollin 1883, 13)
 (Stel. C, 4, Louvre)
ha-īt, g. f., sala, detto anche dell'abitazione di un re; la sala del re. — Masp. trad.: il divano (nel senso che si dà in Oriente a questo vocabolo):  (Louvr., l. c.), il primo

al divano.
— V. 𓉔𓏤𓊭 h.
2) — Equiv. al seg., nel senso più lato (V. Pierr., T. H., I, 41).

𓉔𓄿𓇌𓉿 (Rit. 125, 64) 𓉔𓄿𓇌𓉿 (Geogr. III, N. 139) } haīt, porta d'entrata, porta aperta, porta, pilone. ϩⲁⲉⲓⲧ (Σ., T) πυλῶν, πρόπυλον, atrium, vestibulum, janua.
2) — Nel senso più lato: porta celeste, regione celeste; volta del cielo; — il cielo.

𓉔𓄿𓇌𓏏𓉗, ha-īt (Dend.); in connessione col preced.; nome dell'aperto tempietto, che è sul tetto del grande tempio di Dendera.

𓉔𓄿𓇌𓉔𓄿𓇌𓂝𓏏, haīhaī (P. Mor. di Bul. 22, 13), equiv. od affine a 𓇋𓀁𓉔𓄿𓉔𓄿𓇌𓀁 àhahaī (V.). Ambedue questi gruppi sono forme raddoppiate di 𓉔𓇌𓇌𓀁 hī, 𓉔𓀁 h ed 𓇋𓉔𓇌𓇌𓀠 ahī, con un valore più energico: gridare ah!, emettere grida di gioia; esprimere, dimostrare l'allegrezza, ecc.

𓉔𓄿𓏲 (T. T. T. 93, 18) 𓉔𓄿𓀜 (Stel. Thotm. III, 14; Inscr. Pepi I, 699) } hau, equiv. ad 𓉔𓄿 in tutti i suoi signif., cioè freq. all'all. 1, (Pepi I, 650, 699) all. 2, freq. all. 3, e nella stela citata di Thotmes III forma di 𓉔𓄿𓏲𓇳 hau, giorno, tempo, epoca; in D. Z. T. l. c. nel senso dell'all. 4.
𓋹𓉔𓄿𓏲, 𓅪𓉔𓄿𓀜 } V. 𓅪𓉔𓄿
𓅪𓉔𓄿𓀜𓏥, 𓋹𓉔𓄿𓀜 (Inscr. Unas) } sotto 𓉔𓄿 ha.

𓉔𓄿𓏲𓀁, hau (D'Orb. 9, 4),
V. 𓉔𓀁 h.

𓉔𓄿𓏲𓀠𓏥, ha-u (Sall. I, 8, 7),
V. 𓉔𓄿𓀠𓏥 ha.

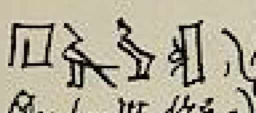
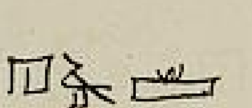
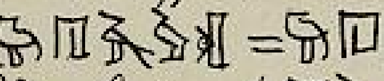
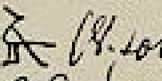
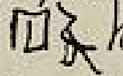
𓉔𓄿𓀜𓂻, hau (An. II, 4, 6; 6, 3),
V. 𓉔𓂻 h.

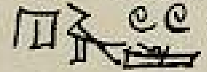
𓉔𓄿𓀜𓅪, hau, deriv. dal prec., signif.: il caduto, perduto, rovinato.
ϩⲉ (T.), ϩⲉⲓ (M.), cadere, perire, interire; lapsus, ruina; הוה periit.
2) — sost. (plur. 𓉔𓄿𓀜𓅪𓏥), designa (Chab., Spol. p. 102) ciò che è fatto contro ogni persona accusata di un delitto, cioè il processo; e quindi, legato col verbo 𓈖𓊪, subir processo.
— Goodwin però (Z. 1874, 63) confuta questa interpretazione, e traduce: irrompere in, forzare; — ed anche: spendere, consumare, distruggere, annientare, הוה. V. 𓉔𓄿𓏲𓏲 hauu.
— 3) — Equiv. al seg..

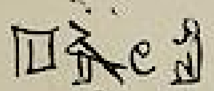
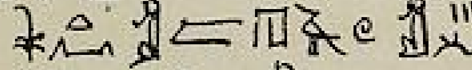
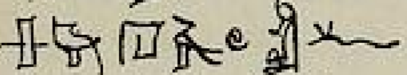
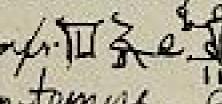
𓉔𓄿𓏲𓂾𓏏, hau, precipitare, abbattere, gettar abbasso.
2) — Cadere, cadere a terra, abbattersi.

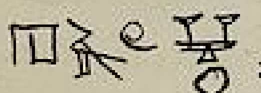
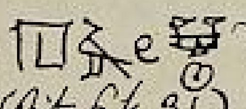
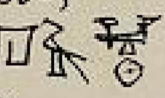
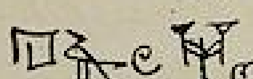
3) — Esprime in generale le idee di ruina, disordine, scompiglio. הֹוָה, הַוָּה (cost. הַוַּת), הֹוָה, calamità, rovina, infortunio, sciagura; עוה guastare, sconvolgere, rovinare. — כהה venir meno; כבה estinguersi; spegnersi.

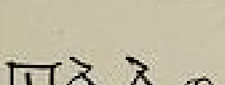
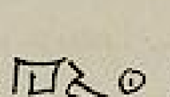
4) — Equiv. al prec. ed al seg., all. 2.

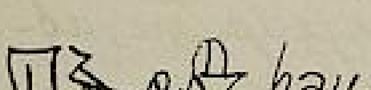
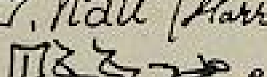
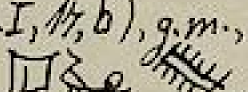
, hau, equiv. ad  (Denkm. III, 143, a)) ha in tutti i suoi significati.  =  (V. sotto  ha).

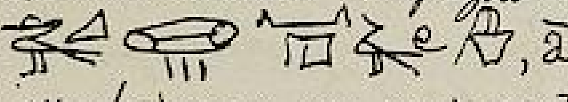
2) — Equiv. ad  hauu.

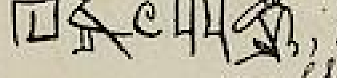
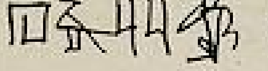
 (Rit. 115, 3, 4 e 5) nelle espress.
 } nome di
 } un genio o
di una divinità; forse letter.: re della sua tribù, che è nella sua tribù (Confr.  hau); (Pierr.) Roi-en-son-temps, Dieu-en-son-temps (confr. il seg.).

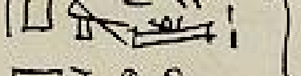
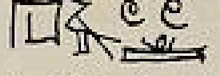
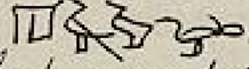
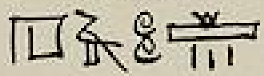
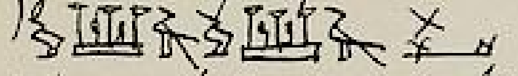
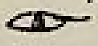
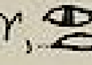
,  } hau,
(Rit. 64, 31) } V. 
 (Canopo 8) } ha.

, hau, Var. di  hru.

, hau (Harr. I, 17, b), g. m., in conness. con  e  hau, signif.: il fuoco che consuma, che divora.

Nel l. c. trovasi l'espressione , āq-n-hau, per designare una specie particolare di pane.

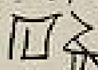
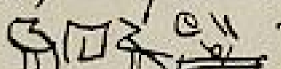
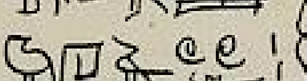
, hauī (Rit. 13, 39). V.  haī.

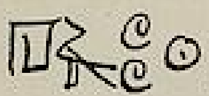
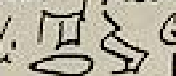
 } haui, hauu (Z. 1874, 63)
 } equiv. a  hau.
 } Goodw. li fa equivalenti a
 us'ausa (V.), confringere, conterere, rompere, sfondare, aprire a forza; — spec. come sostant. legato al verbo  àr,  àru (S. Mayer, I, 9 e 10).

— Spogliare, spogliazione.

— Spendere, consumare (S. Mayer, I, 23 e 24; S. Abbott. 4).

— Confr. הָיָה rompere, disfare, corrompere (Dan. 8, 27).

2) — Equiv. ad  ha nelle espress.:
 } in faccia a...,
 } vis-à-vis, ecc.

, hauu (Rec. de trav. VIII, 191), Var. di  hru.

, haumen (Harris I, 14, a, 10), (Birch, Z. 1873, 66) nome di una specie di tela o drappo.

Nel l.c. si trova l'espress. 𓊃𓂋𓈖𓎛𓅱𓂋𓉔𓄿𓅱𓊛𓏏𓈙, che designa una specie particolare di drappo di bisso.

𓉔𓄿𓅱𓏏𓊛, haut, q.m. (Green, Fouill. II, col. 23), V. 𓉔𓄿𓅱𓊛 hau.

𓉔𓄿𓅱𓏏𓊯 (An. 7)
𓉔𓄿𓅱𓏏𓀀𓊯𓏥, plur. (Sall. II, 3, 1; 7, 1)
} ha-ut, ha-ut-ti, V. 𓉔𓄿𓇌𓊯𓏏 ha-īt.

𓉔𓄿𓅱𓏏𓂻𓆑, ha-ut-f, (Erman, Z. 1882, 177) venturo, futuro; equival. a 𓇋𓅓𓉔𓄿𓊛𓏥𓆑 àm-hau-f (V. sotto 𓇋𓅓 àm e 𓉔𓄿𓊛 ha).

𓉔𓄿𓅱𓄿𓈖𓄿𓆛𓏤 hauana (An. IV, 15, 8)
𓉔𓄿𓅱𓄿𓍿𓄿𓆛 hauaza (An. III, 2, 8)
} specie di pesce, che Maspero identifica fra loro.

𓉔𓄿𓏏𓍁, hab (Rec. IV, 10, 61), Var. di 𓉔𓃀𓍁 hb.

𓉔𓄿𓃀𓅞, hab (Rit. 109, 7), Var. di 𓉔𓃀𓅞 hb.

𓉔𓄿𓃀𓂻 (Sall. II, 10, 7; An. VII, 8, 7)
𓉔𓄿𓃀𓊛 (Var. al Rit. 17, 76)
} hab; Varr. di 𓉔𓃀𓂻 hb. mandare, inviare, condurre, ecc. (V. Masp., Genr. ép. 71). — Mandato, commissione. 𓐍𓉔𓄿𓃀𓂻𓂋𓁹𓂋𓏏𓐍𓂻𓏥, egli è mandato a compiere missioni.

2) — Var. di 𓉔𓄿𓂻 ha (Rit. l.c.); spec. nel senso di raggiungere, incontrare, toccare, arrivare a (Sall. II, 2, 7), cadere (Rit. l.c., dove Pierr. trad. s'approcher de..).

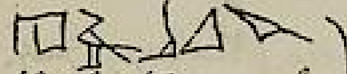
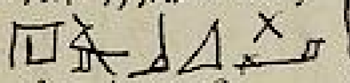
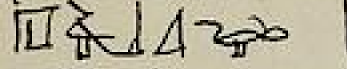
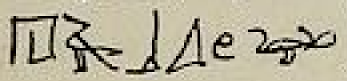
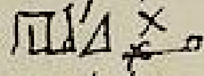
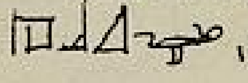
𓉔𓄿𓃀𓅱𓂻 (Karn.)
𓉔𓄿𓃀𓅱𓊛𓂻 (Sall. II, 2, 7)
𓉔𓄿𓃀𓅱𓇌𓊛𓂻 (Var. al Rit. 17, 76)
} habu, habuī, Varianti del prec..

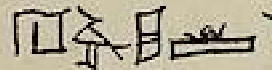
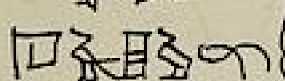
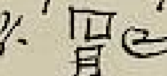
𓉔𓄿𓃀𓅱𓅞 habu (An. V, 9, 2), V. 𓉔𓃀𓅞 hb.

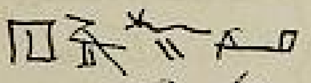
𓉔𓄿𓃀𓅱𓈘, habu (Rit. 147, 12), l'acqua corrente?, la corrente? (Birch) the Ether.
— Pierret ne fa due parole habu-mu, che egli tradua: le propulseur (confr. 𓉔𓄿𓃀𓂻 hab) de l'eau.

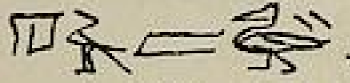
𓉔𓄿𓃀𓈖𓏭𓆭, habeni (Harr. I, 43, 13), Var. di 𓉔𓃀𓈖𓊛 hbn (V.), il legno d'ebano.

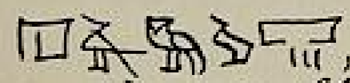
𓉔𓄿𓃀𓏏𓊛, hab-t (Denkm. III, 5, a), V. 𓉔𓃀𓍁 hb.

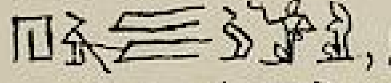
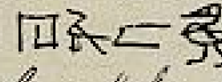

(P. Nextuamen, al Rit. 17,24 e 25)

(P. Med. 15,7)


habeq, habequ, Varianti di  e , hbq.

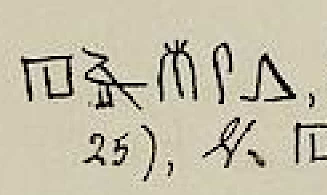
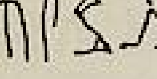


(Bull. II, 12, 10)
hap, hapu, v.  hp.

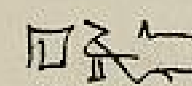
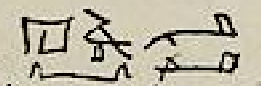
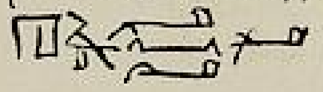
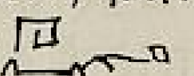
, hafi (P. Med. di Berl., 11,7), diseccare, inaridire. — Secco, asciutto; — sterile.

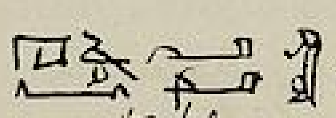
, hami (Med.-Abu), ϩⲙⲏ, ϩⲙⲉ, ϩⲏⲙⲓ, ϩⲟⲙⲏ (ⲡⲓ e ϯ), pelicanus.
2) — Verbo: romoreggiare, mormorare, crosciare, strepitare; — detto delle onde (ϩⲓⲙⲏ, ϩⲟⲉⲓⲙ, fluctus). הום, המה, strepitare, romoreggiare, fremere, gemere, imperversare, infuriare, dimenarsi, agitarsi; הֹמִיָּה romoreggiante, tumultuante; הֹם, הָם. הֶמְיָה, הֶמְיָה, מְהוּמָה, strepito, romore, suono, fremito, tumulto.

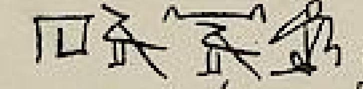
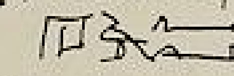
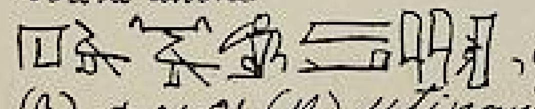
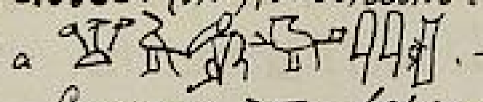
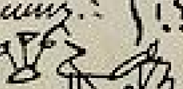
, hamu (Harr. I, 8,11; 48, 10), uccelliera, pollaio, cortile pei volatili.

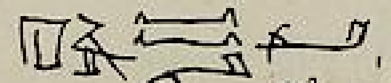
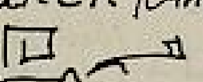
, hammu (Z. 1867, 41), deriv. da  hami, all. 2, signif. la plebe tumultuante, la plebe che si affolla.

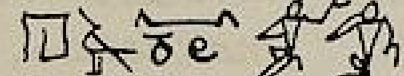
, hames (Denkm. III, 194, 25), v.  hms.

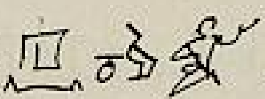
, 
(P. Mor. di Bul.; Rit. 78,18)
 (An. I, 28,4)
han, Var. di  hn.

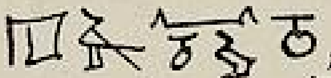
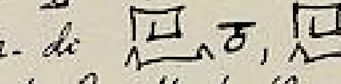
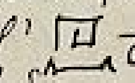
, han (Rit. 78,19), derivato dal prec., nome di una divinità.

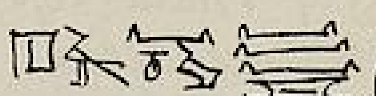
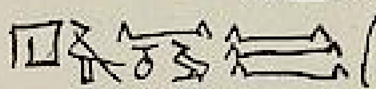
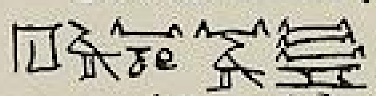
, hana (An. I, 27,4), in connessione con  han, nel senso di volere, piacere, ecc. —, significa: se piace, se è permesso, se è lecito; — e quindi
2) — Oh! piaccia…!, oh, voglia…!
Scritto anche
, ϩⲁⲙⲟⲓ (T.), ⲁⲙⲟⲓ (M.), utinam! — Equival. a . —
3) — Congiunz.: הֵן, forse, se; sinonimo di  ḥa (v.).

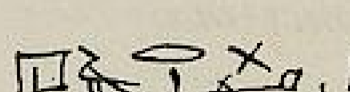
, hanen (An. II, 5, 3), Var. di  hn.

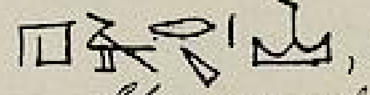
, hannu, Var.

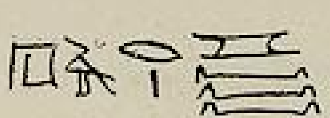
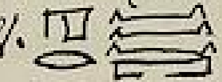
di  hnnu.
— In Sall. II, 10, 2, 3 e 5 questo gruppo è una var. capricciosa del seg.

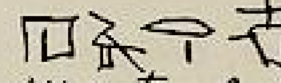
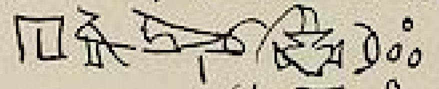
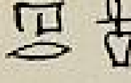
, hannu (P. Med., freq.). Var. di . hn.
— Secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 192), l'hannu designa sopratutto il grande hen, l'הין sacro degli Ebrei; mentre l' designa sopratutto il piccolo hen, il הין delle epoche posteriori.

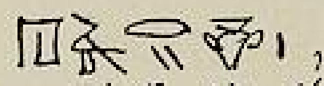
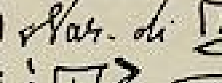
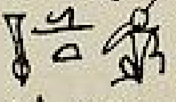
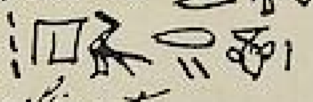
 (An. IV, 1, 2)
 (P. Mag. Harr.)
 (Masp. Genr. ép. 46)
hannu, hannuna, onda, flutto, marosio, cavallone.
— (Masp. l. c.) risucchio, vortice.

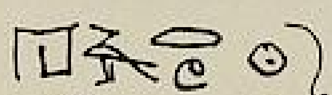
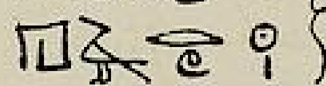
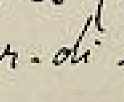
, har (P. 1442, a, collez. Passalaqua, Berl.), sopranome di Set.
Brugs. confr. ϩⲁⲗ (M.) decipere, seducere; ϩⲉⲓⲗⲁ (T.) opprimere, spoliare.

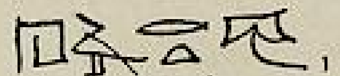
, har, הֹר od הר nel Libano, nome di un monte nel confine dell'Idumea, nel quale fu sepolto Aronne; — nome di un monte nella Palestina Settentrionale.
— Masp. confr. הַהָר, nome di un distretto montagnoso di Giuda.

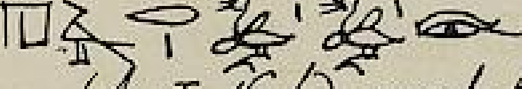
, har (An. III, 2), v.  hr.

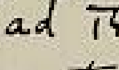
 (Denkm. V, 16, b) (Stel. etiop. Bul., Mar. II, 13)
 (Stel. Dongol.)
har, specie di vaso metallico.
v.  hr.

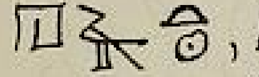
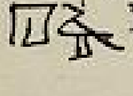
, hari(-àb) (P. Mor. di Bul.) Var. di  hr(-àb).
;  (l. c.), discorsi concilianti.

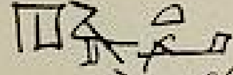
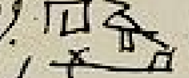
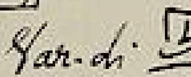


haru (P. Mor. di Bul.), Varr. di  hru.

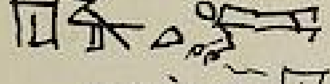
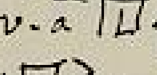
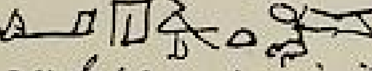
, har-t (L. Ausw. XII, col. 19), capra incinta, pregna, opp. che porta poppe.
Confr. ϩⲟⲣ (T.) mulgere, ϩⲱⲣ (T.) mulctus; — הָרָה ingravidarsi, esser incinta; incinta, gravida, pregnante; ϩⲗⲟⲟⲗⲉ concepit, gravida fuit.

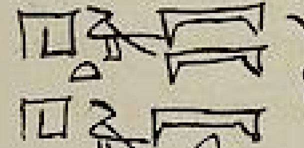
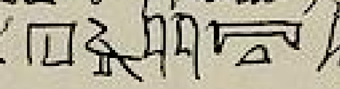
, harzaza (An. I, 16, 4), vocabolo raro, non ancora interpretato.
Brugsch confr. ϩⲟⲣⲧϥ (M., π) visio, visum; onde ⲙⲉⲧϩⲟⲣⲧϥ, ϯ, indagatio, perscrutatio.
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. Ges. 1871, 627),

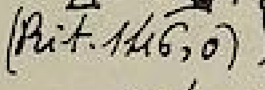
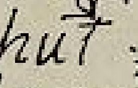
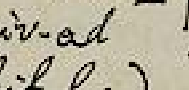
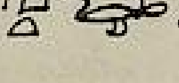
traduce revisor, soggiunge che forse significa indirizzamento, inviamento;— e poi dichiara che il gruppo geroglifico si deve riferire ad  questo, quello. — Ma queste interpretazioni ed osservazioni non posano su alcuna valida ragione.

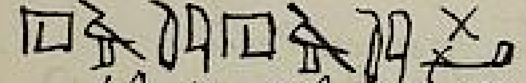
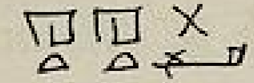
, ha-t (Inscr. Sepi I, 607), V.  ha.

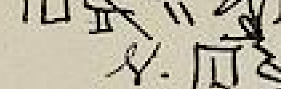
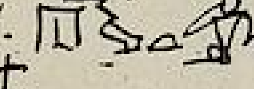
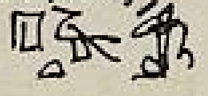
, hat (Philae), V.  ha. 2)— Var. di  hd.

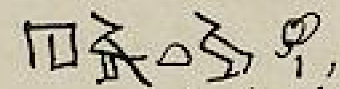
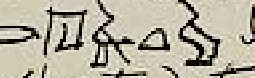
, hat (Denkm. III, 166), equiv. a  ha, cadere, ecc.: , ⲧϩⲓ (?). far cadere, precipitare, atterrare, capovolgere, rovesciare. 2)— Sost.: prostrazione, caduta.

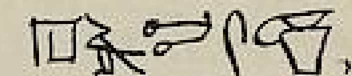
 ha-t (Karu.) V.  ha-it.

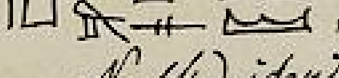
 ha-t, V.  he, (Rit. 146, 0)  hut; —anche equiv. ad  ht, spavento (Rit. l. c.).

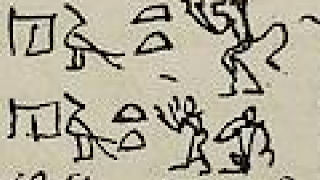
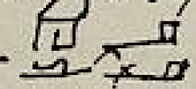
 hatăhată (P. Mor. di Bul. 8, 13), sembra una var. ant. di  htht.

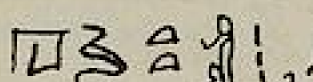
, hati (Rit. 144, 23), V.  hut e  hat.

, hatu (Rit. 163, 11), secondo la lettura di Birch e Pierr. che traducono, il 1º: the head, ed il 2º: front. — Ma noi crediamo che nel l. c. si debba leggere  rhatu. tep, (V. sotto rhatu) terrore della testa.

, hates (Inscr. Unas, 43. 45; Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 145), cruche, brocca, mezzina.

, hates-tt (Rec. IV, 50, N. 14), identico al greco ᾅδης, l'Hades, l'inferno, la regione dei morti.

 (P. Mag. Harr. V, 5) hatet, adorare, riverire, glorificare. Confr.  hd, all. 2.

, hatet-u (Rit. 100, 2 e 3), derivato dal prec.: gli dei glorificatori, salutatori.

(Sall. III, 3,1; 8,6) (Rit. 146, 7 e 8) , (Denkm. III, 175, g) had, hadi, V. hd.

, haden (Mar. Abydos, I, Testo, p. 56), V. hdn.

, had-ti (Rit. 162, 10), *fuoco, fuoco distruttore*. — V. māhadti.

, haza (P. Med. V, 10), ϩⲁϫ (T.), *febris acuta, dolor, vel simile*; — affin. con ϩⲱϫ *frigidum esse*.

, haha (An. II, 3, 3), *fiamma*. — V. hh.

, haha-t-u (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XIV, 13) *the hailers*, equiv. a hatt. — Confr. haihai.

, haq (Emeh, epoca romana Tiberio-Claudio), *ordine, regolamento, regola*. — In parallelismo con hapu.

(L. 1873, 15) (Rit. 145, 76 plur.) haker, Var. di hkr.

(ostr. di Torino) hà-u (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 329; Rec. de trav. II, 116), Equiv. a ha-u. — Sono le forme semplici di māhà-u (V.).

(DeRoug. I. H. 69, 9) (C, 26, Louvre) hà, *sposo, marito*; V. h.

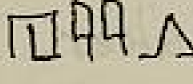
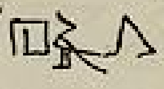
, hàuk (Pierr. Ét. I, 115), *rettile*.

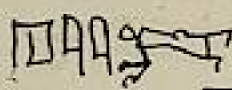
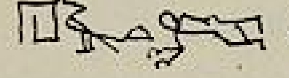
, hàt (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 127), *vilebrequin, trapano, succhiello*.

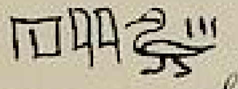
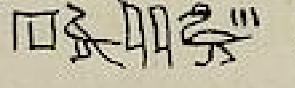
Confr. ϥⲓⲟⲟⲓ (M.) *acciere*.

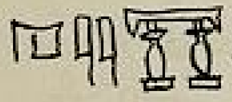
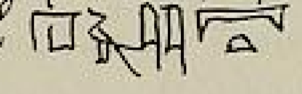
, (Dend. Mar.) , (Rit. 39, 5; 128, 4, 7; 133, 5, 9) (Dend., Mar.) hī, Varianti di h.

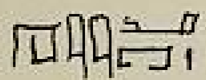
(Géog. I, N. 1289) hī, Varr. di h.

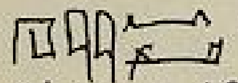
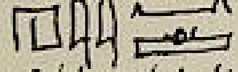
, hī (Rit. 130,24), V.  ha.

, hī (Z. 1878, 49), equiv. al prec. ed a  haī.

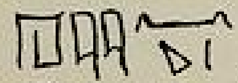
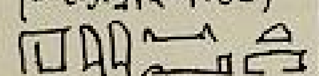
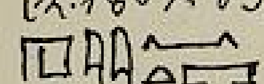
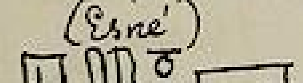
, hī-u (B.H.T. 44), V.  haī.

, hī (Rec. I, 59, 2), V.  haīt.

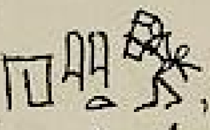
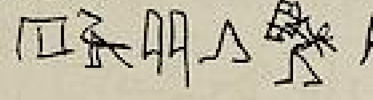
, hīā, g. m., ⲏⲉⲓ, ⲏⲓ, (Ⲡ), domus.

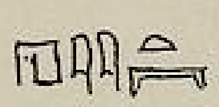
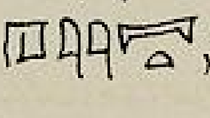
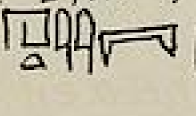
 (Denkm. IV, 43)
 (Edf., titolo di donaz., 13)

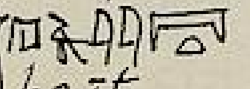
hīn, esser vicino a..; presso di.., essere nella vicinanza di.. — Il vicino, il prossimo, propinquo. ϩⲏⲛ (T.) accedere; vicinum, proximum esse, adjungi. ⲉⲧ-ϩⲏⲛ, ⲉϥ-ϩⲏⲛ (T.), proximus, vicinus, familiaris.

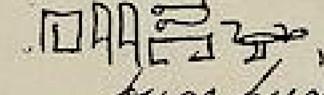
 (D.T.T. I, 25, 12)
 (Z. 1867, 83)
 (Esné)
 (D.T.T. I, 46, 15)

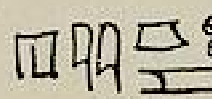
hīn, kīni, hīn-t, in connessione col prec., significa la sede della famiglia, la casa domestica, l'home degli Inglesi. — Il possedimento, la possessione della famiglia, il patrimonio, la terra ereditaria. — La città o la casa appartenente da secoli ad una dinastia, ad una famiglia; la residenza primitiva di una famiglia; le manoir dei Francesi.

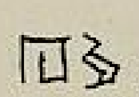
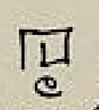
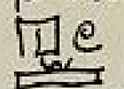
, hīt, (ⲉ)ϩⲓⲧⲉ, convulsiones inducere. — V.  haī.

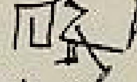
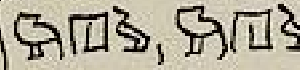
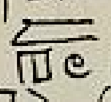
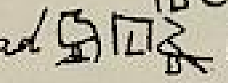
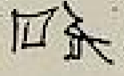
 (Brug. T.H. I, 41)
,  (Géog. III, N. 139)

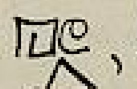
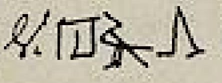
hī-t, Var. di  ha-īt.

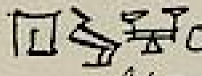
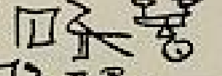
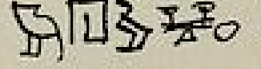
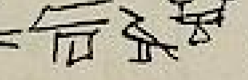
, hīt (Brug. Z. 1878, 49), buco, buca, foro, cavo, cavità, fossa, ϩⲓⲉⲓⲧ, fovea. Confr. חטט cavare, scavare.

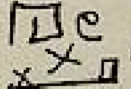
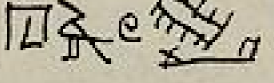
, hīgr oppure hixr (De Roug. T.H. 22, N. XVII), rara designazione dell'Acqua del Nilo.

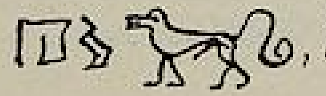
,  (D.T.T. II, 23, 4)
 (Z. 1863, 27)

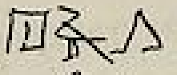
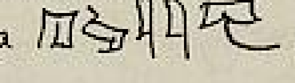
hu, equiv. ad  ha, in tutti i suoi significati.  m-hu,  (Z. 1871, 2) equivalente ad  (V. sotto  ha).

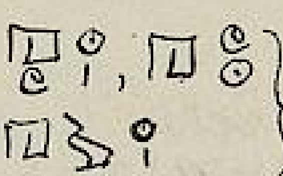
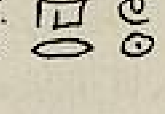
, hu (D.T.T. II, 31, 5), V.  ha. — Anche equiv. al prec.

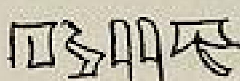
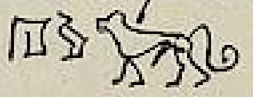
, hu (Düm. Bauurk. pl. XV), V.  ha.
 =  (V. ibidem).

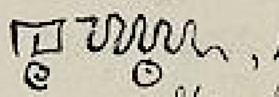
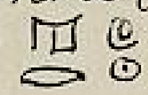
, hu (D.H.T. 17, 16), Variante di  hau.

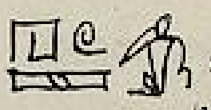
, hu (Abusimbel), Variante

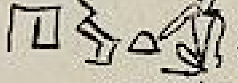
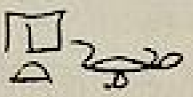
di  ha, cadere.
2)— Equiv. a  hūī.

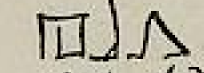
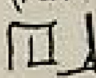
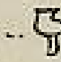
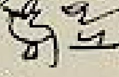
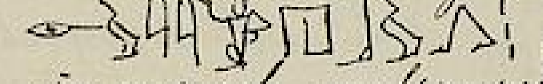
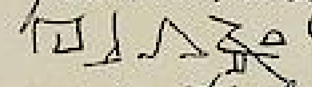
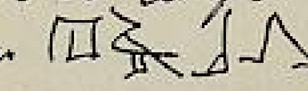
 } hu, ϩⲟⲟⲩ, dies,
} Varr. di  hru.

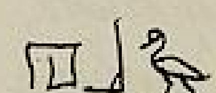
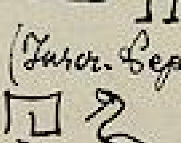
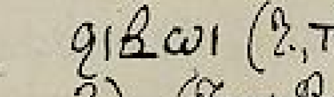
, huī (P. Mag. Harr.-Chabas, p. 133), una specie di quadrupede selvatico. — Confr.  hu.

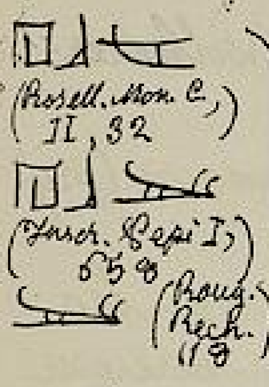
, hur opp. hru (S.H.T. 100), Var. delle b.e. di  hru.

, hus (Z. 1876, 68, da un papiro demotico), Brug. confr. con ϩⲱϣ, in discrimen venire, e trad.: litigio, lite. Confr. חשׁח contese, litigò.
— Confr. però anche חוס aver pietà, compaſsione, perdonare; — dolersi.

, hut (Descr. V, 41), aver paura, paventare, temere, aver timore, tema.
ϩⲟⲧⲉ (T.), ϩⲟϯ (M.), ϩⲁϯ (B.), timor, timor Dei, pietas, religio, חת, חֵת, spavento, paura, terrore.
V.  ht.

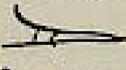
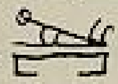
 (Rit. fr.)
 (ib. 145, 80) } heb, 1)- correre, scorrere, percorrere una via; eſsere un corriere, un meſsaggiere; — (Pierr. e Lepsius) sillonner; (Krall) paſser à travers.
— Andare, arrivare, giungere (preſso ...  ...) (Rit. 130, 16).
2)— Mandare, inviare, lanciare, condurre; (Pierr.) faire marcher. — Inviare un meſsaggiero, un meſso, un lacchè, un ambasciatore, un meſsaggio, un'ambasciata (freq. costr. con  a dire); — ed i paſsivi.
3)— Sost.: meſsaggiero, meſso, lacchè, ambasciatore, legato, nunzio (ⲣⲉⲙⲛ̄ϩⲱⲃ, ⲣⲉⲙϩⲱⲃ, nuntius); — meſsaggio, ambasciata, mandato, commiſsione.
 (Rit. 81, 2) io mando meſsaggeri opp. meſsaggi.
4)— Far sparire, diminuire (Rit. 17, 27); trascorrere, paſsare, far trascorrere, far paſsare.
 (Rit. 14, 1), il tempo corrente, il momento che paſsa. (Birch) to send moments; (Brugsch) die Zeit senden; (Pierr.) faire marcher le temps
— Confr.  hab.

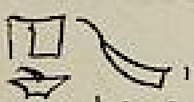
 (Rit. 85, 11) (Inscr. Pepi I, 763) } heb, g.m., l'uccello ibis.
 (Edfu, Lit. di donaz.) } ⲫⲓⲃⲟⲁ, ⲫⲓⲃⲟⲟⲩⲓ, ⲫⲓⲃⲱⲓ, ϩⲁⲃⲓⲟⲟⲩⲓ, ϩⲓⲃⲱⲓ (T., Π), ϩⲓⲡ, ϩⲓⲡⲡⲉⲛ, ibis.
2)— (Inscr. Pepi I, 763), arare (V. i seg.):
 (l. c.) arare la terra.

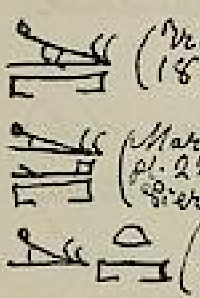

(Rosell. Mon. C., II, 32) (Inscr. Pepi I, 658) (Roug. Rech. 118)

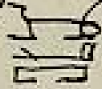
heb, l'aratro, il vomero. ϩⲃⲃⲉ (T.), ϩⲉⲃⲓ (ch.), ⲡ, aratrum.

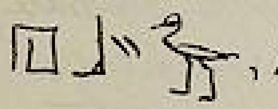
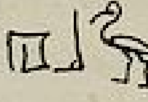
2) — Arare, lavorare la terra ( ) coll'aratro (Pepi, l. c.).

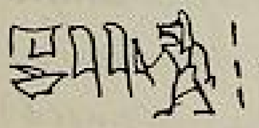
3) —  è anche equivalente al seg. , V. al fonetico ār.

, heb (Dend.), cozzare, urtare col corno; — respingere, stornare.


(Vrais 1880, 30) (Mar. Karn. pl. 22 e 24; Sier. J. H.) (Rev. ég. I, 26)

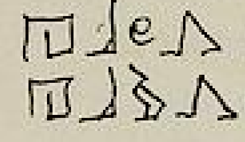
heb? hebā? opp. ār? Noi abbiamo messi questi gruppi al fonetico ār, come varr. di  ār.

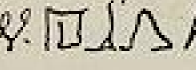
, hebi (E), V.  hb.

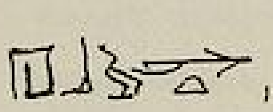
, hebī-u (Düm. Dend. 12, 9), nome di certi guardiani leontocefali nel tempio di Dendera.

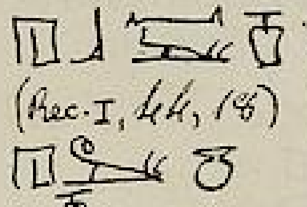
, hebī (Sarc. Horemheb, Vienna), essere in duolo, in lutto, in bruno, in mestizia, per la morte di qualcuno. — Duolo, lutto, bruno, ecc. — Colui o colei che porta il bruno, che è in lutto.

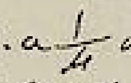
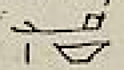
ϩⲏⲃⲉ, ϩⲉⲃⲉ (T.), ϩⲏⲃⲏ (M.), ⲡ, ϯ, luctus; ⲉⲣ—, luctum facere, lugere. Conf. אבל rattristarsi, piangere (per la morte di qualcuno), הֶאֱבִיל far piangere, portar lutto; אֵבֶל lutto, pianto.

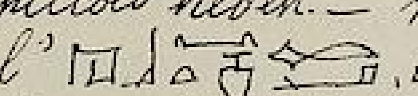
 (Rit. 44, 4), sost. plur. (ib. 81, 2)

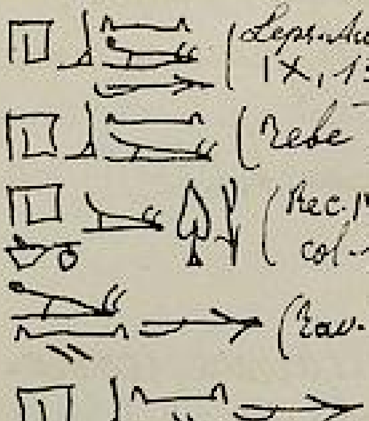
hebu, V.  hb.

, heb-ut, (E.) genus ligni.

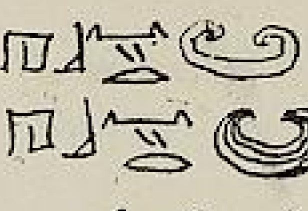

(Rec. I, 44, 18) (Z. 1869, 63; 1875, 97; 1882, 99)

heben, boccale, brocca, mezzina, orcio; vaso per vino, balsamo, incenso, ecc.. — Determinata misura di capacità per l'incenso e per prodotti liquidi. Equiv. a $\frac{1}{4}$ di  (hn), cioè a circa litri 0,115 (secondo Dümichen, precisamente litri 0,11375); ed equivalente anche ad  .

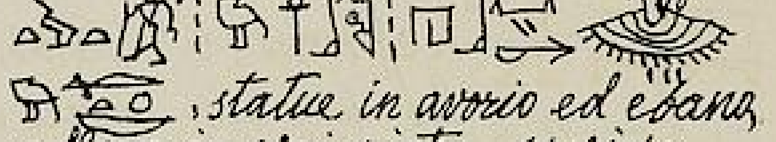
Questo era l'heben ordinario od il piccolo heben. — Vi era poi anche l' , il grande heben, che, secondo Chabas (Z. 1869, 63) e Dümichen (Z. 1882, 99), designava una misura più grande.

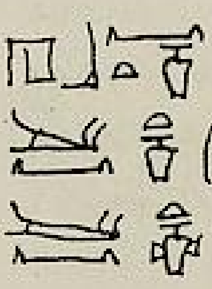
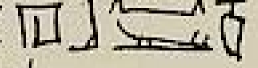

(Leps. Ausw. IX, 15) (Rebe) (Rec. IV. 12, col. 70) (Rav. Stat.) (Rec. de trav. VI, 124)

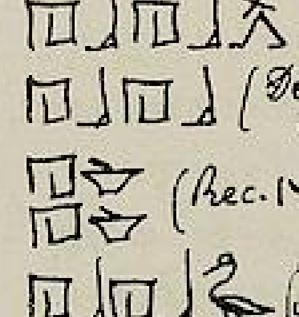
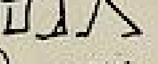
heben, hebeni, l'ebano, il legno d'ebano; ἔβενος, hebenum; ebr. הָבְנִים legni d'ebano, rabbin. הוֹבְן ebano; arab., pers. ed indostani آبنوس (ābnus).

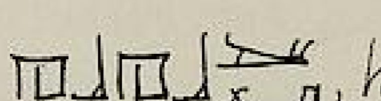
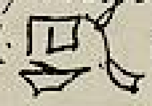

hebenir (Champ. Gramm. 77, 205; Not. descr. I, 500), collana, monile.

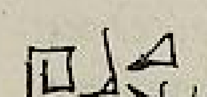
— Lauth confr. con הֶבֶל cosa vana, vanità, bagatella; חֶבֶל fune, corda, cordicella; חבר unire, congiungere.

— Secondo Loret (Rec. de trav. VI, 128), questo gruppo fu erroneamente copiato da Champollion; ed il testo deve leggersi

, statue in avorio ed ebano, collane in ogni pietra preziosa.


(Z. 1869, 63)
(Dict. géo. 1359, XIV)
(B. H. T. 76, 19)
heben-t, V.  hbn.

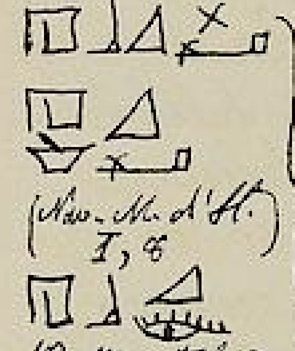

(Karn.)
(Denkm. III, 69, 7)
(Rec. IV, 31)
(An. II, 4, 1)
hebheb, forme raddop. di  hb (V.): correre premurosamente, percorrere premurosamente; affrettarsi a correre, a percorrere; passare frettolosamente.

, hebheb, (E.) abigere dolores. — Forma raddop. di  hb.

, hebeq (D. H. T. 22, 31), trappola, trabocchetto, cappio corsoio, calappio, laccio, פַּח.

— La buca, la fossa del trabocchetto.

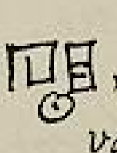
— Forse in connes. col seg.

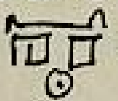

(Nav. M. d'H. I, 8)
(P. Minutoli d. Rit. 17, 25)
hebeq, signif. fondam.: pungere, puntare, forare, fare una puntura, ferire di punta (ϩⲱⲃⲕ stimulare, incitare aculeo). 2) — Scuotere, pestare, rompere, polverizzare; detto di parecchi ingredienti delle ricette medicinali (P. Med. 15, 7), ove Stern (E) trad.: diluere, miscere medicamena ut diluantur.

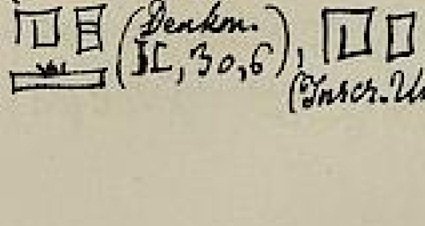
3) — Diminuire, decrescere, far diminuire, lasciar venir meno, far svanire. Nel Rit. l. c. detto della luna, a cagione della oscurità.

Brugsch confr. ϩⲱϭⲃ (T.) flaccescere, marcescere; marcor, languor.

— Confr. פוג languire, esser languido, indebolito, rifinito; spirare, venir meno.

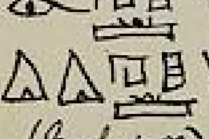
, hep (Nav., Trans. 1876, 9, Nota 1) var. del seg. nel senso di ordinare, ecc.

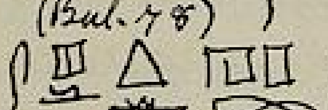
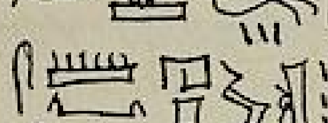
— Probabilmente però è un gruppo erroneo invece di  nhp (V.).


(Rec. IV, 39, 8; Rosel. Mon. 50)
(Denkm. II, 30, 6)
(Inscr. Unas)
hep, signif. fond.: legare, attaccare ciò che è separato o che si è separato.

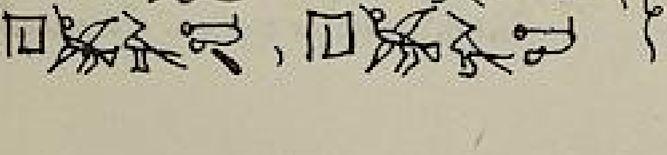
2)— Pronunziare, decidere da giudice, giudicare; — ordinare, disporre (Chab.).
3)— Aggett.: legale, legittimo, ordinato, prescritto.
4)— Sost.: giudizio, diritto; legge, regolamento emanato dalla volontà regia; sentenza, decisione. — Uso, istituzione, uso tradizionale; disposizione, organizzazione (Chab.).

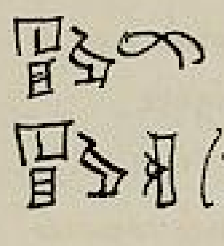
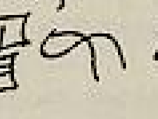
Revillout (Le Roman de Setna) trova in questo vocabolo il copto ϩⲁⲡ judicium (V. qui sotto), e soggiunge esprimere esso il diritto di unire in matrimonio il fratello colla sorella. — Chabas però (Égyptologie) crede più in rapporto coll'impiego di questo gruppo il predetto valore: uso, abitudine, regola, legge; e dichiara che il gruppo non si trova mai impiegato col significato di giudicare, decidere, nel nome della giustizia.
— Confr. ϩⲁⲡ (T. M.), ϩⲉⲡ (B.), ⲡⲓ, judicium, jus, poena, ritus, consuetudo; ϩⲟⲡ, connubium, nuptiae.

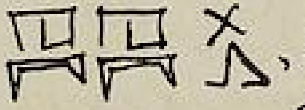
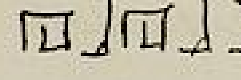
—  ⲉⲣϩⲁⲡ (M.), ⲣ̄ϩⲁⲡ (B.), ϯϩⲁⲡ, judicare.
(Bul. 78)

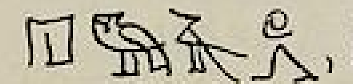
 (Med. Abu) pubblicar leggi, ordinanze.
 (Rosell. Mon. 30)

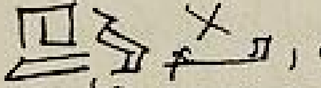
— 5)— (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 185), litigare (con..., ...) (Insc. Unas).

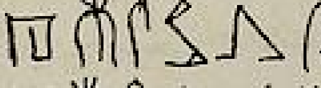
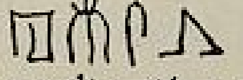
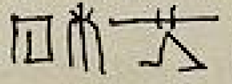
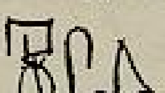
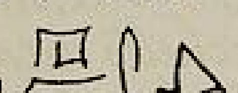
 hepaf, hepat (Inscr. Pepi I, 636, 638, 741), nome di un genio benefico.

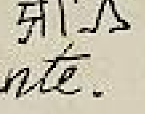
 (Abyd. Mar.) hepu, V.  hp.

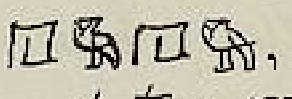
, hephep (D. T. T. I, 53, 13), Var. delle b. e. invece di  hbhb.

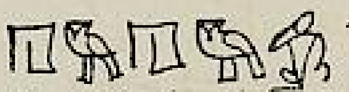
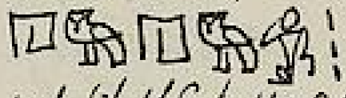
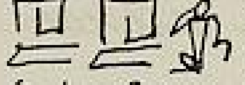
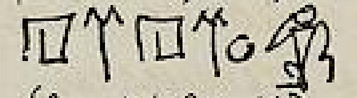
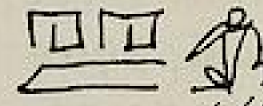
, hemau (B. H. T. 82, 89), ϩⲱⲙ, inscendere, salire, montare. — Penetrare, entrare. Confr. il seg.

, hemu (D. H. T. II, 47, c. b), ϩⲱⲙ, ϩⲱⲙⲓ, calcare, conculcare, rumpere, frangere, inscendere; — rompere, abbattere; — irrompere, penetrare; montare, salire su. — (V. il prec.). Confr. הום, המה, המם, sbaragliare, sconfiggere, disperdere, perturbare.

 (D. H. T. 17, 17)
 (Med. Abu)
 (D. H. T. II, 51, d, 11)
,  (D. T. T. 52, 3; D. H. T. II, 54, b, 3)
hemes, avvicinarsi a qualcuno dolcemente, delicatamente, sommessamente, pian piano,

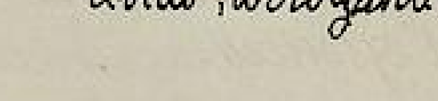
– per timore, paura o rispetto.
2) – Sinonimo di  ss (V.), un servo ubbidiente.

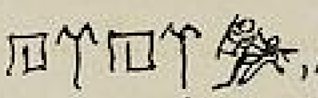
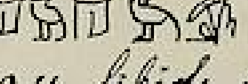
, hemhem, (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 208, Nota 3) essere ricco in provigioni.
2) – (Inscr. Sepu I, 350) equivalente al seg.

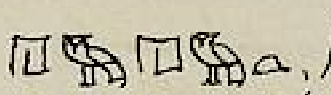

(Rit. 39, 4; 145, 22; 146, 4; 149, 30)

sost. (ib. 146, f; 149, 34)
 (S. H. T. II, 35, 6)
(Rit. 136, 5; 145, 35)

(Rec. IV, 31, 15)


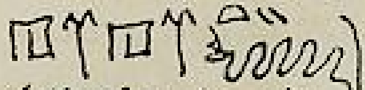
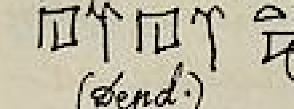
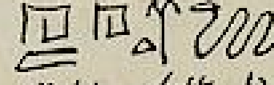
hemhem, ruggire, ragghiare, nitrire come un animale; nitrire di piacere, di voglia, di appetito, di libidine.
– Ruggito, raglio, nitrito; ruzzo, solletico, libidine, concupiscenza.

– Affine con המה, strepitare, romoreggiare, fremere, gemere, borbottare, brontolare (Confr. l'ingl. to hum).
נַהֲמָה (costr. נַהֲמַת) ruggito, fremito, gemito; הֶמְיָה, הֹם, הָם, strepito, rumore, suono, fremito.
ⲉⲗϩⲏⲙ (T.) rugire, ϩⲙϩⲙ (T.), ϩⲉⲙϩⲉⲙ (M.) rugire, hinnire, efferre se; (Ⲡ–) rugitus, hinnitus; libido, arrogantia.

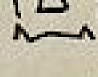
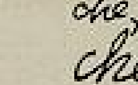
, hemhem (Rit. 149, 39), nome di un genio, letter.: il ruggente (V. il prec.).

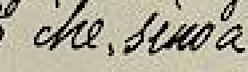
, hemhem (Rec. IV, 31, 6), deriv. dal prec.  ed in connessione con ϩⲙϩⲙ libido, arrogantia, petulantia, signif.: insolenza, impudenza, temerità, audacia, sfacciataggine, svergognatezza.
– Gli agget. corrisp.: sfrontato, impudente, svergognato, temerario, audace, insolente.

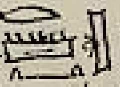
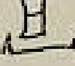
, hemhem-t (Stela Thotm. III), sost. di hmhm, ruggito, ecc.
2) – Sost. equiv. al prec..

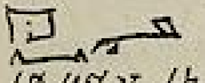
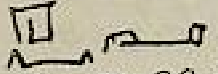
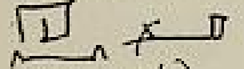
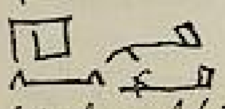
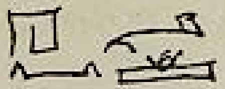

(S. T. T. I, 48, 15)

(Dend.)

(Edfu, lotta d'Hor.)

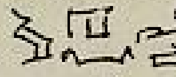
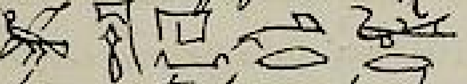
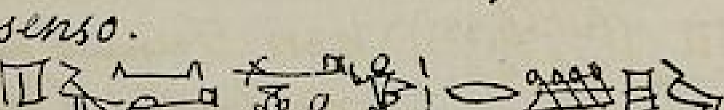
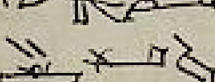
hemhem-ti, hemhem-t, deriv. dai prec.: propr. serpente od animale ruggente, ragghiante, concupiscente, ecc. Simbolo della voluttà, ingordigia, usurpazione, insolenza, impudenza, ecc.
È uno dei nomi del serpente Apāp.

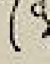
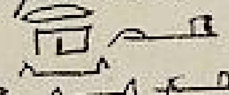
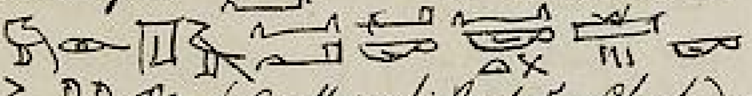
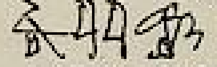
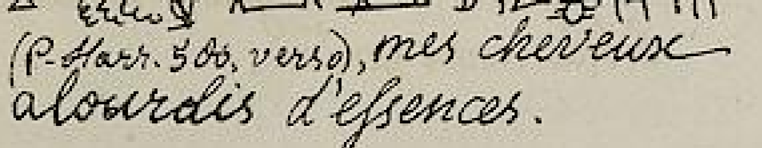
 (Rit. 64, 33; 145, 54)
 (Z. 1876, 68)

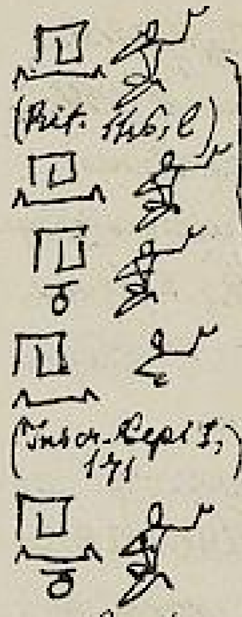
hen. Frequente nei papiri demotici l'espress.  n-hen che, secondo Brug. (Z. l. c.) signif.: finchè, fintanto che, sino a che; equiv.

al greco ἕως, e corrisp. a  r-mn.
2) — (Rit. 143, 54) equiv. al seg., avvicinare, ecc.
— Al Rit. 64, 33, noi riteniamo che il gruppo sia erroneamente scritto invece di  pn, questo.

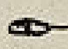

(B.H.T. II, 47, a;
Rec. I, 22, 18)

(Rec. II, 22, 11, 16)

(Karnak)

(Med.-Aba)


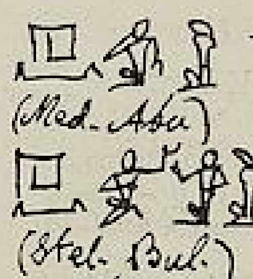
hen, signif. fond.: avvicinare, portar vicino; avvicinarsi. — Oppure, affine con  uhn, corrisp. al copto ϩⲉⲛ (M.) movere se, detto specialm. del movimento del braccio e della gamba. — Con vari significati secondari, secondo le diverse preposizioni con cui è costrutto. — Onde
2) — (Rec. I, 22, 18; Z. 1874, 64) avvicinarsi al parere di qualcuno, essere perfettamente d'accordo con alcuno, andar d'accordo, accordarsi; convenire, approvare; cedere, acconsentire, accordare, concedere, aderire, aggradire, esser disposto.
— Movere il braccio, come segno di consenso, consentimento, assentimento, approvazione.
 (Rec. I, 22, 18), frequente formola di oracolo: il sublime Iddio diede il suo pieno consenso.

 (P. Mor. di Bul. 8, 16), sono disposti i cuori ad accoglierli (i tuoi discorsi concilianti).

3) — (P. Mor. di Bul. 5; Brug.) avere piacere a, volere, in senso di: desiderare, chiedere, cercare di... Ciò che attira, attrae [ϩⲱⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ attrahere, σπάω], piace. — (P. Mor. di Bul. 8, 16; Brug.) esser volonteroso, far volentieri una cosa.
4) — (Med. Aba) appoggiarsi, confidarsi, affidarsi, sostenersi a... (...); accomodarsi, valersi, servirsi di..., disporre di..., contare su..., disporre. — Confr. la forma allargata  rhn e varr.:

 (P. Mor. di Bul. 5, Chab.), non conta sul bene altrui.
5) — ϩⲱⲛ (ⲉⲃⲟⲗ), σπάω, trahere, attrahere; tirare, attirare; detto di un veicolo.
6) — In generale: muovere, dimenare; muoversi, dimenarsi.
— Confr. ϩⲱⲛ trahere, ϩⲉⲛ movere se; ϩⲛⲉ (T. M.) velle, voluntas; ⲉϩⲛⲉ (M.) voluntas; ⲉϩⲛⲁ, ⲉϩⲛⲉ, ⲉϩⲛⲓ† (T. M. B.) volens: (in compos.) quod placet; ⲣ̄-ϩⲛⲉ (T.) velle. אנה introdurre, avvicinare; הניע dimenare, muovere; הונע essere mosso, agitato, dimenato. — ענה esaudire; הנהן disporsi, volere.
— 7) — (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 29) alourdir, nell'espressione

(P. Harr. 500, verso), mes cheveux alourdis d'essences.



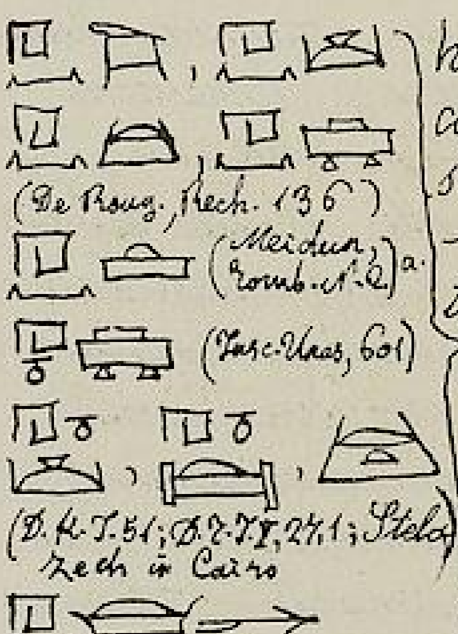
(Rit. 146, e) (Inscr. Rep. I, 141)

hen, in conneſs. col prec., all. 3, signif.: esprimere la propria soddisfazione, il proprio piacere; acclamare, lodare, dar lodi (costrutto per lo più con  àr); adorare, prestare omaggio. — Acclamazione, adorazione, omaggio, ecc. Confr. רנן gridare, cantare.

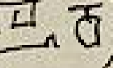
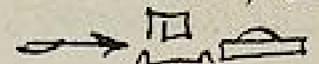


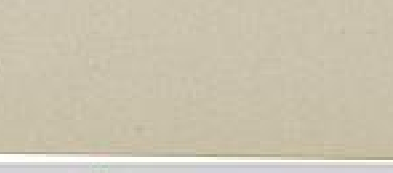
(Med. Abu) (Stel. Bul.)

hen, (Brugsch) ϩⲏⲛ, vicinus, proximus, familiaris, amico. — Deriv. dal prec., adoratore, acclamatore, lodatore.



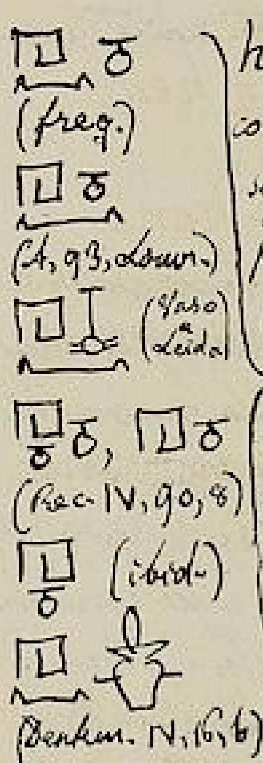
(De Roug., Rech. 136) (Meidun, Tomb. N. 2) a. (Inscr. Unas, 601) (D. H. T. 51; D. T. T. II, 271; Stela Zech in Cairo)

hen, arca, forziere, caſsone, baule, caſsa, cofano, caſsetta. — Caſsa del feretro, la parte inferiore della bara, bara, caſsa da morto, feretro, sarcofago, cofano funerario. — Vaso, recipiente (V. ).  (Meidun, l. c.) una caſsa di legno.

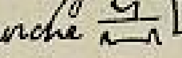
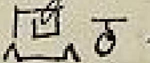
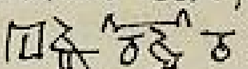


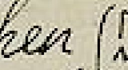
(P. Rhind, 6, 3) (Dend.) (Dict. géo. 1327)

hen, g. m., derivato dal prec.; la caſsa cerebrale, la scattola oſsea del cervello; il cranio, il teschio. — Il capo, la testa.



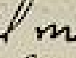
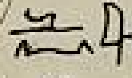
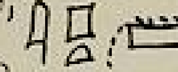
(freq.) (A, 93, Louvr.) (Vaso a Leida) (Rec. IV, 90, 8) (ibid.) (Denkm. IV, 16, b)

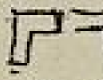
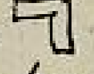
hen, corrisp. all'ebr. הין, greco aleſsandrino εἵν, ἵν, ἶν, designa una determinata misura pei liquidi. Secondo Aurès (Rec. de trav. VII, p. 570 seg.), l'Egitto aveva tre specie di hen, cioè: il grande hen chiamato anche  dnà, l'hen sacro $= \frac{1}{2}$ dnà, e il piccolo hen, designato ordinariamente da  e varianti. Secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 192), il grande hen, designato particolarmente da  hannu, equivaleva all' הין sacro degli Ebrei; ed il piccolo hen al הין delle epoche posteriori.

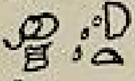
L'hen () avea la capacità di circa litri 0,455 (Z. Ä. 1879, 101 e 1882, 99) [l'הין ebraico è di circa litri 6,582], e serviva specialmente per misurar l'olio; ma anche per misurare e contenere altre sostanze, per es. il miele. — Si potrebbe perciò tradurre foglietta, quartino, mezza pinta, mezzo litro, o un quid simile.

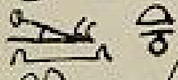
Alla capacità dell'hen erano poi rapportate altre misure, suoi multipli o sottomultipli, adoperate anche per le granaglie, per le frutta e per altro.

Erano suoi multipli:

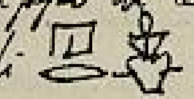
il  (dema, secondo Aurès) equivalente a 160 hen, il  denà, secondo Brugsch, identico al precedente, — e secondo Dümichen e Aurès, equiv. a 20 hen; l' àpet = 2 denà. — Erano suoi sottomultipli:

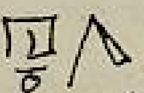
 oppure  (?) = ½ hen;

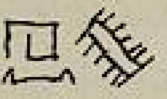
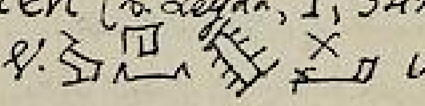
 tep-t = ⅓ hen;

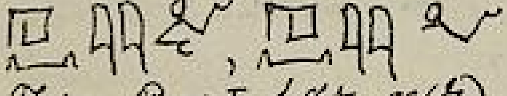
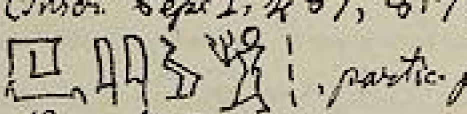
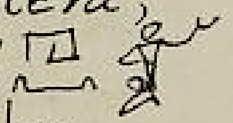
 heben-t = ¼ hen.

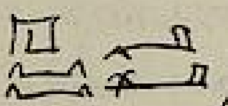
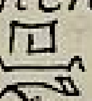
—2)— (Rit. 144, 2 e 3) Si chiamava anche hen il vaso o canopo che racchiudeva il cuore della mummia.

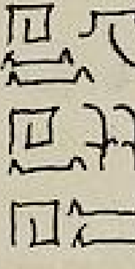
3)— Il gruppo di Denkm. IV, 16, b è variante di  hr.

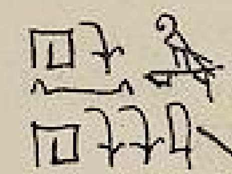
, hen (Düm. Result. 43, 22), ? Nel l. c. designa un oggetto che tengono in mano Iside e Nephti.

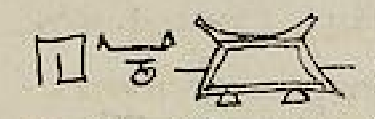
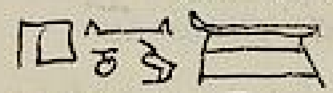
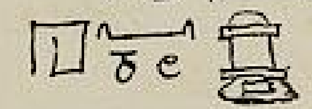
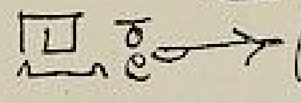
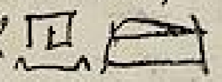
, hen (P. Leyda, I, 344), v.  uhn.

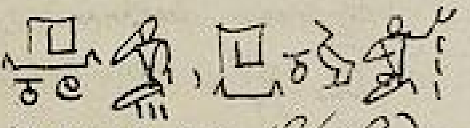
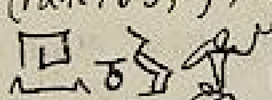
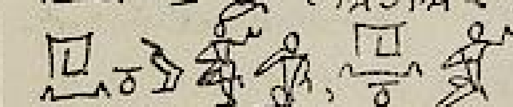
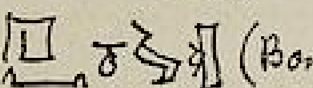
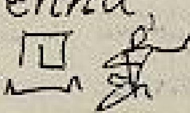
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 487, e 19) , partic. plur. (Bon. 7, B, 1) } heni, v.  hn.

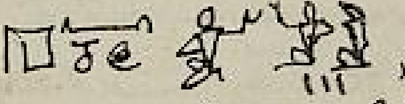
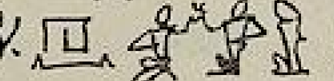
, henen, forma derivata da  hn, cogli stessi significati. — Nella Stela C, 67, Louvre, pare significhi piuttosto: distribuire, dispensare.

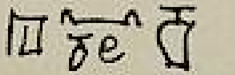
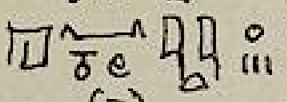
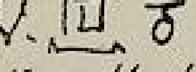
 (P. Medico) (Tomb. di Ti) (Beni-Hass.) } henen, cervo, daino, Cervus dama (Linneo). 2) — L'ultimo gruppo, nell'Inscr. di Pepi I, 638, 1 è equiv. al seg.

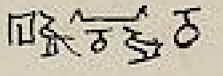
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 741) (ib., 636) } henen, henenà, nome di un genio benefico.

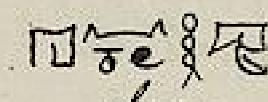
 (Karn.)
 (P. Med. 15, 1)
 (Brug. Dict.)
 (P. Leyd. I, 344, 11, 5)
} hennu, v.  hn.

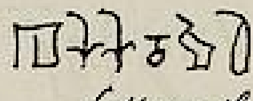
 (Rit. 133, 9; 164, 6)
 (ib. 140, 2; 145, 42)

 (Bon. 7, B, 1)
} hennu, v.  hn.

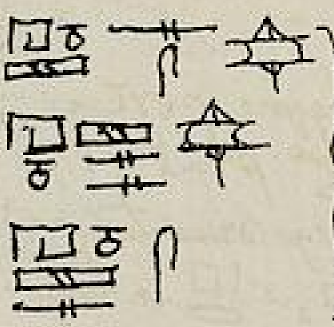
, hennu (R. 1873, 126). v.  hn.

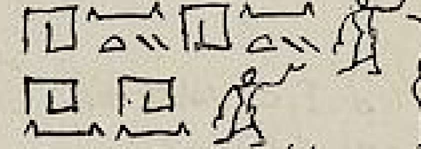
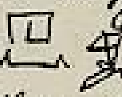

 (E)
} hennu, hennu-t. v.  hn. — Revillout ritiene il

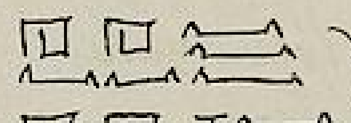
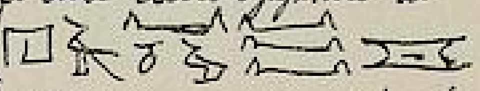
1º gruppo piuttosto identico a  hannu (V.).

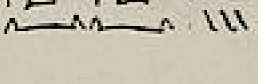
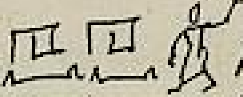
, hennuk, (E.) animal quoddam.

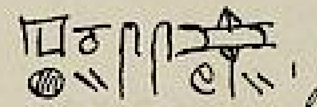
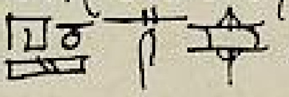
, henennut (Inscr. Lepi I, 473), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) écarter.

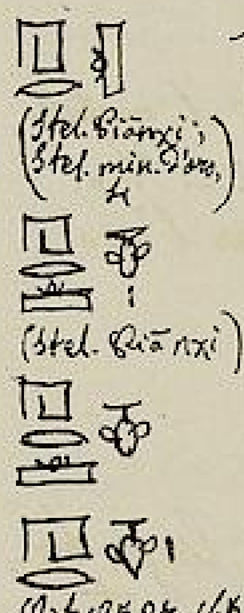
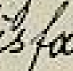

henseses (Brug., Z. 1879, 128); gruppi delle b. e.: vento di levante, euro.


hentihenti, henhen (Stel. etiop. Nastosenen), forme raddopp. di  hen; esprimere con espansione la gioia, la contentezza, la soddisfazione; danzar di gioia. V. Masp., Mél. d'Archéol. 1877, 129.


(Dict. géo. 421)
henhen, henhennu, forme raddoppiate di  hannu, con significato affine: lago o mare dal forte flutto.

, henhennu (Rit. 38, 2), sost. deriv. da  hnhn; significa acclamazione, lode, ecc.

, henxises-ui (Z. 1879, 128). V.  hnśss.

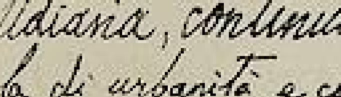

(Stel. Piānxi; Stel. min. Piānx, 4)
(Stel. Piānxi)
(Rit. 125, 37; 145, 30; 146, i; 164, 3)
her, eſsere di dolce, mite, benigna disposizione; eſsere in amichevole, affabile disposizione d'animo; eſsere dolce, mite, benigno. — Eſsere acchetato, calmato, tranquillato, tranquillizzato, pacificato da ( ); eſser fatto contento, soddisfatto di () (V. Erman, Z. 1882, 167, 176).

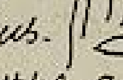
— Conciliare, calmare, contentare, soddisfare, rallegrare (Masp. Gen. ép.), pacificare; addolcire, deliziare (Rit. 145, 30; 146, i; 164, 3).

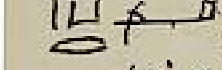
— Gioire, eſser contento, godere di. (Rit. 125, 37).

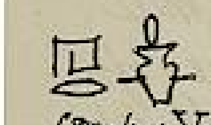
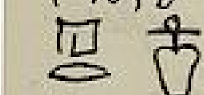
— I sost. e gli aggett. corrisp.: felicità, tranquillità, contentezza, soddisfazione, ecc.; — felice, contento, tranquillo, ecc.

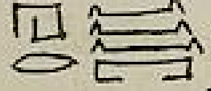
ϩⲉⲣⲓ sedare, quiescere; ϩⲣⲟⲩⲣ, ϩⲟⲩⲣⲱⲟⲩ (M.) ceſsare, sedari, quiescere, quietus, lenis, mansuetus, tranquillus, sedatus.

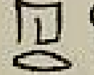
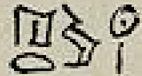
, her-m-men-t, ϩⲉⲣⲓⲙⲙⲏⲛⲉ, tranquillità quotidiana, continua, perpetua; formola di urbanità e cortesia nella corrispondenza epistolare.

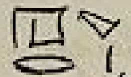
Caus. , s-her (C, 26. dowre), disporre amichevolmente, conciliare, calmare, contentare, placare, ecc.

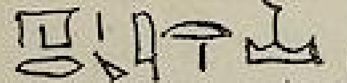
, her, (E) venire, abire, vagari, serpere, ϩⲟⲗ, ϩⲱⲗ.

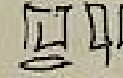
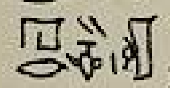
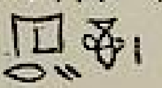
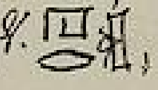
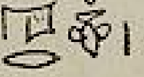

(Denkm. V, 16, b)

(Rec. I, 43, 8)
her, specie di vaso di metallo, a uno o due manici. — Vi si metteva il latte per l'uso del tempio.

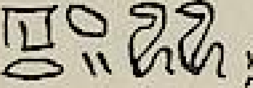
, her (Rec. I, 43, 11), lago, bacino, per gli uccelli acquatici.

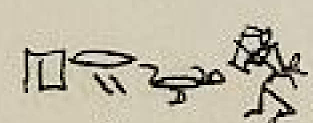
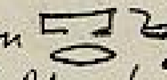
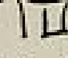
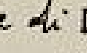
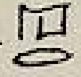
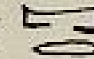
, her (Rit. 1, 6), V.  hru.

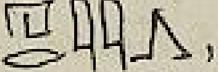
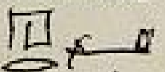
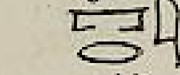
, her (Dend.), campo, campagna, terreno, campo lavorato. ϩⲱⲣ agger, praedium; עָרָה prateria.
2) — הָר, הַר, הוֹר, monte, montagna. — Onde

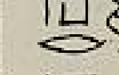
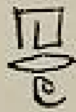
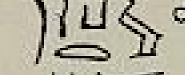
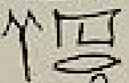
, her-àr, letter. monte (V. il prec. al. 2) di Dio, probabilmente trascrizione di הַרְאֵל che ha lo stesso significato letterale, sebbene designi propriamente l'altare degli olocausti; Sionne? Gerusalemme?

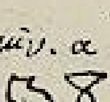
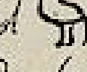
 (Harr. I, 6, 10)
, 
heri, heri (An. II, 6, 7), V. , , hr, specialm. come aggettivo e participio.

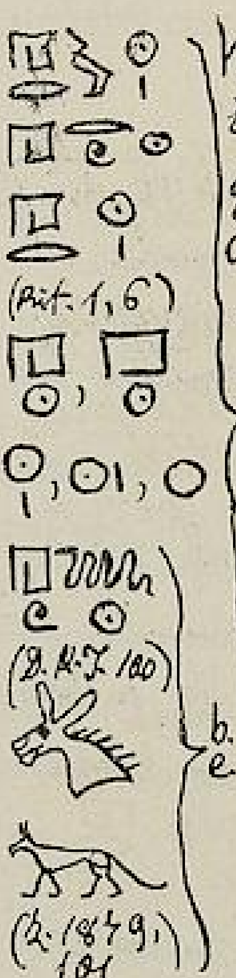
, heri, (De Rougé) nome di Iside e Nephty associate, siccome sorelle di Osiride.

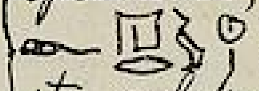
, heri (P. Rhind, III, 1), g. f. in connessione col copto ϩⲁⲗⲏ malus, significa: ogni occorrenza, avventura, caso, avvenimento cattivo, triste, dolente.
— Forse il gruppo si deve leggere perī e identificare con  pr-t (V.), giacchè nel P. Rhind regolarmente è scritto  invece di , e  in luogo di ; la quale sostituzione si trova del resto anche in altri papiri specialm. delle b. e.

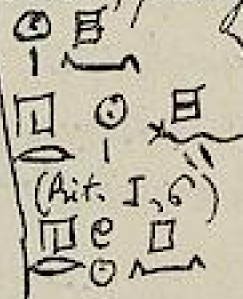
, herī (D. H. T. I, c), verosimilmente identico con ϩⲉⲣⲓ (M.) sedare, quiescere, permanere (Brug.).
— V. anche  hr.
Confr. הלא partire, הול dimorare, עלה ascendere, salire, caus. העלה; עלל entrare.
— Forse a leggersi perī, e variante di  prī. V. l'osservazione all'art. prec.

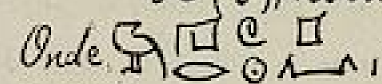


heru (Champ. Gramm. 505), comunemente nell'espressione
, heru-her
, m-heru
oltre a ciò, inoltre.

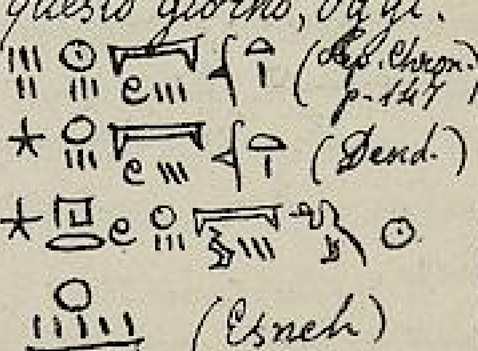
Equiv. a  ūaḥ-ut-ḥer e varr. ed  m-'ăaḳ (V.).
Confr. הָלְאָה, cald. לְהָלְאָה e לְהַלָּה, ultra, in là, oltre, al di là, di poi.



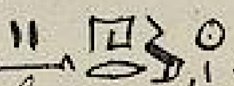
hru, g. m., giornο, giornata. — Esser giorno.
ϩⲟⲟⲩ (T. B.), ϩⲁⲟⲩ (B.), ⲉϩⲟⲟⲩ (M.), ⲡ, ⲡⲓ, dies.
Sanscr. अहर् ahar, giorno.
Ebr. אוֹר, assir. uru, luce, splendore, הָלַל risplendere.
, fare una festa, celebrare un giorno festivo, festeggiare un giorno.

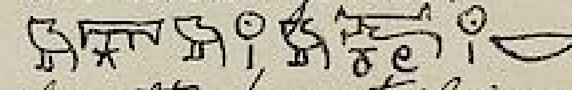


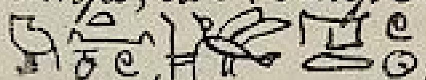
con molte varr., letter. questo giorno, signif. oggi; ⲫⲟⲟⲩ (M.), ⲡⲟⲟⲩⲉ (T.), hodie, ⲛ̄ⲫⲟⲟⲩ. Onde , in questo giorno, oggi.

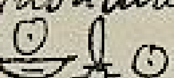


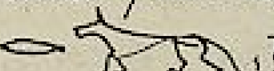
i cinque giorni di soprapiù (supplementari od epagomeni) dell'anno.

, due giorni; ed anche il secondo giorno.

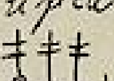
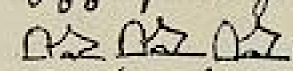
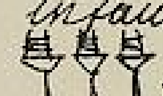
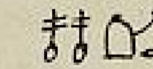
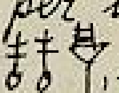
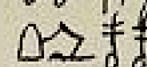
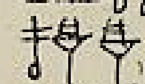
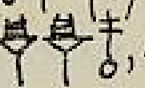
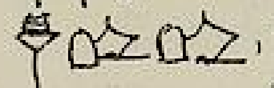
, durante la notte, durante il giorno, in ogni tempo, cioè: sempre, continuamente.

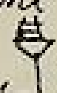
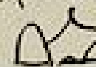
, ogni giorno, quotidianamente, giornalmente.

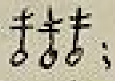
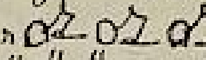
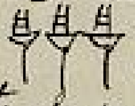
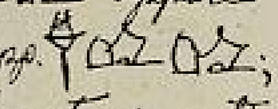
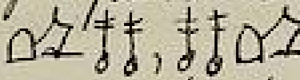
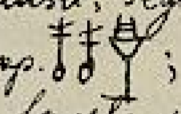
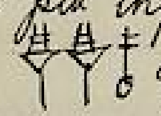
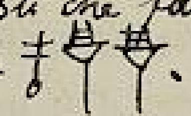
 (Z. 1881, Taf. II, col. 8, VI dinast.), letter.: ogni giorno come il sole, espressione equiv. alla prec.

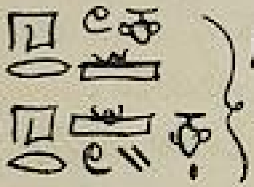
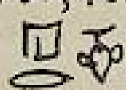
, r-hru (Dend., Tempio di Osiride) finchè, sino a che ......, jusque à ce que (Loret, Rec. de trav. III, 50)

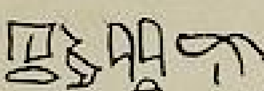
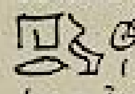
— Nel Calendario del P. Sallier IV, i differenti giorni dell'anno sono accompagnati dall'uno o dall'altro dei seguenti qualificativi, segnati in rosso:

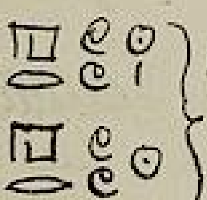
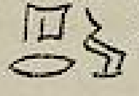
, faustissimo, tutto fausto;
, infaustissimo, tutto infausto, nefasto;
, minacciosissimo, tutto minaccioso;
, fausto per due terzi, nefasto per un terzo;
, fausto per $\frac{2}{3}$, minaccioso per $\frac{1}{3}$;
, nefasto per $\frac{1}{3}$, fausto per $\frac{2}{3}$;
, fausto per $\frac{1}{3}$, minaccioso per $\frac{2}{3}$;
, minaccioso per $\frac{2}{3}$, fausto per $\frac{1}{3}$;
, minaccioso per $\frac{1}{3}$, nefasto per $\frac{2}{3}$.

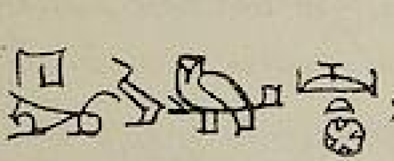
(F. Chab. Calendr. des jours fastes et néfastes, 22). Secondo Piehl (Z. 1886, 76), i due qualificativi  e  sono perfettamente identici, e l'uso dell'uno piuttosto che dell'altro nel papiro è cagionato dalla diversa larghezza di spazio lasciato vuoto dallo scriba, mentre questi scriveva prima il resto in nero. — Quindi gli Egiziani dividevano i giorni del loro anno, per rapporto all'influenza che essi doveano esercitare sul destino dell'uomo sopra questa terra, propriamente in quattro categorie differenti, cioè:

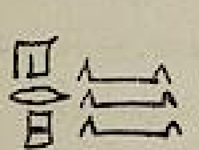
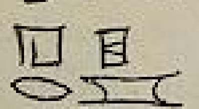
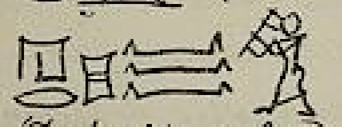
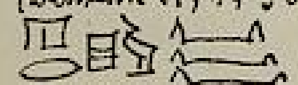
1° giorni fausti, segnati ;
2° " nefasti, "  oppure  opp. ;
3° " più fausti che infausti, segnati  opp. ;
4° " più infausti che fausti, segnati  opp. .

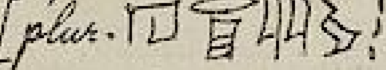
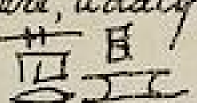
 heru, herui (Karn.), V.  hr.

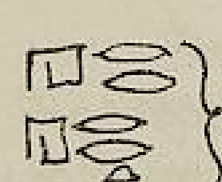
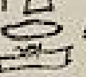
, heru-ĭt (Leps. Ausw. 12, col. 13), corrisponde esattamente all'ebr. דִּבְרֵי הַיָּמִים, letter. parole dei giorni, cose dei giorni (confr.  hru); cronaca, annali, registro ufficiale giornaliero.
—Brug. confr. ϩⲟⲣⲟⲥ (T.,T), canon.

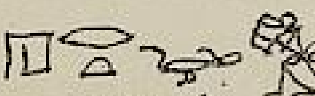
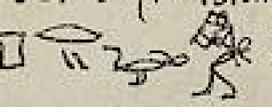
 hruu (Rec. de trav. VIII, 191), Varr. di  hru.

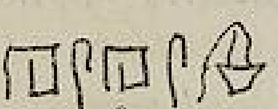
, hrumā, Roma.

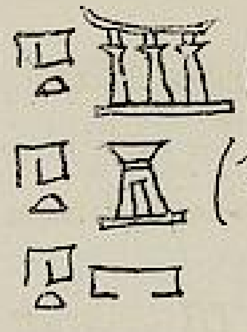
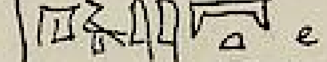
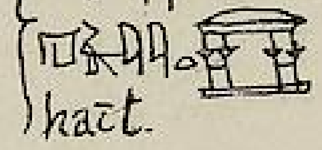
 (Champ. Gramm. 376)
 (Esneh)

(Denkm. VI, 1, 30)
 (Chab.)

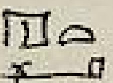
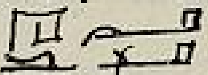
herp, herpu, immergere, tuffare nell'acqua; —tuffarsi, immergersi nell'acqua; bagnarsi coll'immersione. —Onde 2)— essere un palombaro; — il palombaro [plur. , Bor. 14, B].
3)— Detto metaforicamente anche relativamente al cuore (P. Priss, 18, 12).
4)— Umettare, bagnare, irrigare; — bagnarsi.
ϩⲱⲣⲡ, ϩⲟⲣⲡ (T.M.), ϩⲉⲣⲡ, lavare, rigare, humectari, madefieri.
הִרְוָה irrigare, adacquare.
5)— Caus.  s-herp (Esneh), fare immergere nella profondità dell'acqua, mettere nell'acqua.

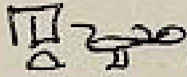
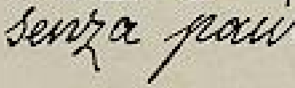
 herer, herer-t (Karn.), ϩⲣⲟⲩⲣ (M.) cessare, sedari.
—Forma aumentata di  hr (V.), cogli stessi significati.

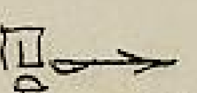
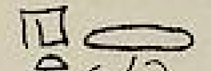
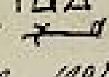
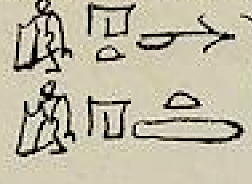
, her-t (S. Rhind, II, 1; XXV, 1), V.  hri.

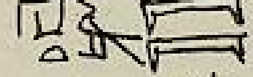
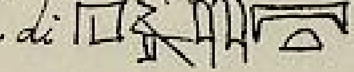
, heshes (Sall. III, 9, 3 e 5), fuoco, ardore del fuoco, vampo del fuoco, fiamma.
אֵשׁ, cald. אֶשָּׁא e אֶשָּׁה, assir. isu, fuoco, calore del sole, incendio; אִשֶּׁה infuocato, sacrificio da abbruciarsi, offerta infuocata.
—Brugsch confr. ⲥⲁϩⲧⲉ (T.), ⲥⲁϩϯ (M.), ⲡ, ⲡⲓ, ardor ignis, flamma, combustio; ignem accendere, alere; comburere, igne liquefacere.

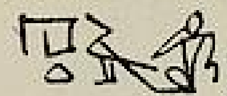
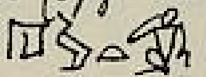
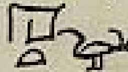
 (Gran Calend. di Edfu) (L. 1865, 106) } he-t, Varr. di  e  haīt.

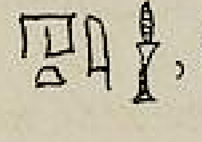
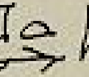
, het, signif. fondam.: voltare, volgere, girare, muovere in giro; volgersi; - storcere, torcere; essere storto, stravolto; storcersi, contorcersi.
2) - Fregare, stropicciare; levare stropicciando; lavare, nettare fregando, stropicciando.
3) - Distruggere, diminuire, scemare, indebolire.
V.  hd.
ϥⲓϯ (M.) circumagere terebram, eamque movere in orbem, perforandi causa; ϥⲓⲧⲉ, ϥⲓϯ, distorquere, contorquere, convulsiones inducere; ϥⲓⲧⲉ, ϥⲱⲧⲉ, terere, atterrere, comminuere.

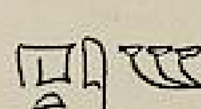
, het (L. 1874, 112), aver paura, paventare, temere; aver timore, aver tema.
— Timore, tema, paura.
ϩⲟⲧⲉ (T.), ϩⲟϯ (M.), ϩⲁϯ (B.); timor, timor Dei, pietas, religio. — חתת essere spaventato; חִתֵּת spaventare, spaurire; חַת, חֵת, חִתָּה, חַתַּת, חִתִּית, חַתְחַת, terrore, spavento, paura, costernazione.
 (L. l. c.) senza timore, senza paura.

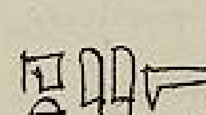
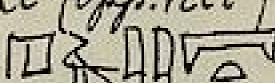
 (Stat. in Bul.)  (ib.) } het, deriv. da  ht (V.); forare, bucare, pertugiare, trapanare, ϥⲓϯ.
2) - Succhiello, trapano, foratoio, trivello; strumento del legnaiuolo, del falegname e del tornitore.
3) - L'arte del tornitore (in legno), cui nell'antico impero sovrintendeva un  } ur-het (l. c.), gran mastro dell'arte del tornitore.
Confr. חֶרֶט stilo, scalpello; חַד acuto, aguzzato; חדר forare, fare un foro, scavare.

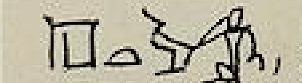
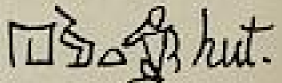
, hetā (opp. hat, opp. hti), Var. di  haīt.

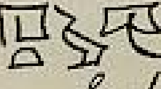
, heta (opp. hat) (Rit. 146, o), Var. di  hut,  ht.

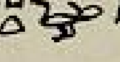
, hetā (Tomba di Ti), V.  ht.

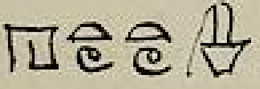
, hetā-u, (E.) herbae quaedam.

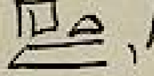
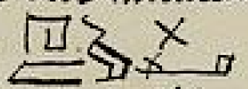
, hetī (opp. hīt) (Géog. III, N. 139), V.  haīt.

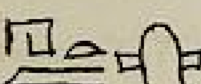
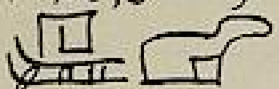
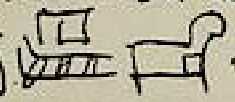
, hetu (Bon. 2), V.  hut.

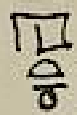
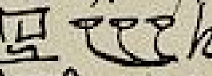
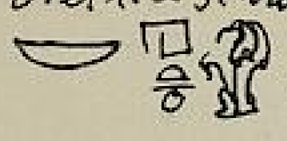
, hetu (E), nome di un animale demoniaco; propr.: il terribile,

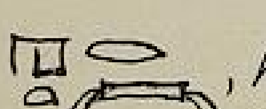
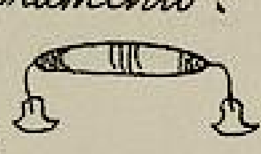
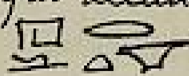
l'orribile (Confr. il prec. e  ht).

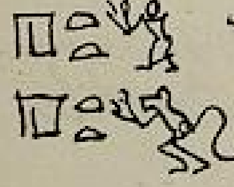
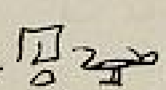
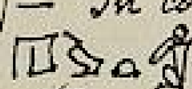
, hetutu, (E) aestus.

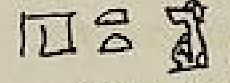
, hetem, (Brugsch) verosimilmente una forma allargata di  hmu (V.), collo stesso significato.

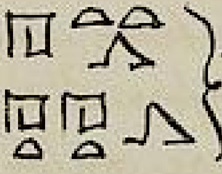
 (B. H. T. II, 35, c, α, 5)  (B. H. T. 54) hetem, b. e., deriv. dal prec.; scabello, sgabelletto, הֲדֹם; — banco, banchetto, banquette (Bouriant, Rec. de trav. VIII, 171). — Anche il trono reale. Così in B. H. T. 54 un re ha il titolo di , il grande del trono.

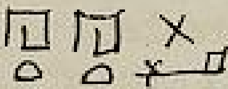
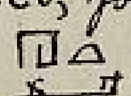
, heten (Z. 1870, Taf. I, 19, 20), secondo Brugsch, Var. di  hdn. Nel l. c. si trova nel titolo di Thot; , Thot signore dell'heten.

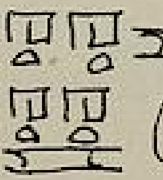
, heter, הָדָר, הֶדֶר, ornamento, adornamento. In Dendera un ornamento di tal nome ha la forma disegnata qui accanto. 
— V.  hdrt.

 hetet (Rit. 129, 2 e var.), lodare, dar lodi, encomiare, glorificare, magnificare, adorare, idolatrare.
הוֹדָה ringraziare, celebrare, lodare, dar gloria.
2) — In connessione con  ht e  hut: Riverire, adorare tremando, temendo; — e quindi
3) — Temere, paventare; — timore, terrore, spavento.
4) — Il 2° gruppo è anche equivalente al seg.

, hetet (D. T. T. I, 26), ⲑⲟⲓⲧⲉ, cinocefalo.

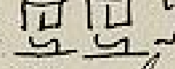
 hetet, hethet (B. H. T. I, 24; 41, 6), percorrere in circolo, circolare, girare, circuire, circondare. — Moto circolare intorno ad un oggetto. Confr. הִתְהַפֵּךְ (da הפך) volgersi, deviare, rivolgersi, piegare.
— Confr. il seg.

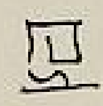
, hethet, forma raddoppiata di  ht (V.): voltare, rivolgere, rivoltare; — Scavare, frugacchiare, detto del terreno da coltivare (Nav. Z. 1875, p. 91; e Tav., col. 13).
— Equiv. al prec.

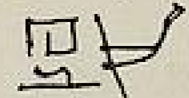
 (Roug. Edf. 27, XVII) (Liste del Nilo) hethet, derivato dal preced.;

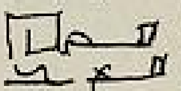
voltarsi, girare, ecc., detto dell'acqua e dei bracci del Nilo; girare in cerchio, in vortici.

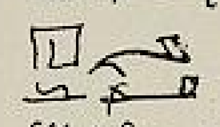
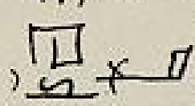
— L'acqua che circola, il torrente, l'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo, l'inondazione.

— Oppure, deriv. da  hdhd; l'acqua che fugge, che se ne va in fretta, che scorre rapidamente.

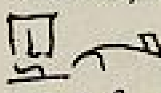
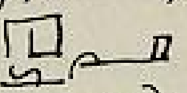
 (Inscr. Unas, 446)

 (Inscr. Teti 255)

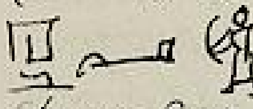
 (D. H. T. II, 47, c. 3)

, 

(Stel. Pianxi, 14, 23, 72; Rec. I, 49, 6)

, 

(S. di Berl. I, l. 101)

 (Stel. Entef)

(Louvre, C, 26, l. 14)

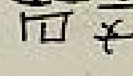
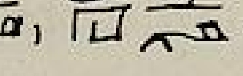
hed, sfidare, bravare, far fronte con resistenza, far fronte al nemico, all'avversario; — abbattere, distruggere; respingere, ributtare, impedire; — spingere a terra, atterrare con un colpo.

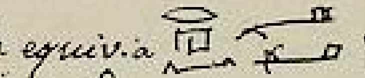
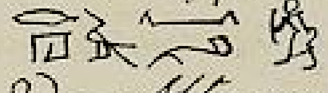
— (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 137; Rec. de trav. IV, 51) fondre sur..., enfoncer par une charge, charger; — attaque, irruption. — Piombare addosso.

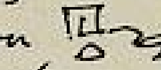
— È detto anzitutto dell'animale che colle corna assalta, fora, respinge, ecc.; — poi in generale.

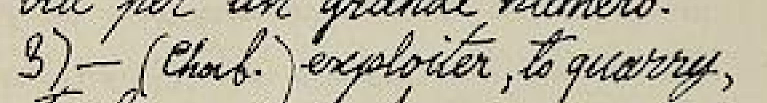
ϩⲓⲧⲉ, ϩⲱⲧⲉ (B.), terere, atterrere.

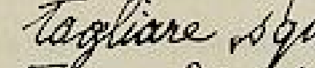
הדף, هدف, הדיף, הדף, insidiare, macchinare, inventar tradimenti, avventarsi; ידה abbattere, עדה allontanare, togliere; הנדד fugare, mettere in fuga, cacciare.

, , essere obbligato alla difesa, a respingere (S. di Berl. I, l. c.).

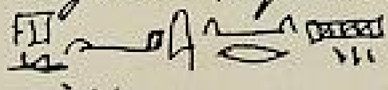
— Anche equiv. a  rhn e  rhan.

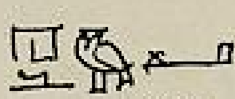
2) — Affine con  ht (S.); terrore, spavento; spaventare, essere terribile, atterrire; — essere atterrito, temere, paventare; — riverire, adorare tremando. V. Chab., Égyptolog. I, 102, 103). — (Masp., ll. cc. all'art. prec.) avoir des élans de piété, s'exalter, s'emporter (S. di Bul. N. V, 17, 6).



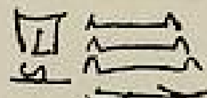
 (Mar. Mon., I, 14), (Chab.) giovani combattenti vengano a te; diventi, colui che ha paura, terribile per un grande numero.

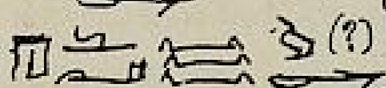
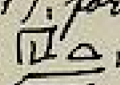
3) — (Chab.) exploiter, to quarry, tagliare, squadrare.

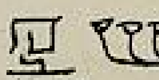
 exploiter de la pierre.

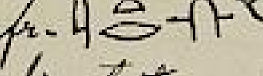
, hedem, (E) rompere in pezzi, spezzare, smembrare.

cald. הדם pezzo, brano.

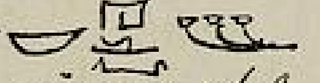


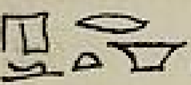
 hedemu (Rec. de trav. VIII, 171), forme antiquate di  htm.

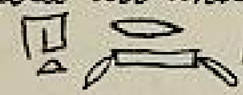
, heden (Karn., Pilone di Xonsu), secondo le ricerche di Naville, è una particolare denominazione del papyrus, byblos; — anche foglia o striscia di

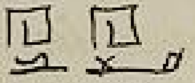
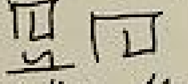
biblos, del cui molteplice uso (anche alle porte in striscie che vi erano suggellate, confr.  àtr) si hanno parecchie testimonianze nei testi dei monumenti e negli scritti greci.

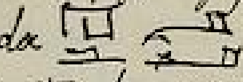
Nel l. c. di Karnac manifestamente questo vocabolo si riferisce ad un oggetto in connessione collo scrivere..

Thot è anche chiamato  signore dell'heden, signore del papiro, in quanto egli è il Dio della scrittura.

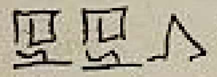
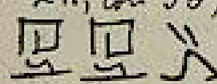
, heder-t (Mar. Abyd. I, p. 51), specie di ornamento, che consisteva in una tavoletta, comunemente fregiata di uno scarabeo alato (Mar. Dend. II, 80), la quale era portata al collo attaccata ad una catena.

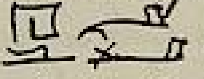
V.  htr.

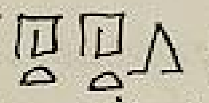

(Stel. Piānxi)

(Mar. Mon. pl. I, 14)

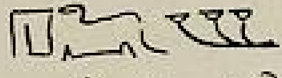
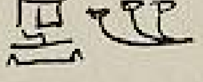
hedeh, (Brug.) forma derivata da  hd, col significato di: respingere, spingere a terra, atterrare con un colpo, abbattere. — Il caduto.

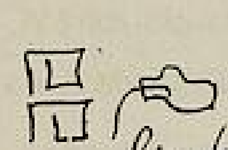
— V. sotto il predetto hd, all. 2, l'interpretazione di Chab. del passo di Mar. Mon.

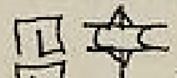

(Leps. Ausw. XII, col. 38)

(Leid. Sarc. M. 3)

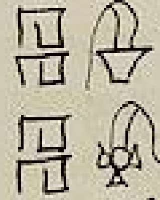
hedhed, hedhedi, forma raddopp. di  hd; respingere, porre in fuga; — fuggire, fuga.

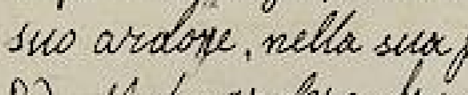
2) — Var. di  htht, rivolgere, voltare, girare, ritornare.

, hezen (Navil. Litan. Testo, p. 87), Var. di  hdn.

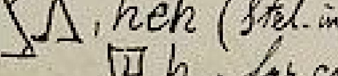
, heh (Inscr. Teti, 34), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 7), ciò che si rigetta fuori; sputo, vomito od urina (?).

, heh (Esneh), lo spirar col fiato; fiato, respiro, alito. — Vento.

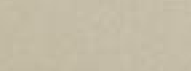
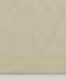
 heh (Rit. 17, 51; 42, 21; 108, 3; 163, 4; D. Bauurk. 10), g. m., (E.) calor. — Signif. propriam.: alito, fiato o vento caldo, avvampante; — ardore, calore; — fuoco. fiamma; — soffio di fiamma (Rit. 17, 51).

 (ib.), dà soffi di fiamma dalla sua bocca.

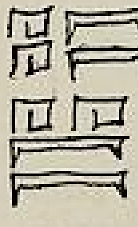
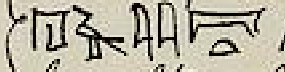
(ib. 163, 4), esce un alito ardente dalle loro bocche.

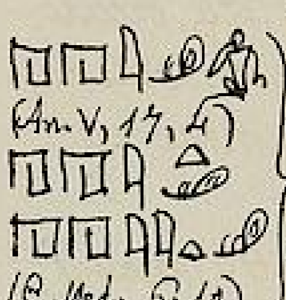
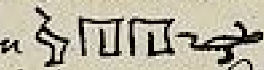
 (ib. 108, 3), nome di un serpente mitologico, letter.: colui che è nel suo ardore, nella sua propria fiamma.

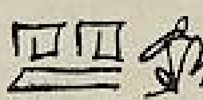
2) — Verbo: ardere, bruciare (ib. 42, 21).

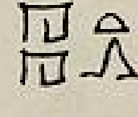
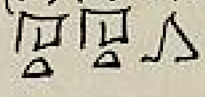
, heh (Stel. in Bul.), forma raddopp. di  h; far cadere; trascurare,

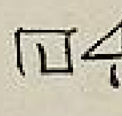
omettere, negligentare.

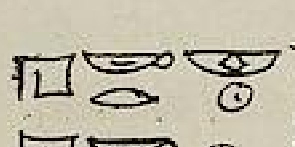

hehe, forma raddoppiata di  haīt (V.); il cielo, la volta celeste (Esneh).

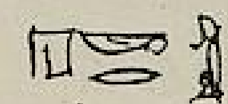

(An. V, 17, 4)
(P. Med. B. 10)
hehà, hek-àt, heh-it, designa uno stato morboso, che sta in connessione coll'udito. — Forse radicalmente affine con  uhh (V.), mancare, difettare. — Difficile udito, difficoltà di udire; durezza d'orecchi. — Duro d'orecchi.
— Anche in senso traslato. Così in P. An. l.c. si parla di parole che sono predicate a sorde orecchie.

, hehem, V. sotto hmhm.

, hehet (B.H.T. 37,1), Var. di  hkht.

, heq, (E.) premere, affligere.


heker (Rit. 18,6; 19,7; 148,2; Z. 1873,15), nome di una festa.

, heker (Rit. 146, o), nome di un dio.

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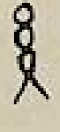
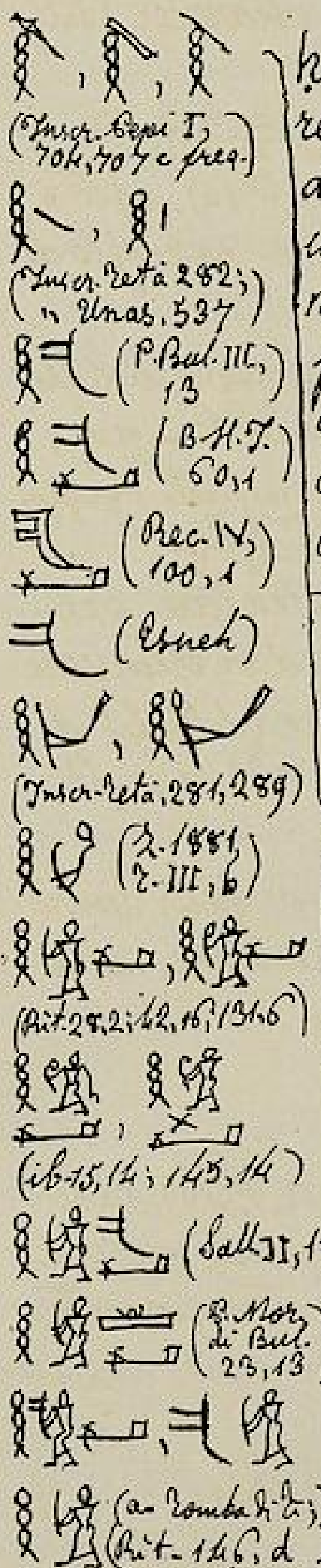
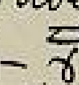
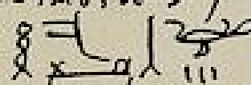
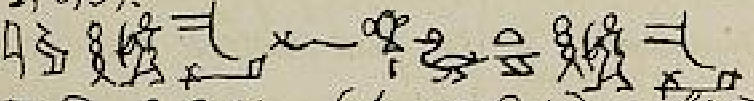
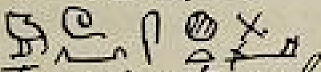


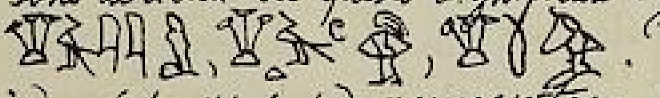

(Inscr. Pepi I, 704, 707 e freq.)
(Inscr. Teta 282; " Unas. 537)
(P. Bul. III, 13)
(B.H.T. 60,1)
(Rec. IV, 100, 1)
(Esneh)
(Inscr. Teta 281, 289)
(Z. 1881; Z. III, 6)
(Rit. 27,2; 42,16; 131,6)
(ib. 15,14; 145,14)
(Sall. II, 14)
(P. Mor. di Bul. 23,13)
(a Tomba di Ti; Rit. 146, d)

ḥe, signif. fondam.: battere, percuotere, colpire; dare un colpo, una botta, una percossa, un urto, una scossa, una spinta, un fendente. — E quindi: abbattere, atterrare, cacciar fuori (il nemico, il male, ecc.).
— Ficcare, conficcare.
ϩⲓ (T.M.), ϩⲓⲟⲩⲉ (T.), ϩⲓⲟⲩⲓ (M.), percutere, projicere, injicere, procidere, prostare, jacere, mittere, adjicere, triturare.
— Dai precedenti significati fondamentali sono derivati i seguenti secondari:
a) — battere il grano, trebbiare (Tomba di Ti).
b) — pigiare o spremere le uve (ib.).
c) —  ḥe-šes, battere la fune, cioè tendere la corda agrimensoria (Esneh).
d) —  ḥe sezeb (?) (B.H.T. 60,1), produrre, procurare male, malanno.
e) — battere una via, percorrere una via, ϩⲓ ⲟⲩⲕⲟⲧ peragrare (Rec. IV, 100,1; Rit. 42,16).

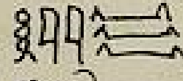
f) — battere uno strumento musicale, cioè: toccare, suonare uno strumento (specialm. l'arpa) (Pleyt. Ét. pl. V, l. 2,1).

g) — tirare, spingere, trascinare; portare in un carro, charrier (Sall. I, 6,5).

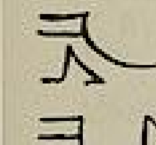

 (An. III, 6,10), egli è trascinato sul suolo e percosso di cento colpi.

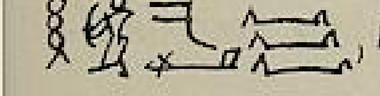
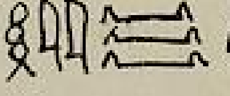
h) — percuotersi in segno di lutto (P. Bul. 3, pl. 13). — Secondo Brugsch, sono derivati da questo significato i gruppi .

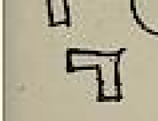
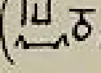
i) — (An. IV, 4,10) aumentare, crescere in abbondanza ed in estensione.

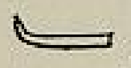
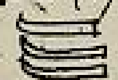
k) — salire, montare (detto del Nilo, v.  ḥī) (D'Orb. 10,6; P. Med. 8,1). — V. il seg.

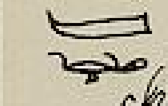
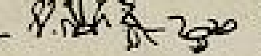
l) — salir su, salire a, salir dentro, montare in carrozza, entrare nella nav.. — Equiv. al seg.

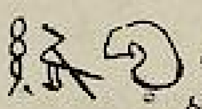
 ḥe (D.K.T. I, 51; II, 17,10), salire, montare; salire su, salire a, salire dentro; montare in carrozza, montare sulla nave, entrare nella nave.
— Elevarsi, innalzarsi.

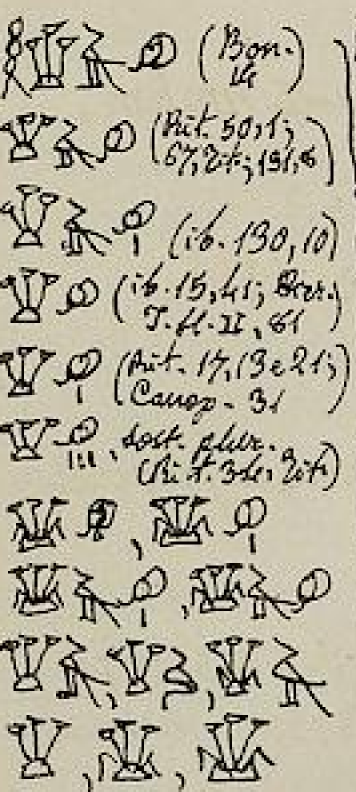
 ḥe, v.  ḥī.

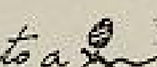
 ḥe (?, opp. neḥ?), misura di capacità, equiv. a $\frac{1}{2}$ hn (, v.).

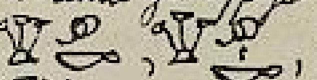
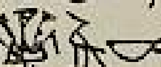
, ḥe (opp. ḥu), dente;
plur.  (Inscr. Pepi I, 567).

, ḥe (opp. ḥu) (D.T.T. I, 72,39), ciò che è cattivo, meschino, vile, brutto, basso, impuro, immondo, sordido, turpe. — Impurità, immondezza, turpitudine, ecc.
ϩⲟ (T.M.) (in comp. ⲧϩⲟ, ⲑⲟ), malus, peior. — ⲡⲉⲑⲟⲟⲩ, ⲡⲉⲧϩⲟⲟⲩ, nequizia, malizia; cosa perversa; calamità, sciagura.
— V.  ḥa.

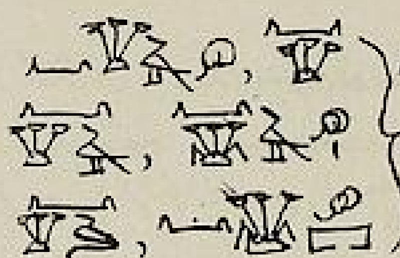
, ḥa (Inscr. Pepi I, 437), beretto, berretta, cuffia, bonnet.

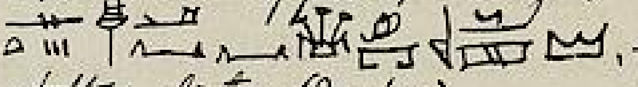

(Bon. 14)
(Rit. 50,1; 67,24; 131,6)
(ib. 130,10)
(ib. 15,41; Brs. T. H. II, 61)
(Rit. 17, 13 e 21; Canop. 31)
sost. plur. (Rit. 36, 27)

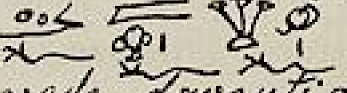
ḥa, opposto a  xft-ḥr e ad m-bḥ; esser dietro, indietro, addietro a..; esser di dietro, esser posteriore; — trovarsi indietro, a ritroso, rivolto, arrovesciato, inverso; restare indietro, dietro a...
2) — Prepos.: dietro, di dietro, indietro, addietro, — su, sopra.
3) — Interiez.: indietro!

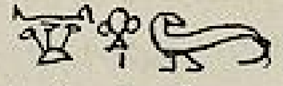
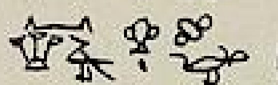
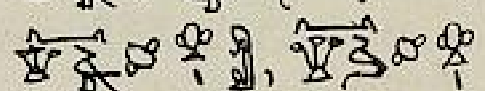
Prende gli affissi pronominali:
 (Rit. fr.) } indietro tu!
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 604, 505) } vade retro!

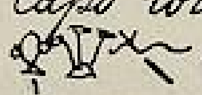
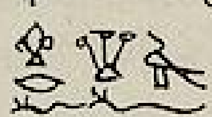
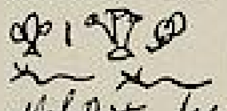
4) — Sost.: il di dietro del capo, la nuca, l'occipite; — il lato o la parte di dietro, la parte posteriore.

 n-ḥa, prepos. equiv. all'all. 2, ed avverbio: dietro, indietro, dietro alle spalle, dal lato opposto, a tergo.

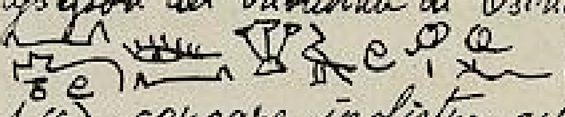
, essi stettero dietro Qodes.

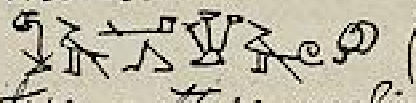
 (Rit. 125, 40), egli vede davanti a lui e dietro a lui.

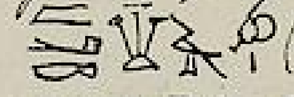
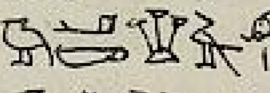
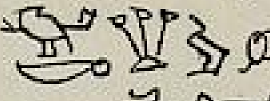
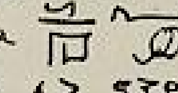
 (Stel. Metter.)
 (Brug. Dict.)

l'animale o il dio dal capo volto all'indietro, dal capo torto; — chiamato anche

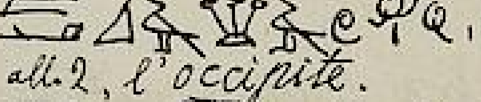
 (Zusch. Sepi I, 651)
 (ib., 411)
 (Rit. 125, 26)
la cui faccia è la nuca, la cui faccia è di dietro.

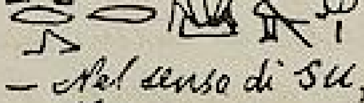
Nel Rit. designa uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride.

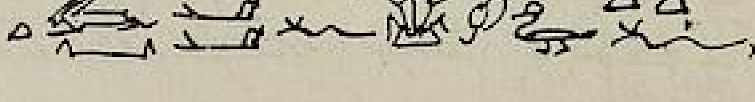
 (Sall. III, 1, 8), cercare indietro, guardarsi dietro.

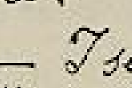
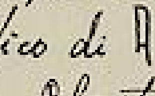
 (Sall. I, 6, 2) rigettare, gettare, negligentare, trascurare, gettar da parte, metter da parte, se passer de….

 (Mar. Abyd.)
 (P. Med. 16, 1)
 (Mar. Abyd.)
1) equiv. al prec. 2) — (P. Med. l. c.) l'occipite; in opposizione a  dhn, il sincipite.

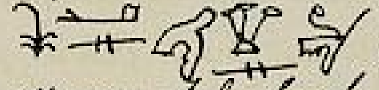
, equiv. al prec. all. 2, l'occipite.

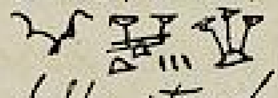
, V. sotto pr.

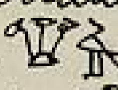
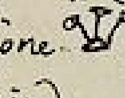
— Nel senso di su, sopra:
, stende le sue mani sulla sua figlia.

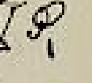
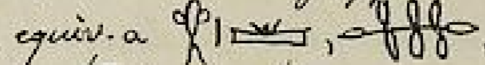
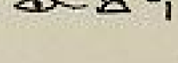
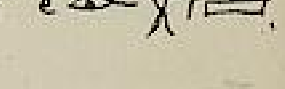
— 5) — I segni , colla lettura àdḥ, si trovano anche col valore ideografico di  àdḥ (V.).

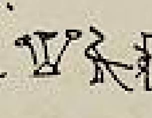
6) — Gli stessi segni significano anche il Nord, il Settentrione, la parte settentrionale; — e l'aggett. boreale, settentrionale, nordico.

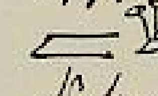
 (Rit. 15, 4), la sua corona del Sud e la sua corona del Nord.

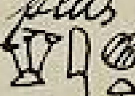
 (ib. 142, 25) apritore delle strade del Settentrione.

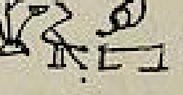
7) —  è anche equival. all'esclamazione  ḥa (El Kab, Tomba di Pahir).

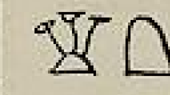
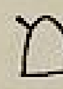
8) — Pierr. (Ét. I, 20) dà il gruppo  anche come equiv. a , sa, atto di protezione, di preservazione; e quindi ritiene come sinonime le due frasi  e . V. sotto sa.

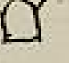
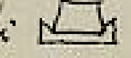
9) — Equiv. a  ḥa; onde le espressioni:

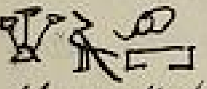
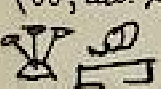
 m-ḥa (De Roug., Mél. d'Arch. I, 39) en plus que…, en plus de….

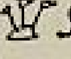
 ḥa-àxet (Inscr. Unas, 263), (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 213) l'abondance de biens.

10) — Sost. equiv. ad  ḥa.

 (Stel. Naofora, Vaticano)
 (A, 94, Louvre)
ḥa, (Riehl, Rec. de trav. VIII, 80), naos, naos portatile. —

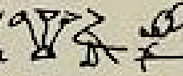
Wiedemann però (ib., p. 147 e 148) condanna questa interpretazione, dà il 1º gruppo come var. del seg., ed il segno  come var. di  granaio.

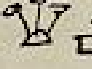

(Brug. Matér. 66, tav. XI, 7)

(A, 88, Louvre)

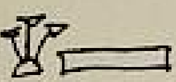
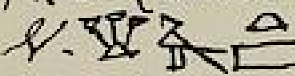
ḥa, deriv. dalla preposiz.  e varr.; designa particolarmente un luogo, una posizione che si trova, per difesa o protezione, dietro o fuori o all'esterno di un altro.

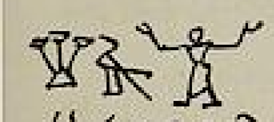
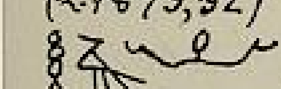
2) — (Pierr. Ét. I, 19) sala o porta di dietro, probabilm. la sala o porta d'uscita.

3) — (Birch, Proceed. of Society of Bibl. Arch. 1884, 186) cavern; court, dwelling.

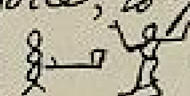
4) — (Brug.) deriv. da  ḥa (V.): imboscata, insidia, .

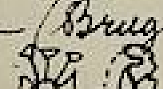
5) — V.  ḥa-t, ed il seg..

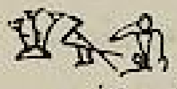
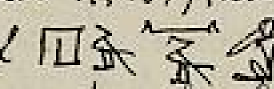
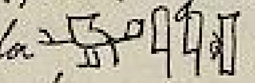
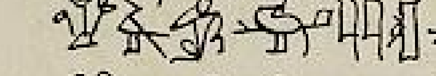
, ḥa (Inscr. Pepi I, 644) V.  ḥat.


(R. 1873, 32)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 160)

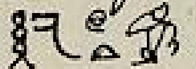
ḥa, chiamare, invocare ad alta voce; acclamare; salutare con acclamazioni.

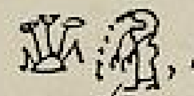
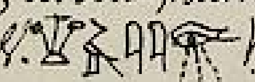
2) — (Birch, Dict.) to rejoice, to proclaim; e quindi var.e di  ḥā.

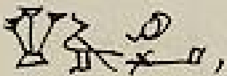
3) — (Brug., Suppl. al diz.), Variante di  ḥa.

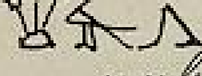
, ḥa (Stela etiop., Bul.; Mél. di Chab. 2, 257), esclamazione equivalente ad  ḥâna (V.); utinam!, oh, che...!, Dio voglia che..!, oh! piaccia...!, oh! voglia...! Talora seguito da  collo stesso significato, quindi  = ḥana-māī.

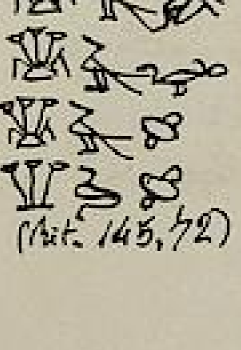
2) — Congiunz.: se, quando, se mai..; quando (col soggiunt...), quando pure, che però....

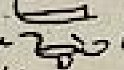
3) — Equiv. al prec. (R. 1873, 32, Nav. l.). Confr.  ḥut ed il seg..

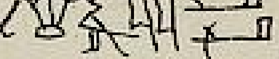
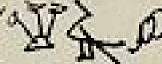
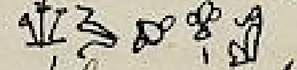
, ḥa (D. R. T. II, 61), dolersi, lamentarsi, piangere; V.  ḥaī.

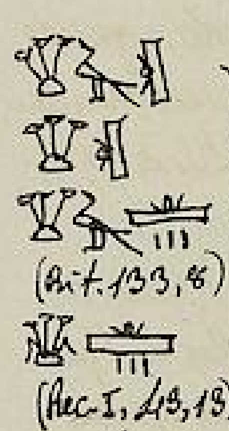
, ḥa (Rit. 94, 4), fare un'imboscata; prender nel laccio, nella trappola; stender lacci; tendere un agguato; insidiare.
— Insidia, agguato, imboscata, laccio, trappola, trabocchetto, calappio.
— (Pierr.) détourner la tête.

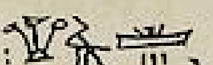
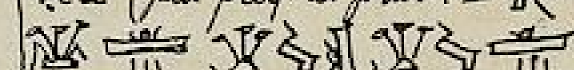
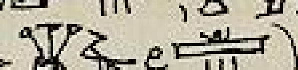
, ḥa, valicare, attraversare, passare; — venire, provenire (da ... ....).

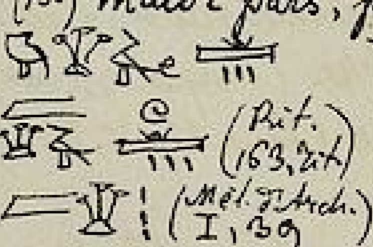

(Rit. 145, 72)

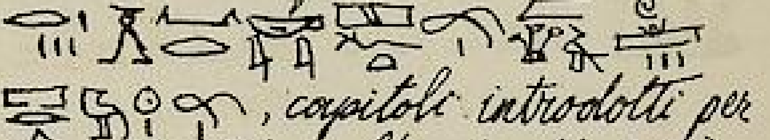
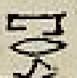
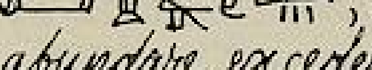
ḥa, (Chab.) equiv. a  ḥ; il male in tutti i suoi aspetti; disgrazia dei tempi; eccessi, delitti.

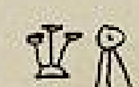
disastri della guerra, della rivolta.
— Iniquità, disgrazia, malizia.
— Funesto, infausto.
— Equiv. al  ḥaīā.
ϩⲟ, ϩⲁⲩ, ϩⲟⲟⲩ, ϩⲱⲟⲩ, malus.
רע, רעה, calamità, infortunio, sciagura, rovina; nequizia, insidia, perversità, malizia, cupidigia.
2) — Gli ultimi due gruppi sono anche equiv. ad  ḥa, all. 1, 2, 3. Così  (Rit. l. c.), ḥa-ḥer, il dio dal capo volto all'indietro (V. le varr. a p. 126, col. 1); (Pierr.) dieu cachant sa face.

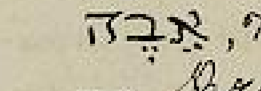

(Rit. 133, 8)
(Rec. I, 43, 13)

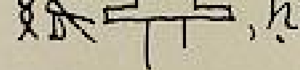
ḥa (più freq. al plur.: , , ), aumento, incremento, aumentazione, accrescimento; — il più; più, più grande, di maggior estensione, plus, magis, amplius; costrutto con ⊂⊃ del comparativo. — Oltre, oltre a, inoltre.
ϩⲟⲩⲟ (T. M.), π, abundantia, τὸ περισσὸν, excedens, superfluum; magis, plus, potius, ultra; ϩⲟⲩⲉ (T. B.), ϩⲟⲩⲁ (B.) maior pars, plures.

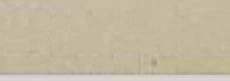

(Rit. 163, tit.)
(Mél. Arch. I, 39)
(Sall. II, 1, 2)

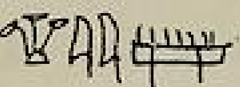
equiv. a ⲛ̄ϩⲟⲩⲉ, ⲉϩⲟⲩⲉ, ⲉϩⲟⲩⲟ, ⲉⲡⲉϩⲟⲩⲟ, plusquam, potius quam, ulterius, longe magis, ultra; — oltre; besides, außer dem.., en plus que, en plus de..; en supplément de.., in aggiunta a... Così i Capitoli 163, 164 e 165, cioè i tre ultimi del Rituale dei Morti sono compresi sotto la rubrica , capitoli introdotti per un altro libro oltre (quello dell') Uscire al giorno (V. per-m-hru all'art.  pr).
, du ḥau, ṗ ϩⲟⲩⲟ, abundare, excedere, progredi; dare l'abbondanza, aumentare, accrescere.

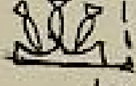
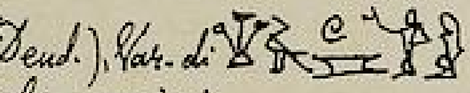
, ḥa, in conness. col prec.: inondare del suo splendore, della sua luce; — spandere i suoi raggi con profusione; raggiare con splendor di luce; — irradiare, raggiare, illuminare, rischiarare.
— La luce che irradia da ogni parte e con grande intensità; splendore, fulgore, vivezza di luce.

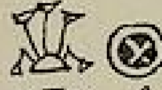
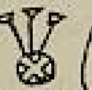
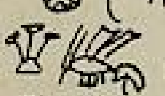
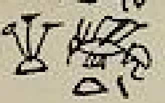
, ḥa (Z. Z. T. I, 15, 6), la mazza ferrata degli Egiziani, la quale aveva sulla punta uno strumento tagliente.

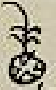
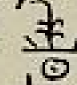
, ḥa (Chab. P. Mag. Harr., p. 64) אבה, πάπυρος (Canop.), il papiro.
— Ramo, fronda (Rit. 125, 44); (Brug.) Gezweig; (Birch e Pierr.) fiore.

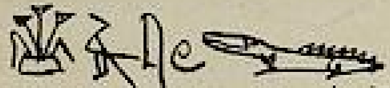
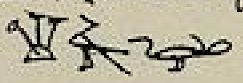
, ḥa (Inscr. Unas, 599), V. il più

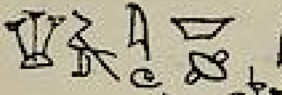
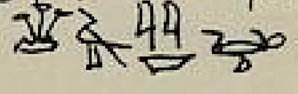
comun.  ḥaī.

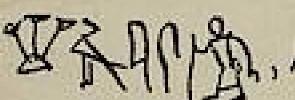
, ḥa-u (Dem.), Var. di  ḥau-mer, gli uomini, ecc.

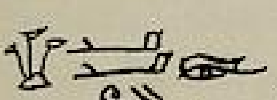

 (Rit. 142, 10 e 20)
 (ib. 38,1)
 (ib. 141,15)

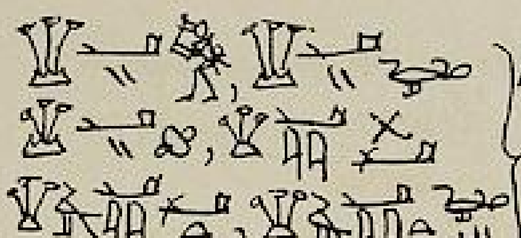
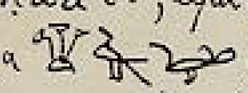
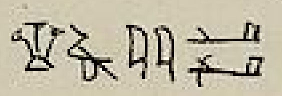
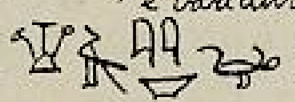
ḥa(?) (opp. χb?, 4.), il Nord, il Settentrione; la parte settentrionale. In opposiz. a  (Rit. 142, 10) e  (ib. 142,20). il mezzodì, il Sud, la parte meridionale.
— In particolare l'Egitto settentrionale, il Basso Egitto.

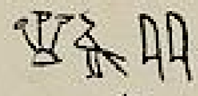
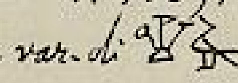
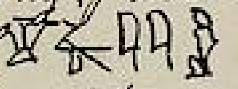
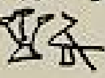
, ḥaàu (P. di Bul. IV), Var. di  ḥa.

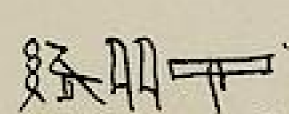
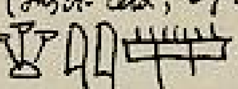
, ḥaàuā (Dem.), Var. del prec. e di  ḥaīā.

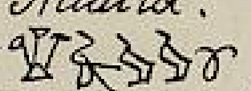
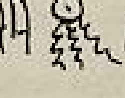
, ḥaàs (Rit. 40,2), nome di un genio.

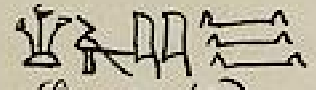
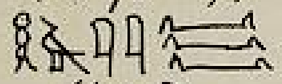
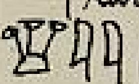
, ḥaāāui (Sarc. Onnophr., Bul.) (Brug.) corrisp. al copto ϩⲓⲟⲓ (M.) inquirere, scrutari; osservare, spiare, scoprire; — stillarsi il cervello, metafisicare.

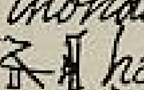
 ḥaāi, ḥaāī, ḥaā-īt, equiv. a  ḥa, e varianti di  e  ḥaīā.

, ḥaī (Rit. 145,85); io ritengo questo gruppo come var. di  ḥa-īt. santuario.
— Pierr. lo dà come nome di una divinità.
— Birch trad. Lady, probab. considerandolo come var. di  ḥaī.
— Equiv. ad  in tutti i suoi significati.

 (Inscr. Teti, 373)


ḥaī, esser nudo, ignudo, senza vesti; svelarsi, denudarsi (Inscr. Unas, 599); — Nudità.
V. esempi sotto  ḥauu.
2) — (Inscr. Teti, 373; Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 57), linge éclatant, tela splendente, deriv. da  ḥaī.

 (Canopo 19)
 (Karn.)
 (Denkm. IV, 12, b)

ḥaī, montare, salire, alzarsi dell'acqua; — far montare, far venir fuori, straripare (l'acqua); zampillare, sgorgare (Inscr. Lepsi I, 344, detto di un umore).
— Straripamento, rotta (di una diga, di un canale), inondazione, diluvio. — Confr.  ḥa.
ϩⲓⲟⲟⲩⲉ (T.) fluctus aquarum, gurgites: ⲣⲉϥϩⲓⲟⲓ irrigator; ϩⲟⲩⲟ abundantia.

2) — Il gruppo è anche equiv. ad ḥa in tutti i suoi significati.

, ḥaī, V. ḥa.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

(Serapeum)
(Dendera)
ḥaī, propr. derivato da : esser inondato di lacrime, nuotar nelle lacrime; versar copiose lacrime, piangere — Dolersi, lamentarsi.
— Piangere, lamentare un morto.
2) — Equiv. al seg.
נָהָה, אָנָה, lamentarsi, attristarsi, affliggersi; תַּאֲנִיָּה tristezza, lutto; הִי guai, lamento, pianto.

, ḥaī, deriv. dal prec.; la prefica, la donna che piange, che lamenta i morti; onde il duale (Rit. 1, 5), le due piangitrici (di Osiride), titolo delle due dee Iside e Nephty.

(Canop. 31)
(Rit. 125, 44) plur.
ḥaī, V. ḥa.

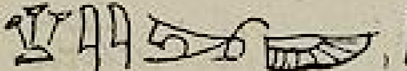
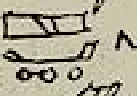
(Rit. 15, 34; 162, 1)
(B. M. T. VII fragm.)
(Descr. V, 40)
ḥaī, V. ḥa.

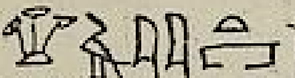
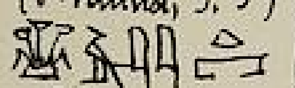
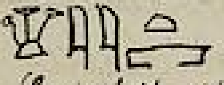
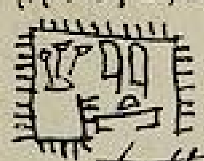
, ḥaī (Dict. géo. p. 1387, VII, 2), Equiv. a ḥa; valicare, attraversare, passare.

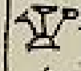
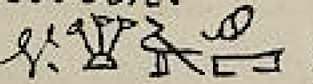
, ḥaī (Nav. Myth. d'Hor.), Set, il dio del male, della distruzione, sotto la forma di ippopotamo.
V. ḥa.

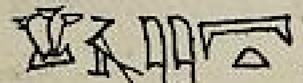
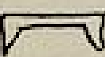
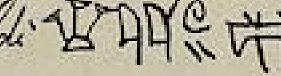
(Canop. 5)
(Denkm. VI, 115, 34)
(Rec. IV, 44; VIII, 27)
(Dend. Mar.)
ḥaīā, ḥaīāt, combattere, pugnare, disputare (ϩⲓⲟⲓ, M.), litigare, guerreggiare, fare la guerra.
— Combattimento, disputa, contesa, questione, controversia, lotta, agone. — Qualunque male, danno, pregiudizio o stato infelice proveniente dalla guerra. Disastri della guerra, della rivolta. — Disgrazia in generale. — Il male in tutti i suoi aspetti. V. ḥa.

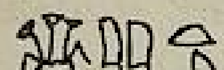
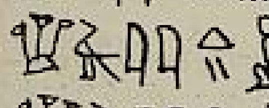
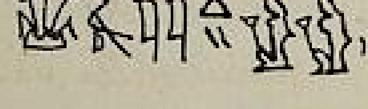
, ḥaīui (Rit. 130, 9 e 20), in connessione con ḥaī (V.), designa l'umidità che precipita dal cielo; e quindi: pioggia, rugiada, nuvola piovifera, nebbia.
ϩⲟⲩ (T.), ϩⲱⲟⲩ (T. M.) π, pluvia, humor, imber; ϩⲱⲟⲩ (T. M.) pluere.
עָב nube, nuvola; אֵד nuvoletta, vapore.
2) — V. ḥata.

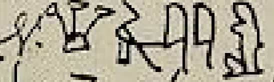
, ḥaīl (E. de Rougé, Chrestom. p. 127), nell'espress.:  ḥaīl, che designa la polvere arenosa; forse letter.: sabbia di volo (?).

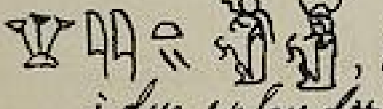
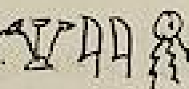
 (P. Rhind, 5, 3)
 (Dendera)
 (Z. 1875, 117)
 (Edf.)

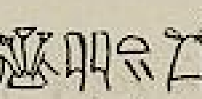
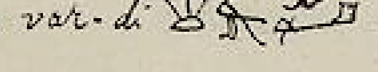
ḥa-īt, g. f., derivato da  ḥa esser grande; designa uno spazio grande, ampio, largo; sala, portico, atrio; — Sala del santuario, del tempio o del palazzo. — Freq., in senso più lato, tutto il santuario.
— (Birch, Dict.) court, dwelling. (idem, Proceed. Soc. Bibl. Arch. 1886, 186) cavern.
— V.  ḥa.

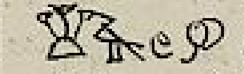
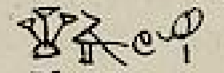
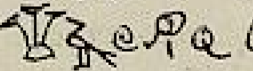
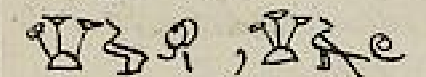
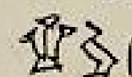
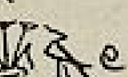
, ḥa-īt (Dend. Mar.), il cielo.
2) — Ogni grande fabbricato, col tetto a forma della figura de cielo , o col tetto fregiato di questa figura.
3) — Var. di  ḥaīui.

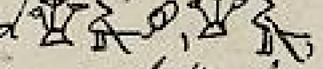
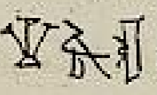
 (Dend., Sala di Osiride)

, duale

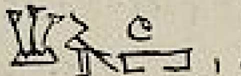
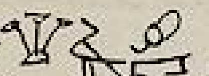
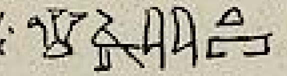
ḥa-īt, ḥaī-ti, V.  ḥaī e il suo duale.

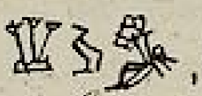
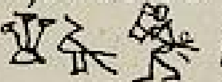
, ḥaī-ti (Edfu), letter.: i due splendori, le due luci (Confr. il vocab. ), cioè il sole e la luna.

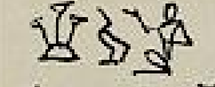
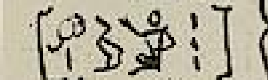
, ḥaīti (Rec. IV, 32), Brugsch lo fa var. di  ḥa.

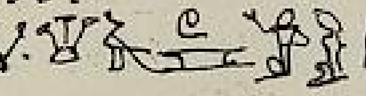
 (Sall. I, 6, 2)
 (Karn.)
 (Sall. III, 1, 8)

 (el Kab. Tomb. Sebir),  (Karn. Biban el Kousa)

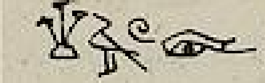
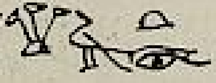
ḥau, equivalenti ad  ḥa, in tutti i loro significati (V.). — Gli ultimi tre gruppi sono anche equivalenti a  ḥa, più, ancor più, ecc..

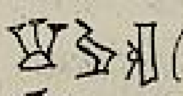
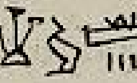
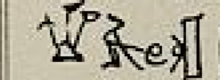
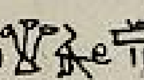
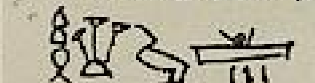
, ḥau, Var. di  ḥa, di  ḥa-īt, e del prec..

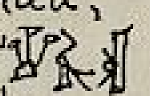
, ḥau, (Chab.) nemico, colpevole, malvagio, cattivo.
— Var. di  ḥa.

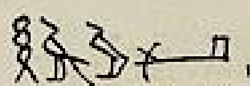
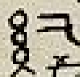

 Plur. (Mayd.)

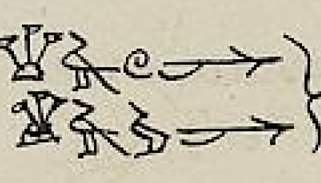
ḥau, (E.) homo, adulter, vir.
— V.  ḥau-mer.

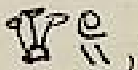
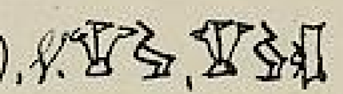
, ḥau, V.  ḥa-t.

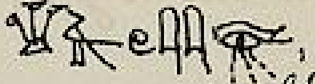
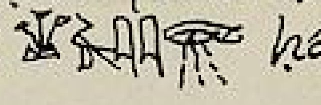
 (Stel. Pianchi),  (Abid.)
 (Sall. II, Anast. 5, 6),  (Brit. 153, Z.)
 (Stela in Bulaq)

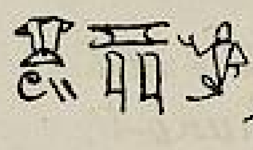
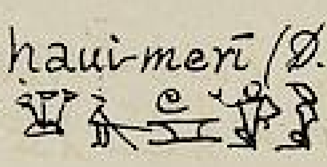
ḥau, V.  ḥa.

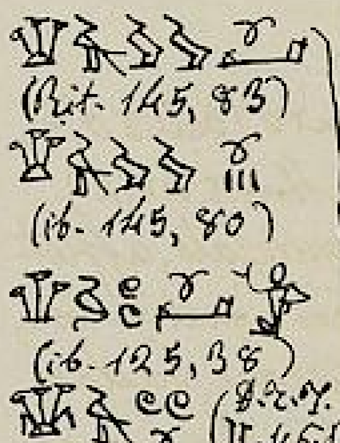
, ḥau (D.H.T. 75, col. 12), Variante di  ḥ (V.), battere, percuotere, colpire, ecc.

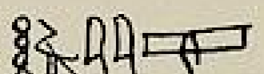
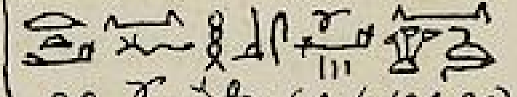
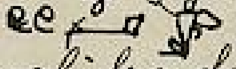
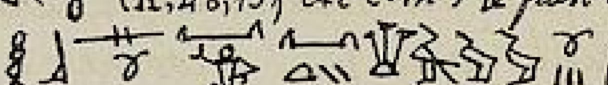
 ḥau (An. I, 26, 6), il timone di un carro.

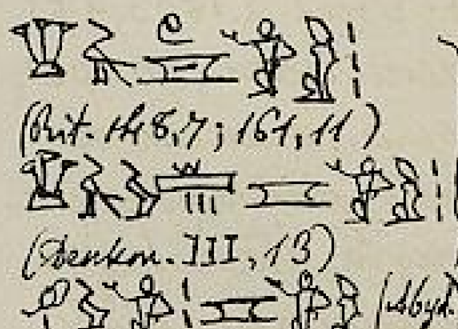
, ḥaui (D.H.T. 62), V.  ḥau.

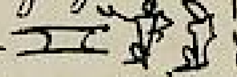
, ḥauī (Descr. V, 40), V.  ḥaī.

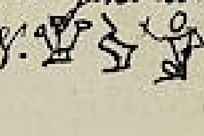
, ḥaui-merī (D.H.T. 60), V.  ḥau-mr.

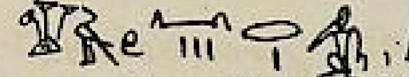
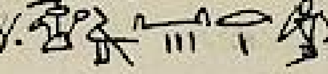

(Rit. 145, 83) (ib. 145, 80) (ib. 125, 38) (D.E.T. II, 46, 13)

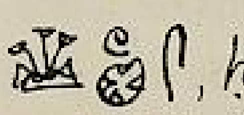
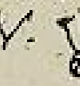
ḥauu, V.  ḥaī, all. 1.  (Rit. 125, 38) egli ha dato vesti all'ignudo. Al C. 145 le frasi equiv.  (l. 80), (l. 83): io vestii gli ignudi.

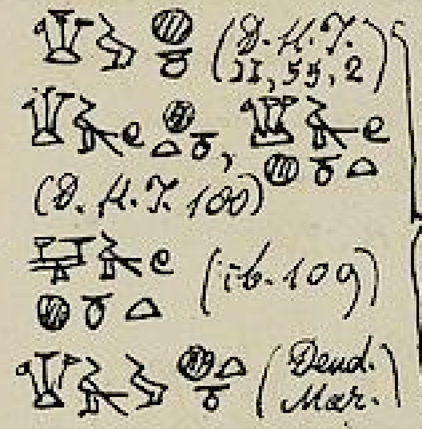

(Rit. 148, 7; 161, 11) (Denkm. III, 13) (Abyd.)

ḥau-mer, uno del comune, uomo del popolo, popolano, plebeo; il volgo, la plebe; le vulgaire, un homme du vulgaire (Pierr.); (Birch) the rustics; (Brugsch) der große Haufe. Confr.  mr.

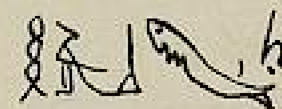
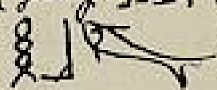
2) — Gli uomini in generale, i maschi, i mariti (V.  ḥau).

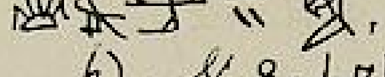
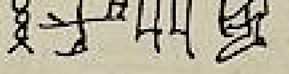
, ḥaunur (P. Harris I, 27, 2 e 5), V.  ḥanr.

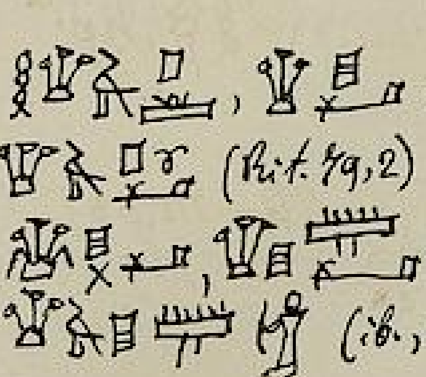
, ḥaus (?) (Z. 1873, 127), la corona del Nord (V.  ḥa).

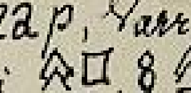

(D.H.T. II, 55, 2) (D.H.T. 100) (ib. 109) (Dend. Mar.)

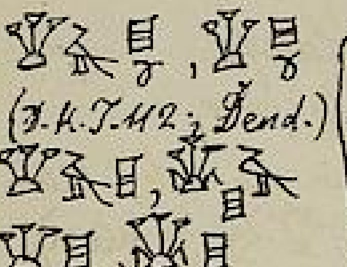
ḥaux, ḥaux-t. In D.H.T., l. c., citato insieme col latte; quindi a ritenersi come una specie di bevanda (inebbriante?); — oppure come nome particolare di una specie di vaso.

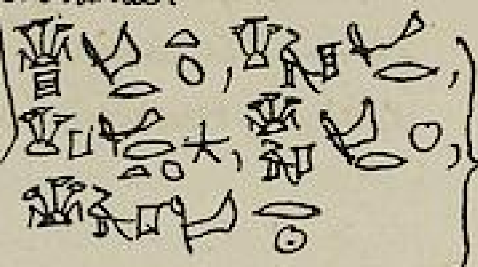
, hab (Géog. III, 84), V.  ḥb.

, ḥabāṭi (D.E.T. I, 15, 6), V.  ḥbāī.

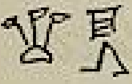
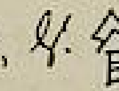

(Rit. 79, 2) (Rit. 154, 8, var.) (ib., id.)

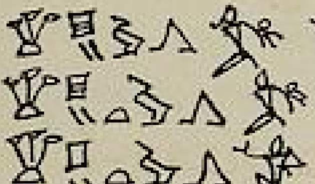
ḥap, Varr. di , ḥp (V. ibidem gli esempi). Si noti l'espr.

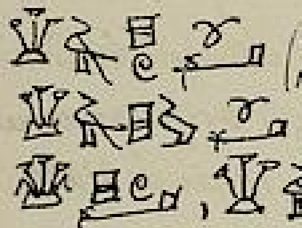
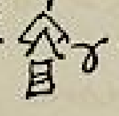

(I.K.T.112; Dend.) delle liste orarie di Dend. e Philae:

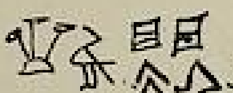
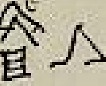


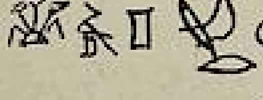
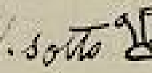
ḥap-ser, ḥap-ser-t, nome della 12ª ora del giorno (Ä.Z. 1863, p. 6).

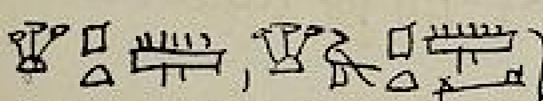
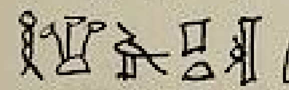
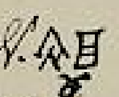
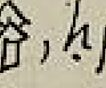

, ḥap, V.

ḥp.

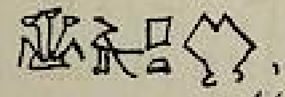
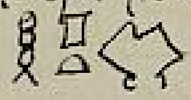

ḥapiu, ḥapitu, deriv. dal prec.; spia, esploratore. — I due primi gruppi si riferiscono a nazione straniera, il 3º designa un esploratore egiziano. V. Denkm. III, 187, col. 14 e 26.

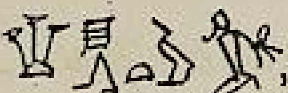
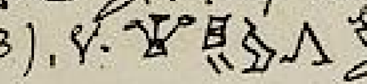

(Rit. 145,26; 162,2; 164,8) (ib. 146,9; 162,12) ḥapu, V.

ḥp.

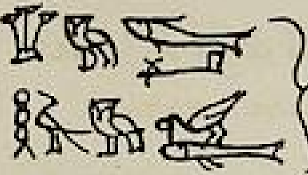
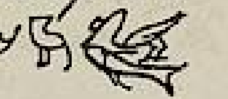

, ḥapep (Rit. 64,6), Var. di

ḥp.

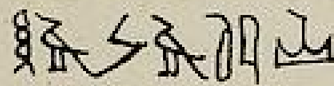

e varr., ḥap-ser, V. sotto

ḥap.

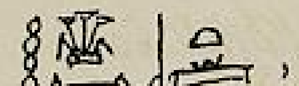
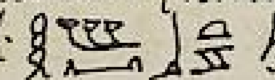


(Stel., Bul.) ḥap-t. V.

ed

, ḥp.

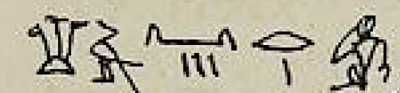

, ḥapt (Rec. de trav. III, 58). V.

ḥpt.


, ḥap-tu (Denkm. III, 187, 23). V.

ḥapiu.


ḥam, pescare, prender pesci. V.

ḥm.

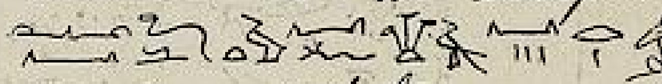

, ḥamatà, Ἀμαθ, חַמָּת di Nephtali, ora Tubariyeh, città della Siria.

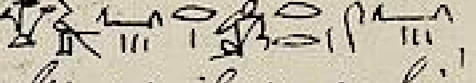

, ḥanb-t (Biban el Molûk), Var. di

ḥunb-t.

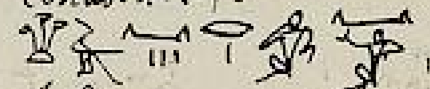

, ḥanuro (Sall. I, 5, 9; 8, 3; II, 14, 5; An. I, 2, 7; Harr. I, 46, 4). esſere affannato, inquietato, afflitto; preoccupato intorno a qualche cosa; attento, sollecito; curare, badare a... (ϩⲓϥⲣⲁ, sollicitum esſe, curare, sollicite curare). — Provare apprensione, timore; e questi sostant. — Procurare affanno, inquietudine, render inquieto, preoccupato.

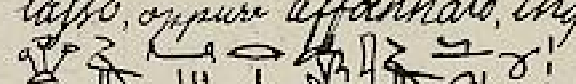
2) — (Chab. Voy. 248; Eisenl. Z. 1873, 98) mancare, penuriare; ϭⲣⲟⲣⲱ, privatio, inopia, mancanza, penuria, difetto, privazione; impotenza, debolezza, stanchezza, laſsitudine, infermità, inutilità. — E gli aggettivi corrisp.

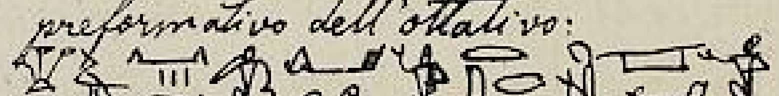
3) — (Chab., l. c.) contradire, contrastare,

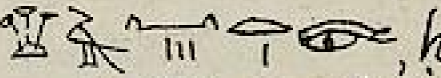
contrapporre, contrariare, fare ostacolo, resistere. — Ed i sost. corrisp.
, (Brugs.) non è data cura a lui; (Chab.) non è detta a lui contradizione.

In Sall. I, 5, 9: il vile, ecco che i lavori il suo occhio è , infermo per essi, cioè il suo occhio non ha più la forza di sorvegliarli (Chab. l. c.).

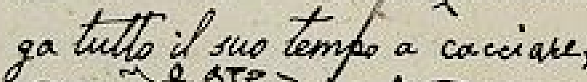
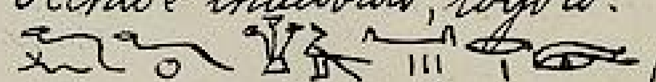
, io sono stanco, lasso, oppure affannato, inquieto.

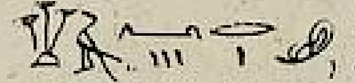
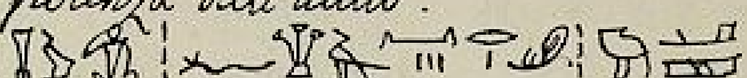
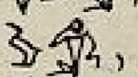
 (Sall. II) (Chab.) inutili sono le reti.

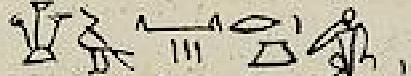
h) — (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 27), anche preformativo dell'ottativo:

(P. Harr. 500, verso), che io diventi portinaio.

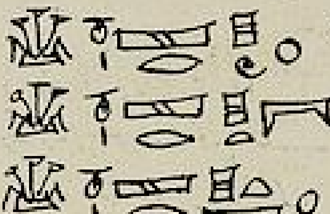
, ḥanuro (An. IV, 12, 8; D. H. T. I, 21, 15), deriv. dal prec.; la fatica dell'occhio che ricusa di vedere, che si oppone od è impotente alla visione. — Debolezza, logoramento della vista.

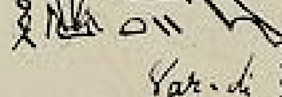
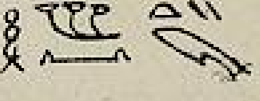
— Cercar cogli occhi inutilmente, invano.

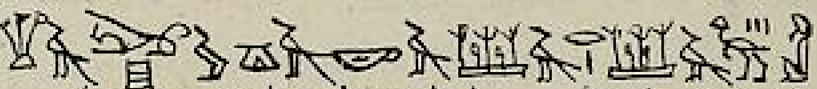
Così in An. l. c. un funzionario, che impiega tutto il suo tempo a cacciare, dice: , il mio occhio è indebolito, logoro.
 (D. H. T. l. c.); pupilla inferma, impotente alla visione.

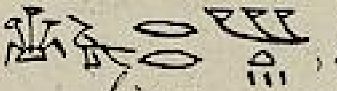
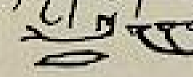
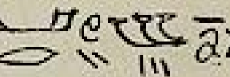
, ḥanuro (P. ier. di Torino), in conness. coi prec.: l'infermità, l'impotenza dell'udito.

, (Chab.) la sua voce è impotente a farsi intendere nel gridare, cioè: egli non può gridare in modo da farsi udire.

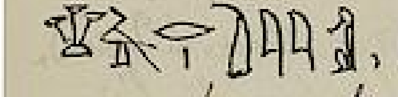
, ḥanuroḳ (Abyd.), ? — Lauth gli attribuisce l'idea di: dilettare, ricreare, contentezza; — ed anche quello di cura, sollecitudine, affanno.

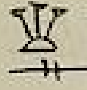
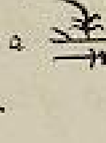
 ḥa (opp. àdḥ)-nu-sèrp (Mar. Abyd. I, Cap 33; Schiap., L. d. F. p. 48), una specie di nitro, che misuravasi per granelli, i quali erano impiegati in una purificazione nel rituale dei funerali.

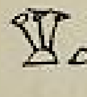
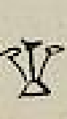
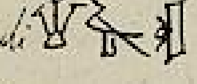
, ḥanti (D. H. T. I, 15),
Var. di  ḥunti.

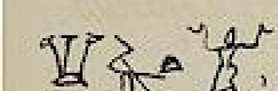
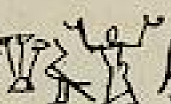

ḥarpugakaśarośaba-u (Rit. 164, 5), nome di un genio o di una divinità.

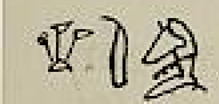
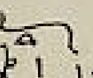
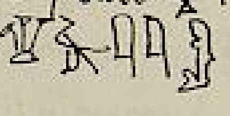
, ḥarer-t, g. f., (Chab.) fiore, ϩⲣⲉⲣⲉ.
V.  ār,  ārui.

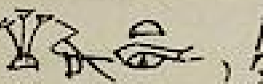
, ḥaroti (Rit. 163,2), nome di una divinità.

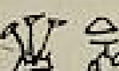
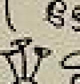
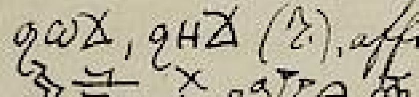
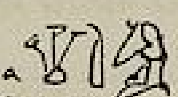
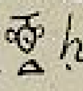
, ḥas (Rit. 15,4), la corona del Nord, in oppos. a  qemās, la corona del Sud.

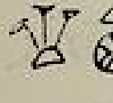
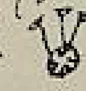
, ḥa-t, equiv. ad  ḥa, in tutti i suoi significati.
2) — (Karn., Stelena Xonsu), Var. di  ḥa, oltre, oltre a, inoltre.

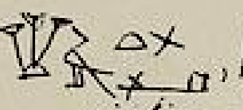
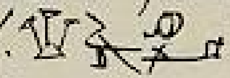
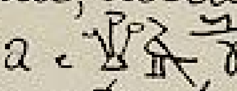
, ḥa-t (Z. 1873, 32), l.  ḥa.

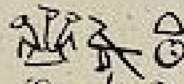
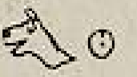
, ḥa-t (Sarc. , Bul.) l.  ḥat.

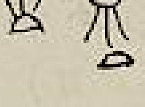
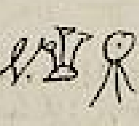
, ḥa-t, (E.) oculorum dolor. — ϩιτ lippitudo, lippitudine, cisposità.

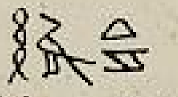
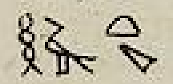
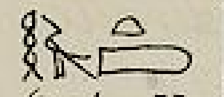
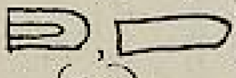
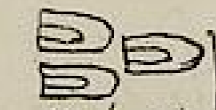
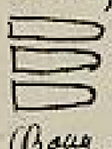
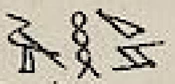
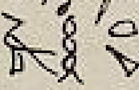
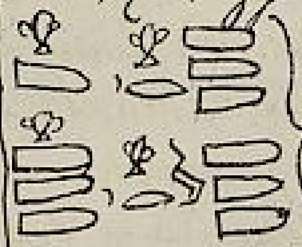
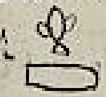
 (Salotta del principe Esenāmen)  (Serapeum) (Sul piede di una statua) ḥa-t, affanno, afflizione, pena, tristezza, mestizia, dolore. — Essere afflitto, attristato, ecc.; aver il cuor mesto, afflitto, ecc. ϩⲱⲁ, ϩⲏⲁ (T.), affligere, affligi. , procurare afflizione, affanno, ecc..
2) — Il 2° è anche equiv. a  ḥa-t.
3) — Il 1° anche equiv. a  ḥt, cuore, ecc.

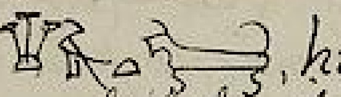
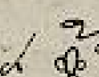
, ḥa-t (Rit. 142,13), il Nord. V.  ḥa.

, ḥat (Rit. 130,7), [illegible], insidiare; insidiæ, laccio. V.  ḥa e  ḥad. — (Pierr.) prisonnier, état de prisonnier; (Birch) terror.

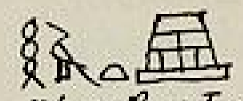
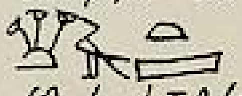
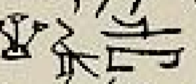
 (Dendera) } ḥat, (Brug.) equiv. ad  at, ritaglio di tempo, tempuscolo
2) — ḥa-t, equiv. al seg..

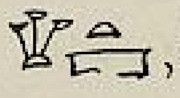
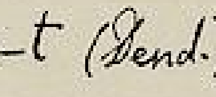
, ḥa-t (Rec. I, 68), V.  ḥa.

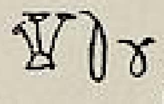
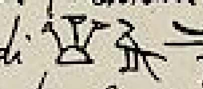
 (Z. 1882, 172, 184)   (Denkm. II, 110, c)  (a.)  (Denkm. II, 129)  (Roug., Rech. Coml. 57, 78) pl., a. } ḥa-t, g. f., Varr. di  aḥ,  āḥ-t (Id.). Un campo o terreno diviso in porzioni, (Crm. Z. l. c.) iugero, una piccolissima misura di superficie. — In generale: fondo, tenimento, possedimento, benestabile, ϥⲟⲓ, agger, prædium.  (A. 91, Louvre; Denkm. II, 3; Roug. Rech. l. c.), ḥer-ḥa-t, (Lushington) Lord of the manor; (Pierr. Dict. e De Roug., Rech. p. 86) le domaine rural; Brugsch però legge questi gruppi semplicemente ḥer, e li considera come costituenti un solo vocabolo (V.  ḥr).

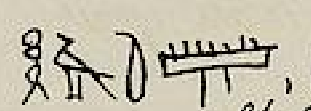
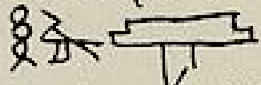
, ḥat (Sarc. , Bul.), letto funebre, bara, feretro, cassa,

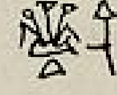
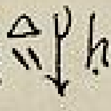
sarcofago.

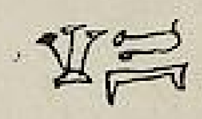
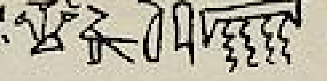
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 607, 608)
 (B. Leyd. I, 344, 2,7; 7,8)
ḥa-t, opp. ḥat (Variante di  ḥad, V.), cavo, fossa, buca. — Tomba, sepoltura

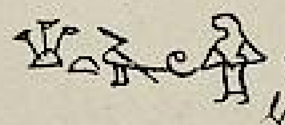
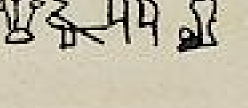
, ḥa-t (Dend.), V.  ḥa-it.

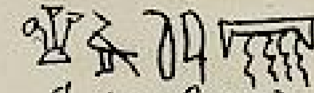
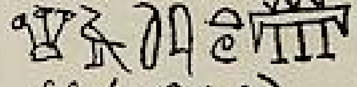
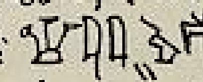
, ḥat (Denkm. IV, 46, a, 2), Var. di  ḥad.
2) — ḥa-t, Equiv. al seg., all. 1.

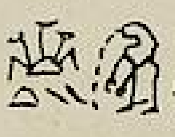
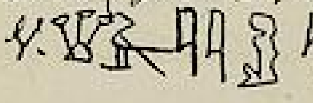
, ḥat (Inscr. Pepi I, 655), V.  ḥa.
2) — ḥat, equiv. al prec., all. 1.

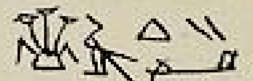
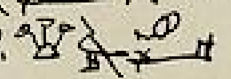
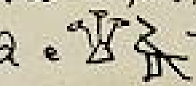
, ḥat (Dend. Mar.), Var. di  ḥti.

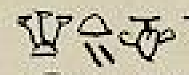
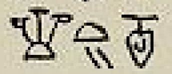
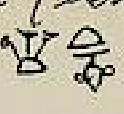
, ḥat (Rit. Naville, 130, 4), V.  ḥatā.

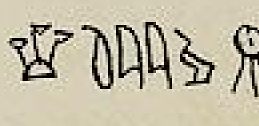
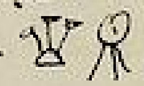
, ḥatau (opp. ḥa-tu), Var. di  ḥaī.

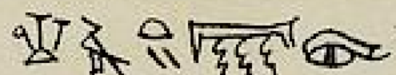
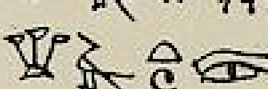
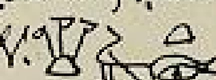
 (Z. 1886, 88)
 (Rit. 135, 2)
ḥatā, ḥatātu, Varianti di  ḥaīui. — Secondo Max Müller (Z. l.c.), significa fondamentalmente tempesta, procella, burrasca, temporale, Sturm. — Quindi anche 2) — equiv. a ϩⲁⲧⲏⲩ, etere, regione eterea, regione delle nubi; — e quindi il cielo.

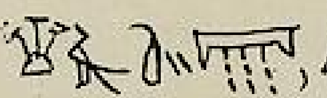
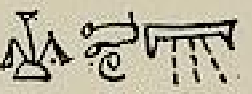
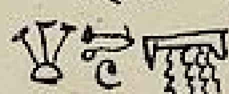
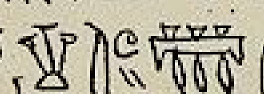
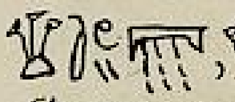
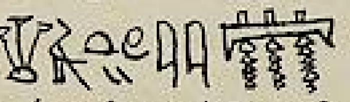
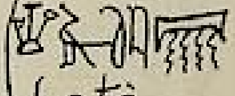
, ḥa-ti (D.T.T. I, 11, b, 5), V.  ḥaī.

, ḥati (Rec. IV, 32), V.  ḥa e  ḥad.

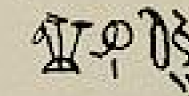


ḥati (Descr. V, 40), V.  ḥat.

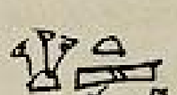
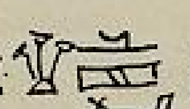
, ḥatū (Z. 1886, 88), V.  ḥa.

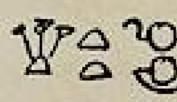
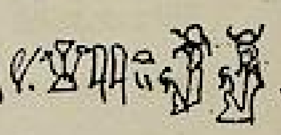


ḥa-ti, ḥa-tu, V.  ḥat.

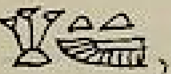
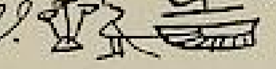
, ,
,  (B. H. T. 118, 10)
, 
(Z. 1874, 140; Karn., tempio di Xonsu)
ḥati, ḥatu, ḥatui, Varianti di  ḥatā.

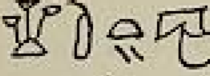
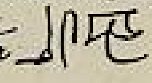
— Stern (E) fa il 1° gruppo anche equival. al prec.

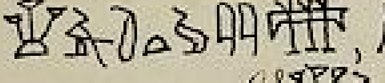
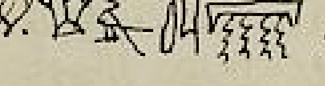
, ḥatui (Rit. 130, 8), verosimilmente var. del prec.; pioggia, nubi.

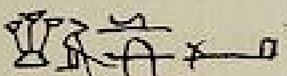
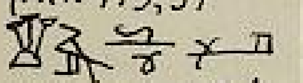
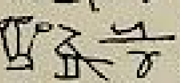
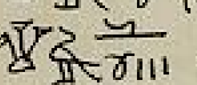
, ḥateś, Var. di  ḥads.

, ḥa-tt (B. H. T. 66), V. .

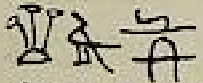
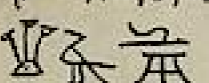
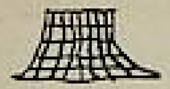
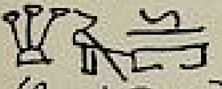
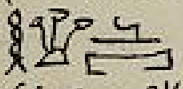
, ḥatt (D. K. I. 30; D. Z. I. 23, 2 e 3), V.  ḥad.

, ḥat-ti (Dend.), nome di un quadrupede appartenente alla specie dei gatti, e nello stesso tempo sopranome del dio Bes, e perciò scritto talvolta  bs.

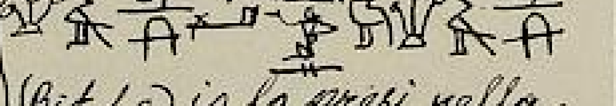
, ḥat-tuī (Rit. 135, 1), V.  ḥatā.

 (Rit. 113, 3)   (Rit. 153, 9) , plur. (ib. 17, 77 e 78) ḥad, tender un laccio, un trabocchetto, una trappola, un agguato; — prender nel laccio, nella trappola.

2) — Sost. equiv. al seg., all. 1.

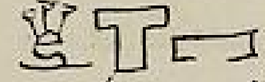
 (Rit. 113, 3, 4)  (Bon. 8, D, col. 25)   (Bon. 7, D, 50)  (ib.; Brev. Ef. I, 149) ḥad, deriv. dal prec.: cappio, calappio, trappola, trabocchetto, laccio, insidia, agguato, rete, reticolato, gabbia, fossa. — g. m.

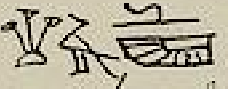
Conf. ϨⲒⲈⲒⲦ fovea, חתף insidiari

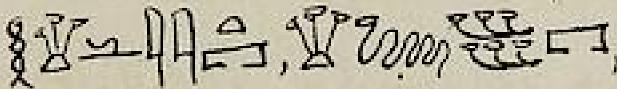
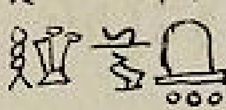
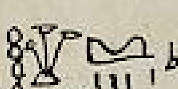
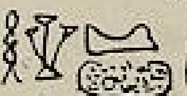
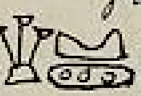
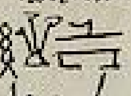
 (Rit. l. c.) io lo presi nella rete.

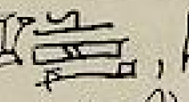
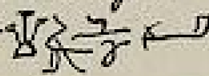
2) — Il luogo dove sono tesi lacci, paretaio.

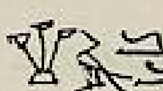
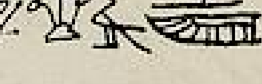
3) — Strumento di pena: camera della tortura, fossa dei condannati; — voragine, baratro, gouffre, luogo dove sono torturati i defunti malvagi; fossa ardente, abbruciante, infuocata, rovente, fossa dei dannati all'inferno (V. il Libro del Dūau, III, 3); (Pierr., al Rit. 17, 77 e 78) chaudière.

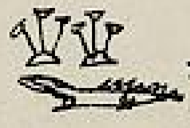
, ḥad, (Brug., Z. 1871, 38) porta, uscio; propr. il saliscendi, il nottolino. — Designa le grandi portiere del tempio di Edfu, le quali a destra ed a sinistra dell'Adytum conducevano al corridoio (s'īm), e da questo verso la contigua sala centrale.

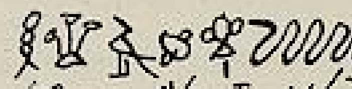
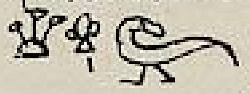
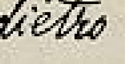
, ḥad (Rec. III, 81, a, 17), stendere le ali, spiegare le ali, aprire le ali.

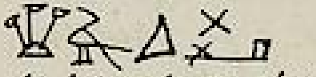
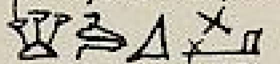
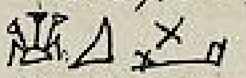
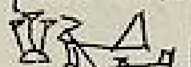
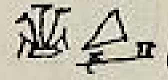
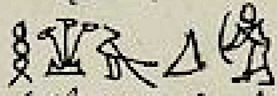
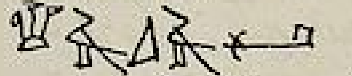
, b. e. , pl. (B. T. H. II, 106),  b. e. plur.  (Libro del Duau, III, 3),  (B. T. L. l. 136) ḥad-īt, ḥadu, Varr. di  ḥad.

, ḥadeš (B. H. T. 70, l. 1; Dict. géo. 1386), forma allargata di  ḥad (se pure i due vocaboli non sono omofoni, facendo solamente l'ufficio di un particolare segno determinativo), collo stesso significato: tendere una rete, un laccio od una trappola, per pigliar pesci, uccelli ed anche quadrupedi.

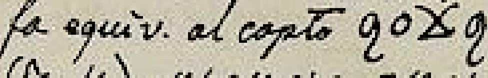
, ḥaded (Rec. III, 96), v.  ḥad.

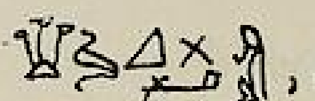
, ḥaḥa (Nav. Md'H. pl. 15, 5), nome del coccodrillo, in quanto designa il nemico, Tifone, lo spirito del male.

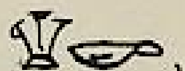
 (Pierr. Ét. I, 114)  (Stela Metter.) } ḥa-ḥer, nome di un serpente mitologico, abitante il mondo sotterraneo; letter.: serpente dal viso rivolto all'indietro (v.  ḥa).

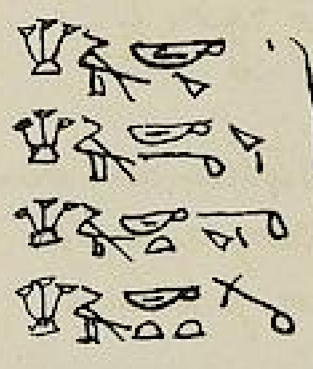
 (Rit. 7,2; 72,6; 164,14)  (ib. 39,14)  (Rosellini, Mon. 51)  (Géo. I, n. 334)  (Tomb. d'Ahmès)  (Stel. 42, Berl.)  } ḥaq, pigliare, cogliere, prendere, afferrare, impugnare, abbrancare, prender possesso di, impadronirsi di, impossessarsi di. — Prender con forza, con violenza; rubare, rapire; — prendere prigioniero. — Sost., g.f., presa, possessione, bottino, preda, rapina, spoglie (Sall. III, 2, 6).

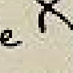
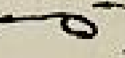
— g.m., prigioniero di guerra (Inscr. d'Ipsamboul).

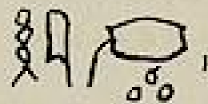
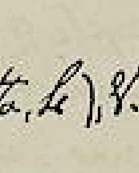
— Degna di nota l'espress.: , che Brugsch fa equiv. al copto ϩⲟϫϩⲉϫ, ϩⲉϫϩⲱϫ (T.-M.), premere, opprimere, affligere, arctare, afflictio, oppressio.

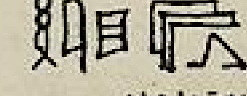
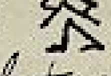
, ḥaq (Rit. 99, 18) nome di un dio

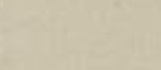
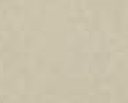
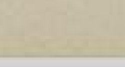
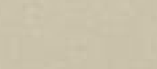
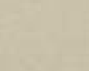
, ḥak (Denkm. II, 126, al di sopra della figura di un contadino che dirige l'aratro), ? — Forse in conness. col seg., una figura speciale di terreno?

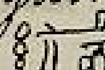
 } ḥak, ḥak-t, ḥak-tt (P. Matem. di Londra), g.m. Secondo Brugsch (Z. 1874, 148), il rombo. — (Eisenlohr, Z. 1873, 29) il trapezio isoscele.

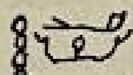
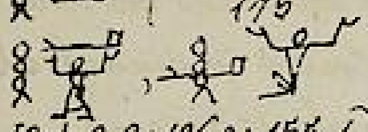
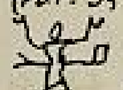
— (Revillout, Rev. égypt. II, 307, 309) il trapezio rettangolo, la sua superficie ed il calcolo di questa superficie. — Ma più propriam. la base minore del trapezio rettangolo. (N.B. — Revillout trascrive  il segno che Eisenlohr trascrive ).

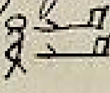
, ḥà (Rosetta, 14), v.  ḥi.

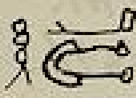
, ḥàp (Inscr. Pepi I, 242, 243), variante di  ḥp (v.). — (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII, 148) s'élancer.

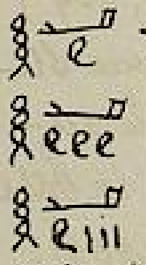
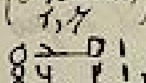
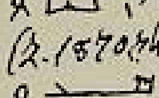
  (Inscr. Pepi I, 356)  (Rit. 125, d) } 1) ḥā, var. delle b.e. invece di  ḥnā, e, con, insieme, , assir. , copto ϩⲱ (T.-M.-B.) et, etiam. 2) — Var. del seg. (Pepi I. a).

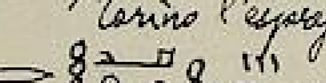
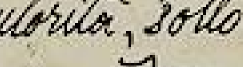
gioia, letizia, ecc., scritto anche , ḥā-àb (Inscr. Pepi I, 408), letter. letizia del cuore.

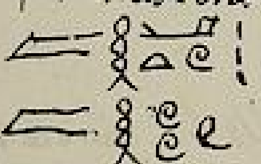
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 175)

(Rit. 3, 3; 136, 9; 155, 1)
 (Denkm. IV, 25, 2)

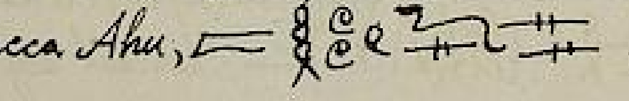
ḥā, forma radicale, più antica e più rara, invece della più freq. e posteriore equival.  ḥāā.

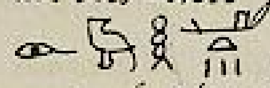
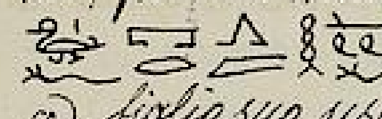
, ḥā (Rec. I, 3, 4), la terra come proprietà: campi, poderi, campagne, beni fondi. — ϩⲟⲓ (Z., π) ager, praedium.

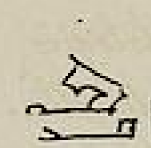
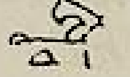
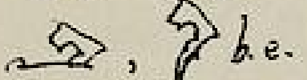
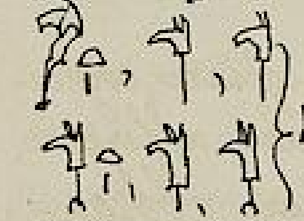
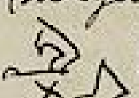

(P. Rhind, 1, 7)
, b.
(Z. 1870, 44)

(D. H. T. 36, 28)

ḥā, designa propriamente una parte determinata del corpo degli animali; ma in generale carne, membro. — Al plur.: le membra.
2) — Corpo, busto.
3) — Coi suffiſsi pronominali esprime per lo più il nostro steſso, come il copto ϩⲱ in ϩⲱⲥ se ipsum. Quindi troviamo in un papiro di Torino l'espreſsione , r-ḥā-ut-u-f, letter. sulle sue membra; cioè per lui steſso, per la sua autorità, sotto la sua autorità; equiv. a  r-dod-f (H. Chab. Mél. 1873, p. 52).

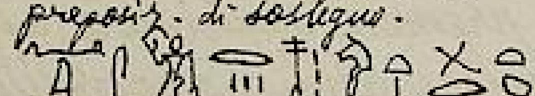
 nelle membra, nelle carni, signif. in persona, personalmente.

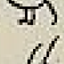
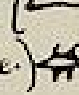
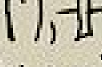
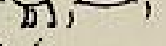
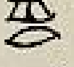
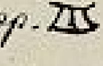
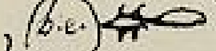
Nel P. II di Bulaq, è detto di Horo che, uscendo contro nemici, incontrò sua madre, la vacca Ahu, , m-ḥuu-zes-ss, nelle sue membra eſsa steſsa, cioè eſsa in persona, eſsa in carne ed oſsa.

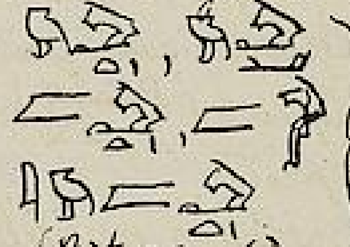
— Si trova però questa espreſsione anche nel suo senso proprio. Così  (C, 218, Louvre), (Pierr. Ét. II, 138) fait en chair, enfanté, né.  (Stat. Boxeri, Monaco), figlio suo uscito dalle sue carni, cioè dal suo corpo.

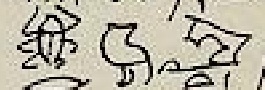
 (Rit. 1, 21; 145, 2; 146, 2.)
, freq.
 b. e.
 b. e.
(Dict. géo. 658)
 (Karn.; Stel. Bubast.)

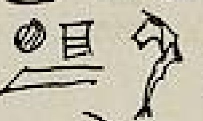
ḥā, prepos.: avanti, dinanzi, prima, innanzi.
2) — Ciò che è davanti, nel dinanzi, nel principio, al cominciamento (di ...).
3) — Sost. g. f., principio, cominciamento; — primizie.
4) — ϩⲏ, facies, conspectus, fronte (Rit. 125, 44).
5) — ϩⲏ, (T), prora, pars anterior navis (Green, Fouill. II, col. 25).
6) — g. m., principe, capo, comandante; nomarca (Erman, Z. 1882, 14).
7) — Verbo: eſsere davanti, eſsere il primo, eſsere al davanti, eſsere il più eccellente, il più distinto, il più eminente.
8) — E questi steſsi aggettivi: primo, anteriore, primario, principale, precipuo.

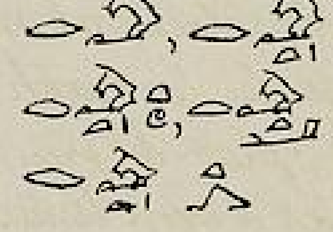
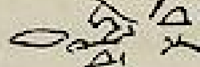
— Come preposizione raramente si trova solo, cioè senza accompagnamento di altra preposiz. di sostegno.  (D. K. T. 81, 2), (Il sacerdote di Hathor) recita i buoni capitoli davanti alla dea.

Ma per lo più ḥā è legata ad una delle particelle  ( od ), , ,  (opp. , (b.c.) ); e si hanno così le seguenti espressioni:

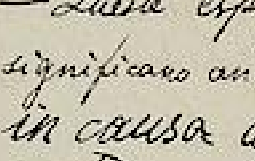

(Rit. 92, 4) (V. Rit. 66,2; 19,1; 126,1; 108,3; 111,2; 134,7; 146, 27; 164, 3 e 5), dal principio di, al principio, da prima, primieramente, avanti, innanzi; sul davanti di, à l'avant de; nella parte anteriore (Rit. 108,3), alla prora (ib. 66,2; 126,1; 146,27; 164, 3, 4 e 5); — sulla fronte (ib. 34,7).


(Stel. Rahemsi, Berlino)

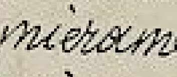
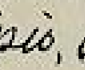

(Edfu) creare, formare nel principio.

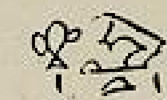
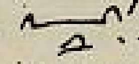

equiv. alla prec.; innanzi, davanti, ⲉⲧϩⲏ, ⲉⲑⲏ (T.M.), ante, antea; (De Rougé) al principio; (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 53) alla testa di.., — Alla presenza, al cospetto di:  innanzi a lui, alla sua presenza.

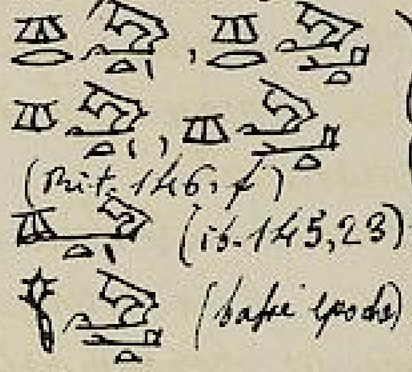
— Queste espressioni m-ḥā, r-ḥā, significano anche con, insieme con, in causa di.., a cagione di.. :


e varr.: con lui, innanzi a lui, per causa sua, ecc.

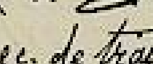
— E le stesse espressioni ~~senza~~ regime sono avverbi e significano: primieramente, in principio, dapprima, avanti, innanzi, pria.

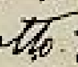
 e varr., V. sotto  àm.

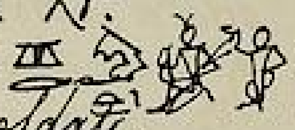

(Rit. 120,1) sulla fronte, alla fronte (di...  ...).


(Rit. 146, 7) (ib. 145,23) (Safi Spoda) χer-ḥā, avanti, innanzi a, in faccia a, al cospetto di, di fronte a, di prospetto a; — detto anche del tempo: prima di, avanti, dianzi, primo.

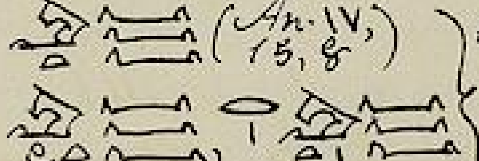
ϩⲁⲧ-ϩⲏ, ϩⲁ-ⲑⲏ, ante, coram.

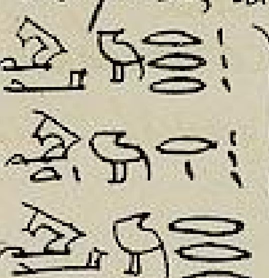
In opposiz. a  χr-pḥ, dietro. — (Masp. Rec. de trav. l. c.) in risposta a..

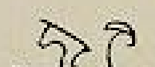
V. sotto  χr.

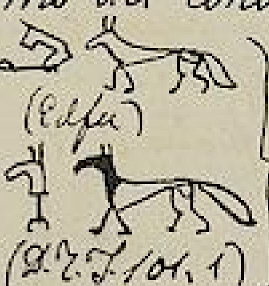
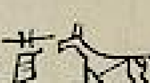
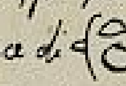
Un capo militare è  innanzi ai (suoi) soldati.

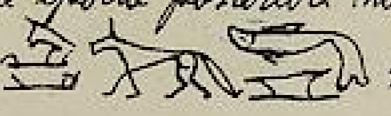
— Come sostantivo si notino le seg. espress.:


(An. IV, 15, 8) il cominciamento dell'acqua, cioè la foce, di un fiume.

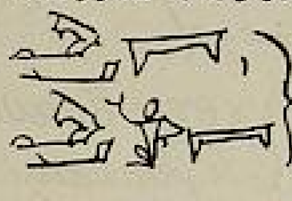

ḥā m ro-u, cominciamento dei capitoli: rubrica che si poneva in principio di uno scritto (V. per es. il Rit. dei Morti).

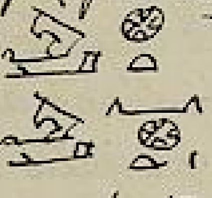
 ḥā-χa (Denkm. II, 131, 132), principio del conto, opp. capo primo del conto.

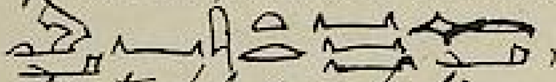

(Edfu) (D.T.T. 101, 1) ḥā-sep (V. sotto  sp). — (Z. 1865, 37; 1870, t. II, l. 26) l'anno solare fisso, (Horapoll. I, 5) ἔτος τὸ ἐνιστάμενον, (V. Brug. Nouvel. Rech. cal., p. 74). Varr. delle epoche posteriori invece di .

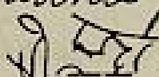
 , capo sacerdotale

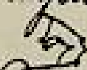
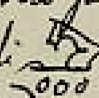
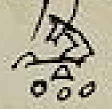
della sacristia.

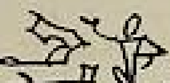
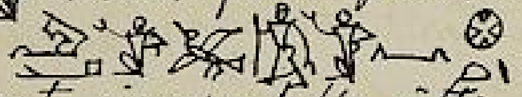
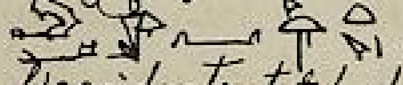
 ḥā-ḥer, comandante supremo o superiore, comandante in capo, primo comandante.

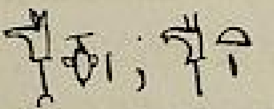
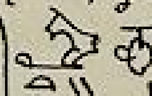
 comandante della città, corrisp. al ted. Bürgermeister, borgomastro, podestà, sindaco, maire.

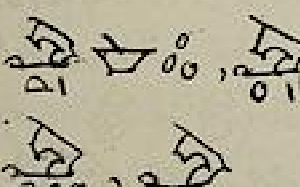
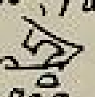
, comandante del grande fiume, il comandante preposto al servizio del Nilo.

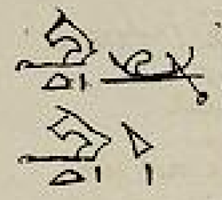
, ār-ḥā (Stel. 55, Vienna), il pilota, letter.: guardiano della prora.

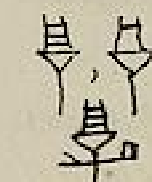
— 9) — Si trova  come var. di  ḥā,  ḥāt (V. quivi gli esempi).

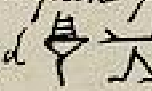
, ḥā, equiv. al prec., all. 6: , comandante, signore della città. , comandante dell'occidente; titolo del generale in capo dei Māẓaīu.

 ḥā, g. m., varianti di  ḥāti, cuore. (Rit. 32, 3; 44, 2) (ib. 90, 1) plur. I primi gruppi freq. nelle ultime epoche. — V. al fonetico usr.

 ḥā (Rit. 144, 30; Rec. IV, 83, B, col. 6), V.  ḥāt, ubi exempla.

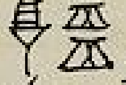
 ḥā, ϩⲏ (B., M., T.), prora, pars anterior navis.

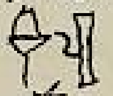
 ḥā (secondo Brugsch, la più antica lettura è āḥā, V. a questo fonetico).

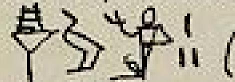
1) — Freq. equiv. ad  ḥā, in tutti i suoi significati.

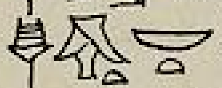
2) — Appoggio, sostegno, puntello, pilastro, palo, colonna; — q. f.. Detto in particolare dei puntelli o delle colonne del cielo, che quattro dee portano o sostengono sulle loro mani.

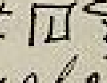
3) — (probabilmente a leggersi χerp, V.) mastro, superiore, capo.

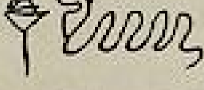
, mastro dei due troni, carica di corte.

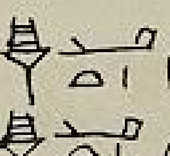
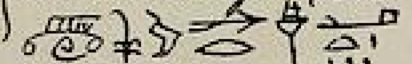
 (Trans. 1880, 7), (Masp.) task-master, mastro o capo dei lavoranti.

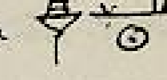
 (ib. 7 e 21), plur. del prec.

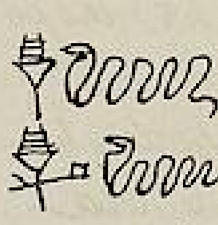
, mastro d'ogni tunica, carica sacerdotale o di corte.

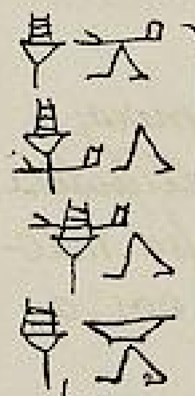
4) — (S. Sall. IV) cattivo, nefasto, infausto, minaccioso; epiteto o qualificativo di una o più parti (ciascuna di quattro ore) di alcuni giorni dell'anno. V. all'art.  ḥra e Masp. Journ. As. 1878, 342, nota.

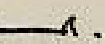
5) — Var. di  ḥā.

 (Rit. 153, 6 e 7) (ib. 125, 42) ḥā, equiv. al preced. all. 2, sostegno, ecc.  (Rit. 125, 42), letter. la bilancia sui suoi sostegni, cioè in equilibrio.

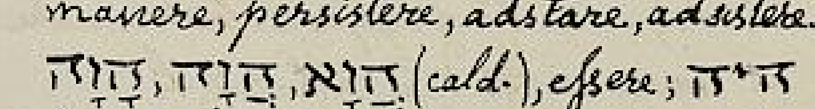
2) — Il primo, g.m., è nel l.c. equival a  ḥā, durata.

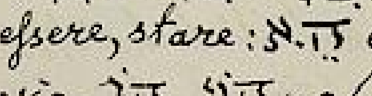
 ḥā (D. Bauurk., 8); il serpente sacro, il genio tutelare di un luogo, l'ἀγαθοδαίμων nella figura di serpente.

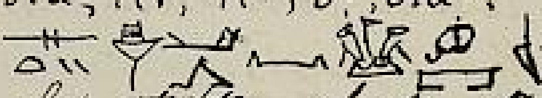

b.e.

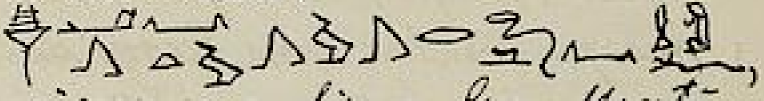
ḥā, fermarsi, arrestarsi, stare, stare in piedi, esser ritto, star ritto, tenersi in piedi; esser in riposo; rimanere, essere immobile.
2) — Verbo sostantivo essere.
3) — (ant.) Verbo ausiliare. Si unisce spesso alla radice verbale attributiva colla particella .
4) — Alzarsi in piedi, levarsi; comparire.
5) — Tenersi pronto a operare, attendere, aspettare.
6) — Tener fermo, resistere.
7) — Interiezione: ecco!, su!, fermati!, sta!.

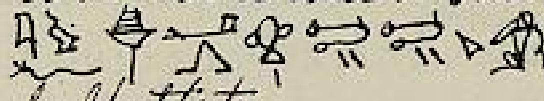
— ⲁϩⲉ, ⲁϩⲁ, ⲁϩⲱ (T.), ⲟϩⲓ (M.), stare, manere, persistere, adstare, adsistere. הָוָה, הֲוָה, הֲוָא (cald.), essere; היה essere, stare: הֵא ecco, הָבָה orsù, via, הוֹ, הוּ; o!, olà!.

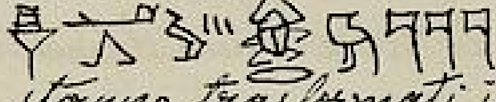
— , essi stettero dietro Rodes.

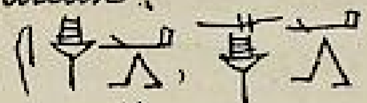
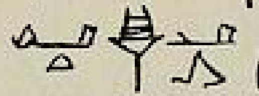
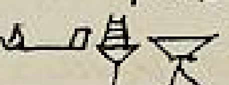
 ..., stare innanzi a..., alla presenza di....

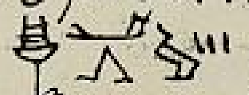
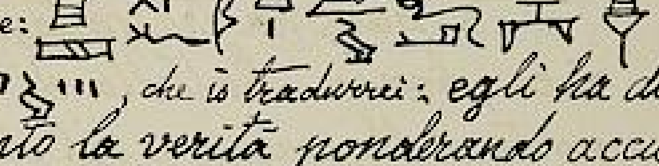
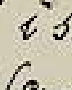
, tenersi davanti ai magistrati, comparire davanti il tribunale.

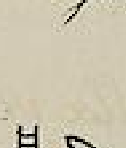
, si venne a dire a Sua Maestà.

, egli ha balbettato.

 (Rit. 17, 23), stanno trasformati in Dei; (De Roug. e Pierr.) il s'en est formé des dieux.

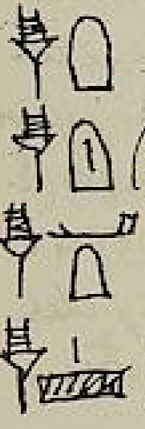
—   (An. IV, verso)  (Edfu) s-ḥā, du-ḥā, forme causative: innalzare, elevare, ergere, erigere, rizzare, collocare. — Ed i passivi. ⲧⲁϩⲱ, ⲧⲁϩⲟ, ⲧⲁϩⲉ (T.-M.), ⲧⲁϩⲁ (T.-B.), statuere, constituere; ⲧⲁϩⲟⲉⲣⲁⲧ (T.-M.), ⲧⲁϩⲁⲉⲗⲉⲧ (B.), supra pedes statuere, exigere, statuere, consistere, firmare.

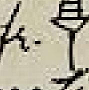
— 8) — Al Rit. 39,3 si trova la forma  evidentemente come sostantivo, ma di incerto significato. Ivi si legge: , che io tradurrei: egli ha distinto la verità ponderando accuratamente i sostegni (i contrapesi di equilibrio) (Confr.  ḥā, all. 2); (Pierr.) il divise la lumière au moyen de la réunion de ces emblèmes.

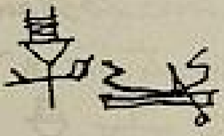
. ḥā (D. K. I. 88), var. delle b.e. del prec., all. 1.

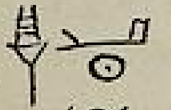
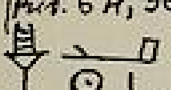
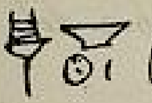
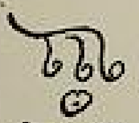
ḥā, g.f. (Z. 1876, 23), deriv. dal prec.: stazione, dimora, in ge-

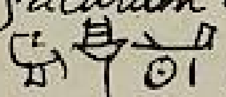
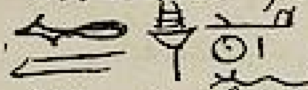
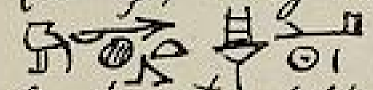
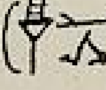
nerale; ma propr: luogo dove uno si ferma per prender riposo, luogo di riposo, letto di riposo; (Birch) resting-place (Rit. 127,8).
ⲁϩⲟ diversorium, hospitium.
2) — la tomba; — una determinata tomba o sepolcro in una necropoli; sepolcro ereditario. — La grande camera o sala, la camera principale di un ipogeo.

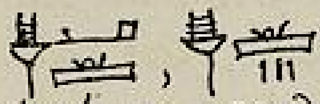
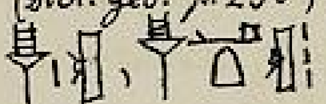
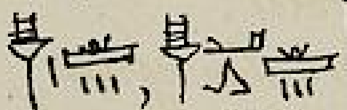
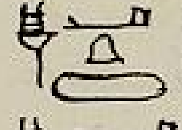
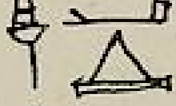
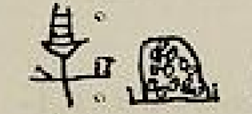
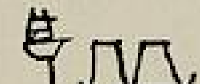

(Stela Vienna) (Edfu) (Stel. 11, Vienna)

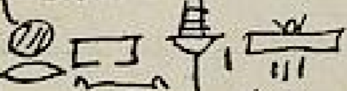
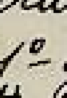
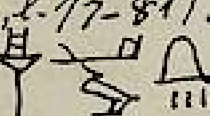
ḥā, pietra ritta o che sta ritta, pietra eretta, monumento eretto (confr.  ḥā); pietra votiva. — Pietra, monumento, lapide, stele.
2) — (Edfu) termine.

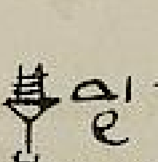
, ḥā (Rav. Stat.; Dict. géo. 836), nave da trasporto, da carico; barca o battello di trasporto delle mercanzie sul Nilo.


(Rit. 64,36)

(ib. 15,48)
 (Dend.)
 b.e. (B.Z.T. I, 49,5)

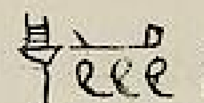
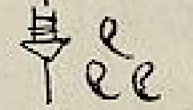
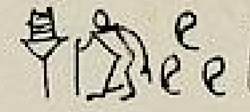
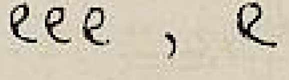
ḥā, g. m., la durata del tempo, l'intervallo di tempo misurato.
2) — La durata della vita; la vita, l'esistenza, considerate come durata. ⲁϩⲓ (M.), ⲁϩⲉ (B.), π, vitae stadium, vitae tempus, curriculum vitae, aetas.
 (Sall. IV, 12,2) m-ḥā, durante; durante la vita (Rit. 64,36)
 (Denkm. III, 98,a), (Brug.) longaevus.
 (Rit. 15,48), dopo la durata della vita.
3) — (Z. 1865,6) Il mezzodì, l'ora del mezzogiorno; la 6ª ora del giorno; propr. l'ora in cui il sole apparentemente sta fermo ().

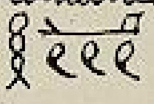

(Dict. géo. p. 230)


 (Stel. Piānxi)
 (Chab.)
 (Edfu)
 (Brug.)

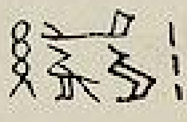
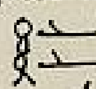
ḥā, g. m., numero, quantità, moltitudine, ammasso, massa, mucchio, cumulo, ⲟϩⲓ, acervus.
2) — (Specialmente gli ultimi gruppi) mucchio di frumento; — provvigioni di diverse specie immagazzinate.
, quartiere delle provvigioni (in una necropoli).
3) — Totalità, somma, totale, ammontare.
4) — Il 1° gruppo si trova anche equiv. a  ḥā, all. 1, 2, 4.
5) — (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877,147) ⲁϩⲟ, tesoro (P. di Berl. I, l. 141; Beni-Hass., l. 77-81).
— Plurale  ḥā-u.

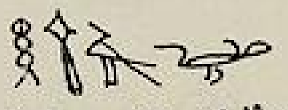
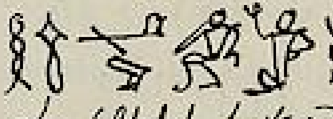


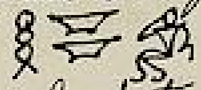
ḥā (An. III, 5,10), (Masp., Genr. épist. 42) nuca, cervice.

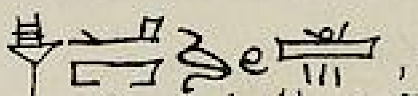
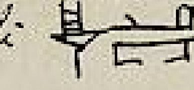
 (Stela Metternich)
 (Dend. Mar.)
 (D.Z.T. I, 41)


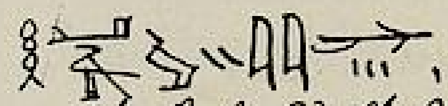
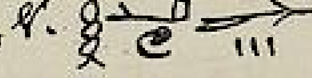
ḥā, Varianti delle basse epoche invece del più comune  ḥā.

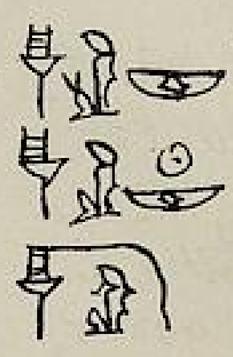
 . ḥāau (Iscr. Sepi I, 280), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 152), forma ant. q. di  ḥāā (V.), nel l. c. nel senso di aggettivo plurale: pleins d'allégresse. — Forse equiv. al seg.



plur. (Stabel Antar)

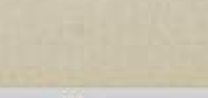
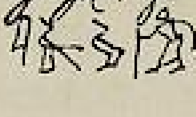
ḥāa, ḥāau, scritture a., invece della più recente  ḥāā. (Golen., Rec. de trav. III, 2).

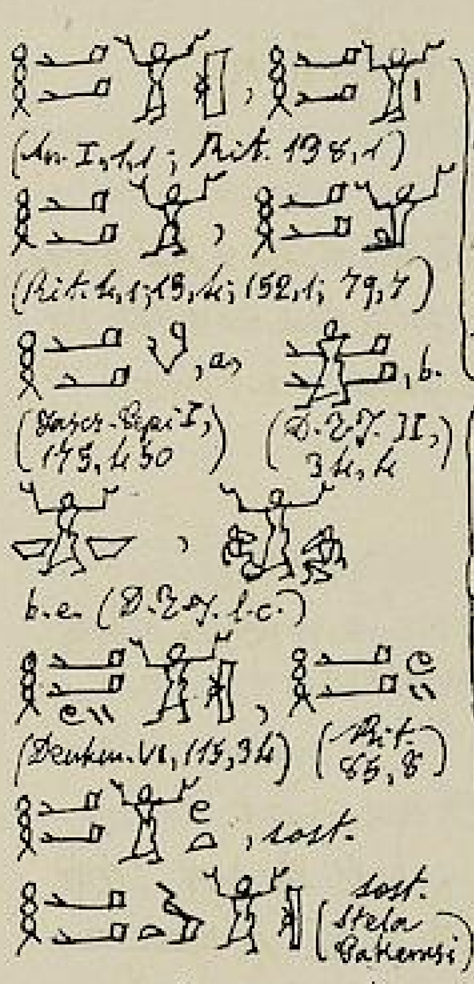
, ḥāau (Rit. 64, 15), Var. di  ḥā, tomba.

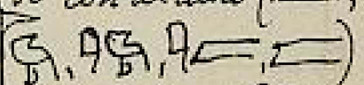
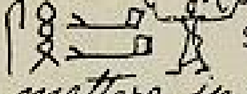
, ḥāauī (P. Mor. di Bul., 6), V.  ḥāu.

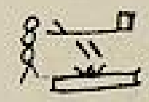
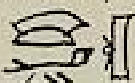


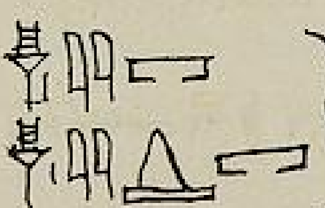
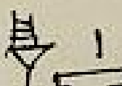
ḥā-ār(-ḥeb), designazione del 29º giorno del mese (originalmente lunare).

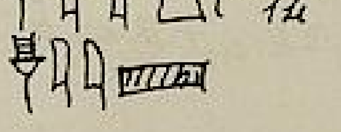
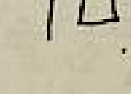
, ḥāā (D.Z.T. II, 38, col. 18), giovane, fanciullo, ragazzo, garzone. In oppos. a  āau, vecchio.

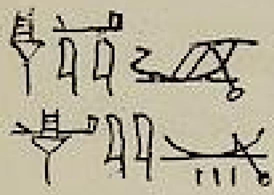
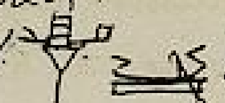

(An. I, 1, 1; Rit. 138, 1)
(Rit. 4, 1; 15, 4; 152, 1; 79, 7)
, as , b.
(Iscr. Sepi I, 175, 430) (D.Z.T. II, 34, 4)
b. e. (D.Z.T. l. c.)
(Denkm. VI, 15, 34) (Rit. 85, 8)
, sost.
sost. (stela Vatersi)

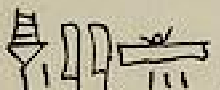
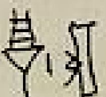
ḥāā, ḥāāui ḥāā-ut, esaltare, glorificare, lodare, magnificare, dar lodi a..., adorare, acclamare. 2) — Rallegrarsi, congratularsi con alcuno ( (Stela k, g, Leila); esultare, giubilare, gioire, essere lieto, allegro, giubilante; gω (2.) contentum esse.
— Gioia, allegrezza, allegria, letizia, giubilo, esultanza, entusiasmo.
— Caus.  s-ḥāā (Obelisco Barberini) mettere in giubilo.

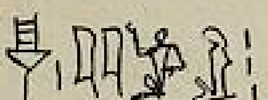
, ḥāi, (Piehl, Z. 1883, 129) forma dialettale invece di  χāi, salire, levarsi, spuntare, detto del sole.

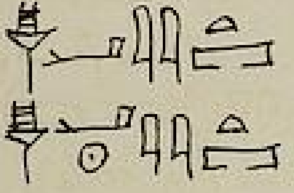
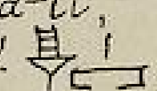
 ḥāī, V.  ḥā

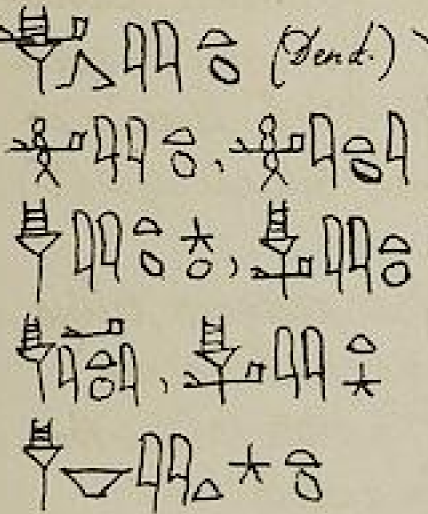
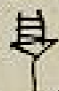
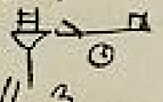
 (Rosetta, 14) ḥāī, V.  ḥā.

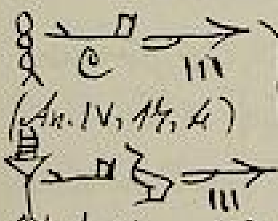
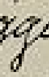
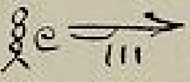
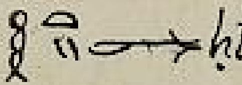

(Stela Biānchi) ḥāī, V.  ḥā.

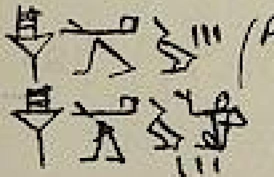
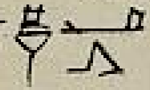
, ḥāī, V.  ḥā.

, ḥāī-u (P. Mor. di Bol. 23,10), (Chab.) persone che si tengono ritte, in piedi; che resistono; — avversarî (?).

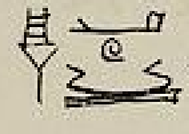
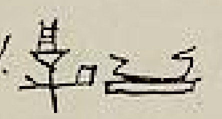

(P. Rhind) ḥā-īt, V.  ḥā.

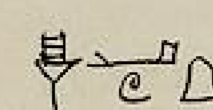
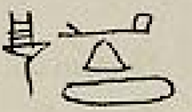

(Dend.) ḥā-īt; V.  ḥā, all. 2. 2) — V.  ḥā, all. 3. (N. L. 1865, 6; Brug., Astronom. Inscr.).

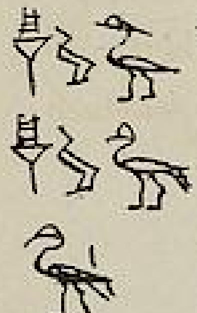

(An. IV, 14, 4) (Chab. Voy. 119) ḥā, propr.: il sostegno, l'appoggio (V.  ḥā, all. 2) di legno; bastone di sostegno alle persone, mazza, canna. — Bacchetta, asta, pertica, stanga, sbarra. — V.  ḥu, e  ḥti

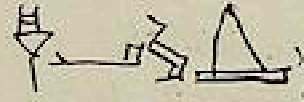
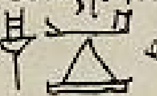
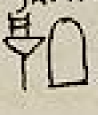

(Rit. 1, 8, 23; 35, 3) (ib. 64, 36) ḥāu, ? — Per il 1º V. sotto 

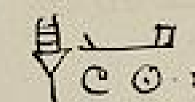
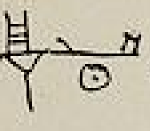
p. 142, col. 2ª. — Il 2º pare significhi le persone, gli uomini che si rizzano, che resistono, che si oppongono (?).

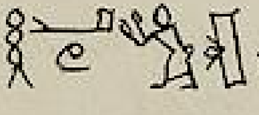
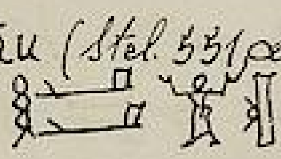
, ḥāu (Karn.) V.  ḥā.

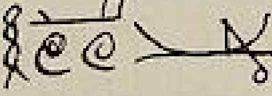
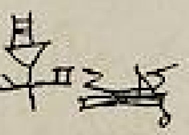
, ḥāu, V.  ḥā.

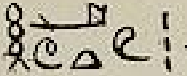
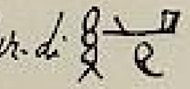

ḥāu (Inscr. Pepi I, 441, 443, 710). (Masp.) la cicogna.

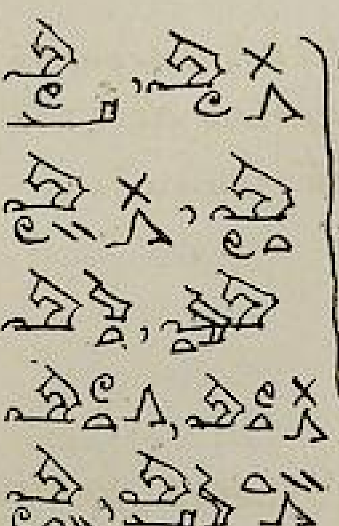
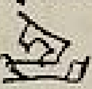
, ḥāu, (An. V, 24, 3), V.  e , ḥā.

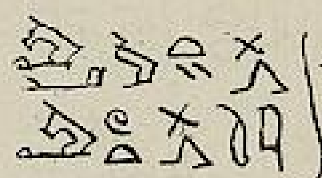
, ḥāu, V.  ḥā, all. 1 e 2.

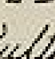
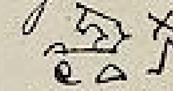
, ḥāu (Stel. 551, Londra), V.  ḥāā.

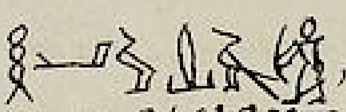
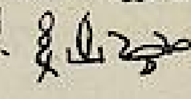
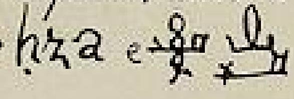
, ḥāuu, V.  ḥā.

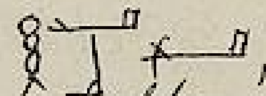
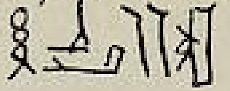
, ḥā-ut-u, plur. di  ḥā.

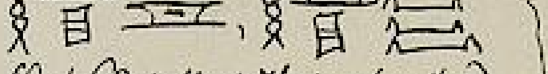
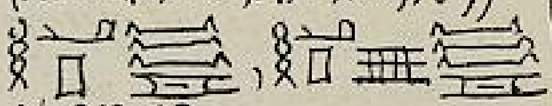
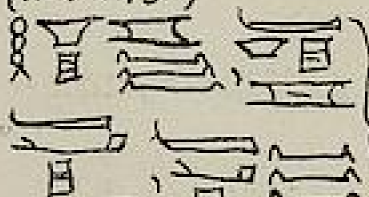
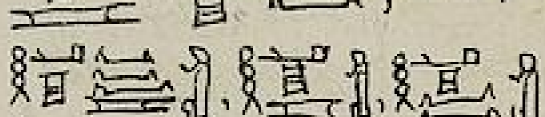

ḥāu, ḥāui, ḥā-ut, ḥāu-ti, ḥāut-tà, equiv. ad  ḥā, specialm. come sost. e come aggett. — Confr. ϥⲟⲣⲓⲧ, ϩⲱⲟⲣⲓⲧ (M.), ϥⲟⲣⲉⲓⲧⲉ (?) [plur. ϥⲟⲣⲁϯ (M.); femm. ϥⲟⲣⲓϯ (M.)],

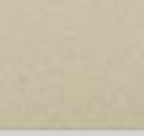

primus, princeps; — primi, priores, proceres, primores; — principium, initium.

2) — Chabas traduce tutti i gruppi che hanno il determinativo : condurre, guidare; — e quindi l'ultimo gruppo: la condotta, la direzione, the guidance; l'avanguardia. — Onde  e varr.: soldati d'avanguardia, corpo d'avanguardia. — V. Chab. Antiq. Histor. p. 240.

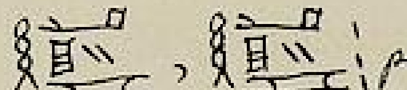
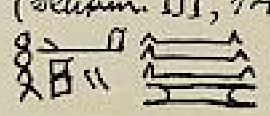
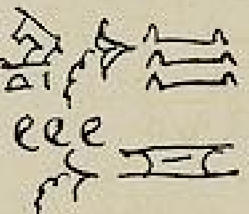
, ḥauza, (Brug.) affine a ϩⲓⲱⲟⲩⲧ, offendere, caedere; oppure a ϩⲱⲧⲉ (?) terere, atterrere. — Più verosimilmente deve riferirsi invece a ϩⲱϫⲉ. V.  ḥza e  ḥaza.

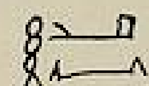
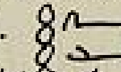
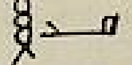
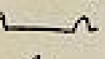
, ḥāb (B.H.T. 79, 58), (Naville) abbracciare, cingere, circondare. — (Brugsch) toccare, tastare. — V.  ḥbā.

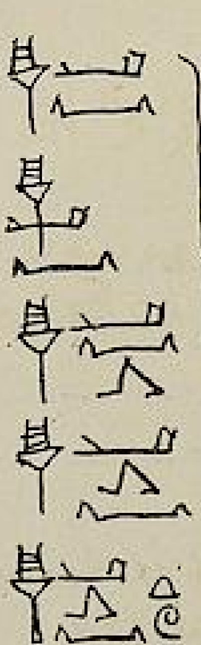
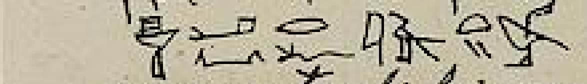

(Rit. 62,1; 100,1; 54,1; 149,59).

(ib. 64, 5)
 b.e. (Dend.; Edfu; Géog. I, N. 403, 410)

(Rit. 17,59; 61,2; 102,4; 149, 59, 60 e 62)

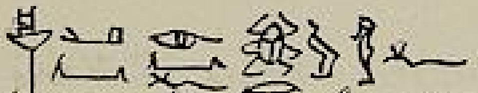
ḥāp, g.m., il nome sacro del Nilo, il dio Hapi, il dio Nilo; — il fiume Nilo. — Pierr. (Panthéon eg. p. 8) fa derivare questi gruppi da  ḥp (?) nascondere, e ritiene che il loro significato proprio è il nascosto, in relazione alle sorgenti del Nilo che erano ignote e misteriose.

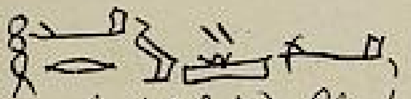
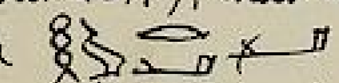
2) — L'inondazione del Nilo.

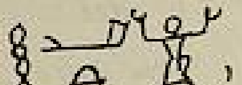
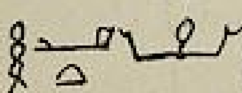
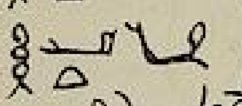
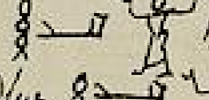
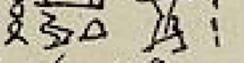
 plur. (Denkm. III, 148, 6)
 (Abid., Stela Ramesse IV) ḥāpi — Varianti del prec.
 (P. Bul. N. 3, l. 12) b.e. ḥāpu

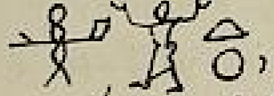
, ḥān (Stela Bentrest; De Rougé, Ét. 87), var. di  ḥnā. — Io ritengo si debba leggere ḥā-n, e riferire ad  ḥā, all. 1, considerando  come particella di legamento col nome seguente.

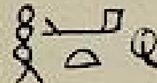
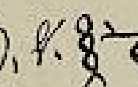

ḥān, ḥān-tu, ferma!, fermati!, fermatevi!
2) — Ecco!, ecco, ecco che..., allora, quando. Particella che, verso la 21ª e la 22ª dinastia (V. Stela Bentrest), si usava mettere in principio di frasi e proposizioni narrative. ϩⲏⲏⲛⲉ (?), הִנֵּה, הִנְנִי, הִנְנוּ, הֵן, ecco; הֵן, הִנֵּה, ora; (contrazione di הִנֵּה), הִנֵּה, quando.  (Rit. 115, 4), ecco contro di lui un flagello

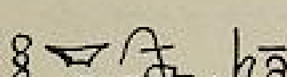
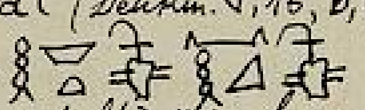
 (ib. 113,5), allora egli fece la sua trasformazione.

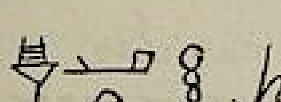
, ḥārui (P. Mor.-di-Bul. 23,7), Chab. lo fa equivalente a  ḥurā (V.); soprafare, soggiogare.

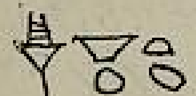
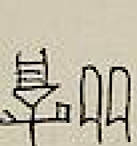
,
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 194)
 (ib. 464)
ḥa-t, sostantivo di  ḥā. Plur.  (C, 3, Louvre).
2) — ḥāt, verbo, equiv. allo stesso ḥā (Inscr. Pepi I, ll. cc.).

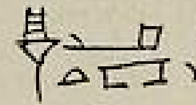
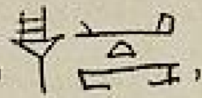
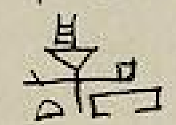
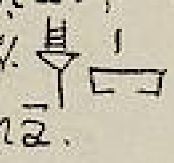
, ḥā-t (Levi, Cassa mummiforme di Brera), nome della divinità tutelare dell'8a ora del giorno, e nome di questa stessa ora. Letter.: letizia. equiv. al prec.

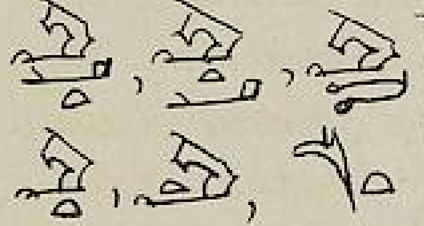
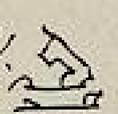
, ḥā-t (Sall. III, 5, 4), V.  ḥā.

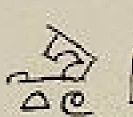
, ḥāt (Denkm. V, 16, b, g e seg.) nel gruppo  ḥāt-n-ḥeq, vaso (di metallo) per bere.

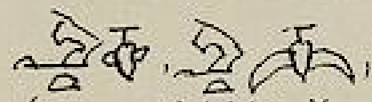
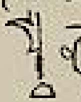
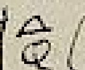
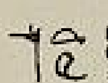
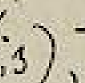
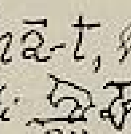
, ḥāt (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XXIII, sopra) a washhand jar. — Forse identico al prec.

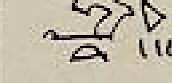
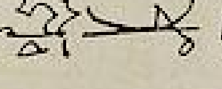
, ḥā-t (Dend.), nome della 6a ora del giorno. V.  ḥā-īt.

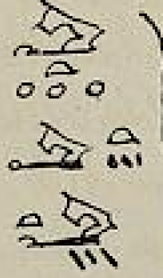
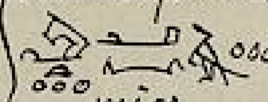
, , (Rit. 128,2; 142,13)
 (Rec. 3, 96)
ḥāt. V.  ḥā.

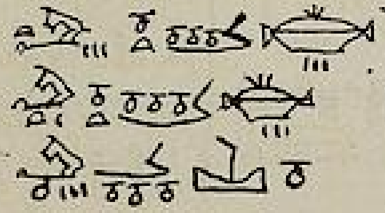

ḥā-t. V.  ḥā. principio, ecc. — Aggett. femm.: prima, precipua, ecc.

 (Rit. 99,8; 122,3). Birch legge ḥāt, ritenendo come determinativo, e traduce rope, tow-line, corda, fune, gomena, alzaia.
— Ma gli altri egittologi leggono ḥā-tu (V. a questo fonetico).

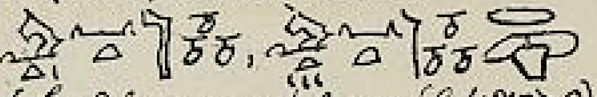
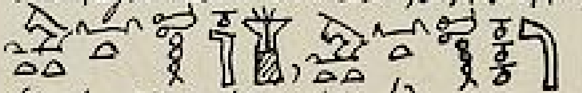
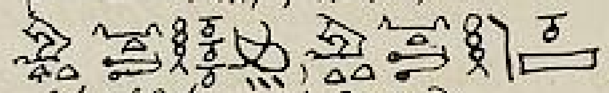
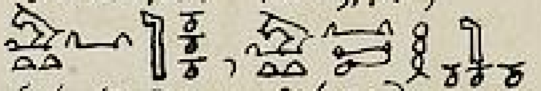
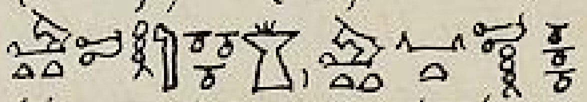
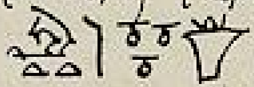
 (Stel. Metternich) (il Grande Rit. 28,5; Inscr. Pepi I, 565)
 (Rit. 30,2, Var.),  (ib. 90,3)
 (ib. 99,3),  (ib. 145,66)
ḥā-t, Varianti di  ḥāti. — Per gli ultimi quattro gruppi, V. sotto usr.

, ḥā-t, V.  ḥā.

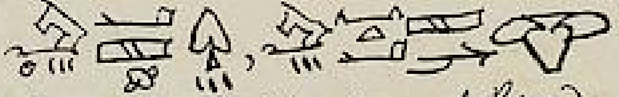
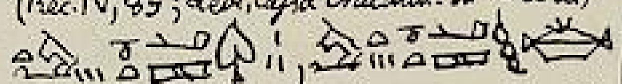
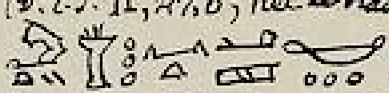
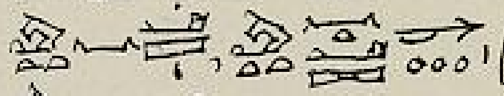
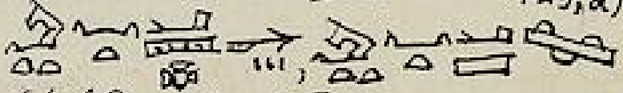
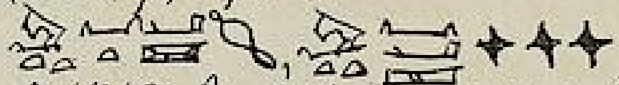
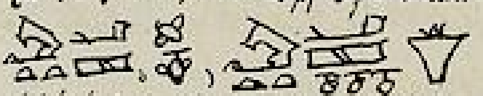
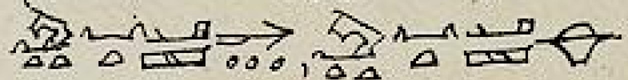
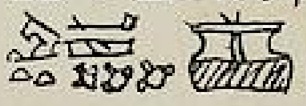

ḥā-t, olio, unguento od essenza. Ve n'erano di diverse sorta; ne registriamo qui alcune.
, unguento balsamico.


(D.Z.T. II, 47, b), olio od unguento libico, essenza di

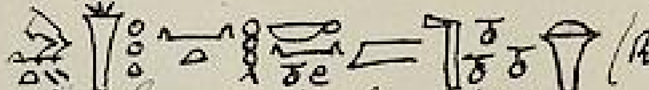
teḳen, scritto anche

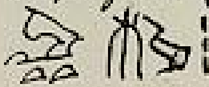

(Levi, Cassa mumm. di Brera; L.H.T. 37, 6)

(Denkm. II, 247; 145, d)

(ib. 146, 4; ib. 69, 70)

(ib. 129) (ib. 98)

(ib. 85, a) (Leps. Aelt-Text. 34)
 (Inscr. Unas, 641)

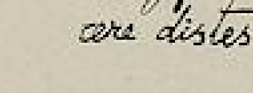
olio od essenza di têḳen, equiv. al preced..

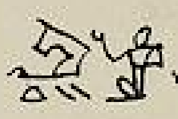
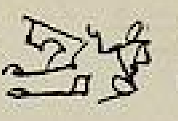

(Rec. IV, 85; Levi, Cassa Mumm. di Brera)

(L.H.T. II, 47, b; Rec. de Trav. III, 187, 188)
 (Rit. 145, 4)
 (Denkm. II, 129, 145, d)

(ib. 146, 9; 69, 70)

(L.H.T. 35; Birc. Coff. of Aman. XVII, 9, 13)

(Stel. C, 1, Louvre; Inscr. Unas, 61)

 (Denkm. II, 147)

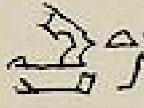
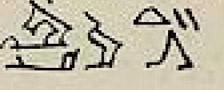
unguento, olio, essenza di acacia; era uno degli olii od unguenti sacri, e si usava per ungere gli occhi, i capelli, ecc.

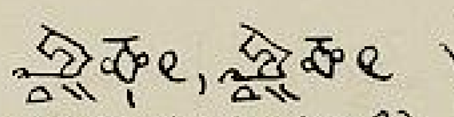
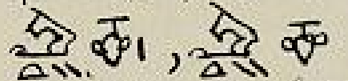
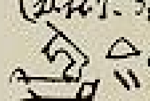
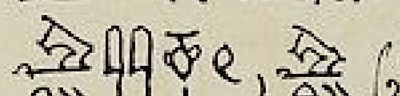
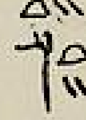
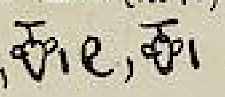
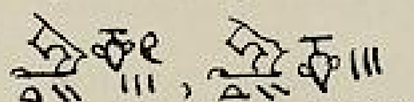
 (Rit. 145, 12). essenza di olio libico.

 (Stel. C, 1. Louvre), (Masp.) olio d'anice (?).

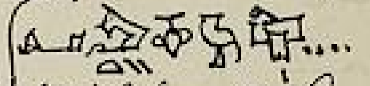
, ḥātà, g.m. (P. D'Orb. 13, 2), un oggetto di legno, su cui uno poteva giacere disteso, e quindi: banco, panca, stuoia, lettiera, letto; l'ankareb dei moderni Egiziani.

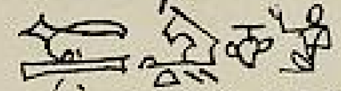
, ḥāti (Karn.), V.  ḥā.

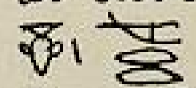
, ḥāti (Stel. Pianxi), V.  ḥauti.

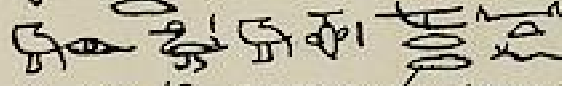

(Rit. 64, 34; 165, 14; 17, 69)

(ib. 28, 2, 6; 44, 2; Sall. I, 3, 8; L.H.T. 3, 29; B. di Bolog. 1086)
 (An. V, 11, 1; Sall. I, 3, 10)
 (Rit. 26, 1)
 (Rit. 78, 20), 

plur. (Rit. 163, 4; 17, 65, 73; 26, 1)

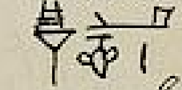
ḥāti, g.m., il cuore. 2)— Volontà, volere, voglia, intenzione, desiderio, gusto, passione. 3)— V. sotto ḥt.

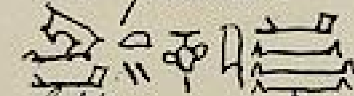
 (B. di Bologna 1086, 2, 6), letter. dare o mettere il cuore dietro..., secondo Chabas, equivale al francese s'inquiéter de....

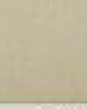
 (Sall. I, 3, 8), grande di cuore, magnanimo.

, amante.

 (Denkm. III, 73, d), operando come il figlio amante del padre.

 (Rec. I, 48), cuor fermo, animo fermo.

 (Masp., Genr. ép. 75) letter. cuor lavato, idiotismo analogo a ⲉⲓⲁⲧⲟⲟⲧ (T.), ⲓⲁⲧⲟⲧ (M.), lavar la mano; signif. désespérer, disperare.

— Quindi possiamo conchiudere che ḥāti è freq. usato come sinonimo di  àb (V.).

, ḥāti, il cuore umano.

, ḥāti, (Masp.) canale.

, ḥāti (Stela di Mendes), Var. di ḥā.

, ḥāti, V. ḥāt, ubi exem-

(Stela Zech) (S.H.T. 15, 31) ḥātu, V. e , ḥaut. — Il 1° in Rit. 99, 46; 122, 3, è equivalente a ḥā; ed ib. 130, 22, faccia, fronte; parte anteriore.

, ḥā-tu, plur. di ḥā.

, ḥātui, V. ḥāu e ḥti.

freq. , ḥātt, V. ḥāt, ubi exempla.

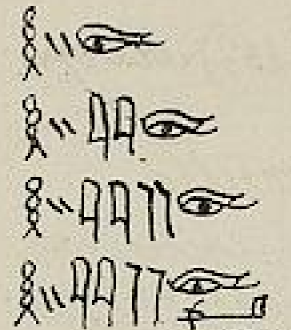
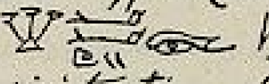
, ḥāt-za, Ἡτρήτ della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion, nome del 4° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista (H. Leps. Aeg. Chron. p. 69; Brugsch Astron. Inscr. p. 160 e seg).

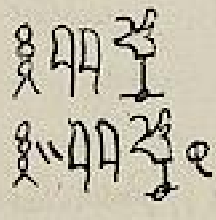
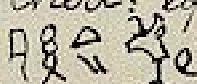
(Papir. Thotm. III) (Mar. Dend. I, 16, a, 4) (ib.) ḥāza, (Brug.) esser sporco, sucido, lordo, sozzo, impuro, immondo. Verosimilmente identico a ḥza. — Secondo Maspero (Rec. de trav. II, 50), questo vocabolo, che nel l.c. di Dendera è in parallelismo con ut, ha finora un senso incerto Ma in tutti i passi conosciuti pare si possa tradurre rovesciare, mettere in disordine; — discordia, disordine. — Onde , ḥer-ḥāza, in disordine.

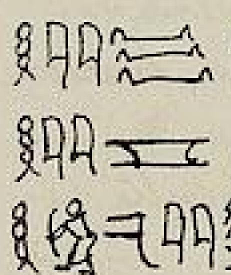
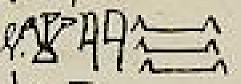
, ḥāza (Ossiut, Tomba di Tef-ȧb), pigliare, cogliere con astuzia, carpire con inganno; ottenere, conseguire qualche cosa con un'insidia.
— Stender la rete, il laccio. ϩⲁϫⲓ, ϩⲁϭⲉ, laqueus.
— V. ḥza.

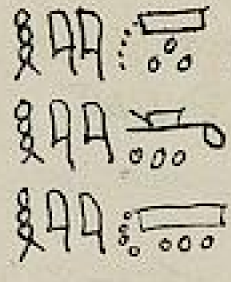
(El Kab) (Rit. 128, 5) ḥī, V. , ḥ.

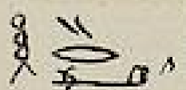
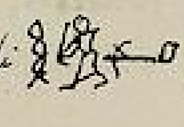
, ḥī (D.Z.T. I, 81, 2), V. ḥ.

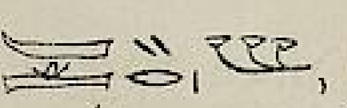
 ḥī, (Chab. Mél. III, 243 e seg.) détecteur, espion; ispettore, sorvegliante. — Brugsch riferisce al copto ϩιοι inquirere, scrutari, confr.  ḥāāui, e traduce: letter. visitātor, designa una determinata clafse di impiegati.

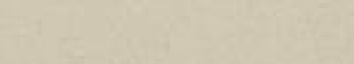
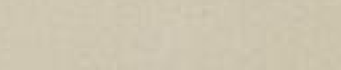
 (Harr. I, 44, 6) ḥī, gola, fauci, trachea: equivalente a  àḥti.

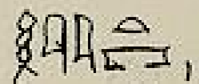
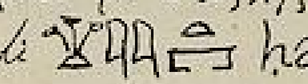
 (D. z. T. II, 35, 14; Inscr. Lepi I, 344) (Philae) (P. Med. 8, 1) ḥī,  ḥāī.

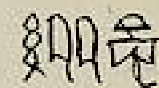
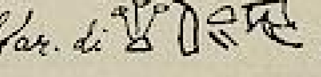
 (Dend. Mar.) (ib.) (Inscr. b. Philae) ḥī, grano, grani, biade. ϩοι (M., ϯ) acervus frumenti.

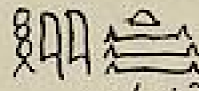
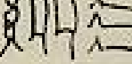
, ḥir (Dend., Mar.), Var. di  ḥ.

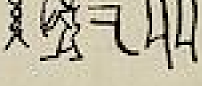
, ḥir (Harr. I, 7, 12), nome di una specie di pianta olezzante, che Ramefse II fece piantare in grande numero in Tebe.

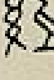
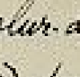
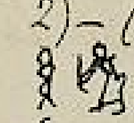
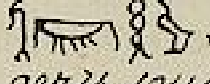
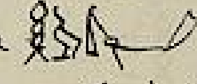
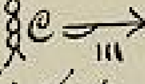
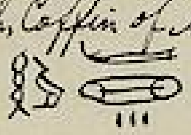
, ḥirpu (Z. 1876, 40).
V.  ḥrpu.

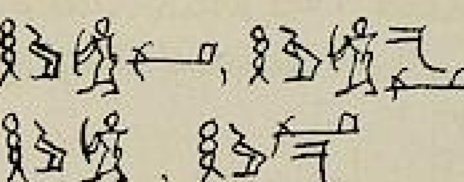
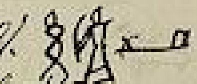
, ḥ-īt (D. z. T., 47, 2°), sala; Var. di  ḥa-īt.

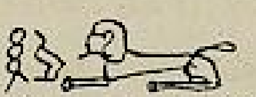
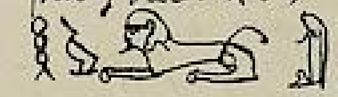
, ḥīt, Var. di  ḥat-ti.

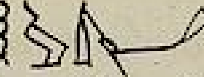
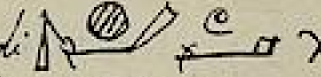
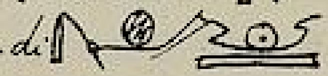
, ḥī-t (Harr., Tempio di Xonsu, lato occident.), V.  ḥī.

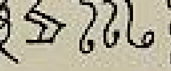
, ḥ-īt, (E) pulvis.

, ḥu, 1) — (Z. 1870, 74) plur. di  ḥā.
2) — (Lepage Ren. Z. 1873, 122) derivato da  ḥ, battere, nel gruppo. , che Lep. Ren. traduce aes tusum, aeris squama, χαλκοῦ λεπίς.
3) — (B. Gy, 10, Berl.) equiv. a  ḥu, nel senso di pilota (Brug.). — Ma io lo credo qui piuttosto
4) — equiv. a  ḥu, all. 1.
5) — (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XIX, 4), equiv. a  ḥu.

 ḥu, V.  ḥ, battere, ecc.

 (Roug. Rech. 46)  ḥu, la Sfinge. 2) — (Chab.) aggettivo: terribile.

, ḥu, Var. di  xu
2) — Var. di  xu.

, ḥu (Rit. 145, 51), i capelli,

la chioma.

, ḥu? (Mar. Dend. IV, 79). V. sotto st e χas.

(Rit. 131, 3) (P. Rhind, 18, 4) (P. I. T. I, 44, 11) (Rit. 85, 1) ḥu, deriv. da ḥa (V.); abbondare; — pervenire, appartenere, far esser per parte, accordare, concedere, ecc. copiosamente, largamente, abbondantemente. — Sost., g. m., abbondanza, quantità di provvigioni, di viveri, di derrate, ecc.; — Viveri, provvigioni, alimenti, derrate.

ϩⲉ (T., M., B., π) victus; ϩⲉⲛⲟⲩϩⲓ (M., π) abundantia, fertilitas, annona bona.

(An. I, 9, 4) (An. II, 10) ḥu-qa-u, frequenti gruppi aventi lo stesso significato del solo ḥu. ; ricchezza nelle case di viveri, cioè: nelle case (è) ricchezza di viveri, di provvigioni.

2) — Chab. traduce i due primi: gusto.

, ḥu? (Bergm. Buch v. Durchwand. d. Ewigkeit. p. 21). Var. del prec.

, (Inscr. Pepi I, 432; Rit. 17, 24) , (Rit. 125, 5, Var.; 131, 3) , (R. 85, 2; 110, 5; 145, 83) ḥu, deriv. dal prec.; il dio Hu, il dio Sostanza, il dio degli alimenti, il dio Nutrimento. — È frequentemente associato al dio sau (V. Rit. 17, 24; 145, 83).

2) — Non di rado variante del pre-sost. (Rit. 125, 5).

3) — Al Rit. 110, 5, pare sia variante di ḥu, Sfinge.

, ḥu, (Birch, Z. 1873, 132) una specie di scettro.

— (Brugs.) maglio, martello.

, ḥu (Edfu; Navil. M. d'H.) porzione di legno, che appartiene alla parte essenziale di una nave. Nel l. c. è detto che gli ḥu posavano sui masti.

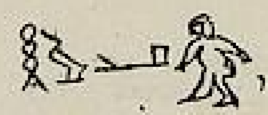
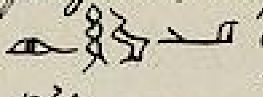
2) — V. ḥāu.

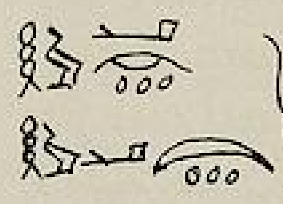
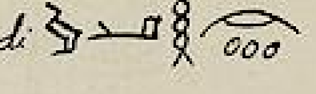
ḥua (opp. ḥu-ti) (Inscr. Pepi I, 703; Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 163) designa le persone, che si vedono nelle pitture funerarie, correnti con una penna (β opp. ) in mano, portanti offerte, e talvolta rimorchianti la barca del morto. — Quindi si potrebbe tradurre: corteggio, scorta, persone del corteggio o della scorta. — V. anche ḥut.

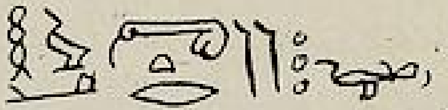
, ḥuaa-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 66), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 167) escrementi, escrezioni.

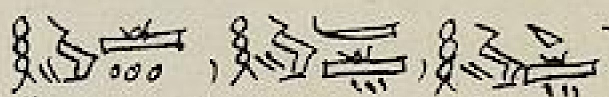
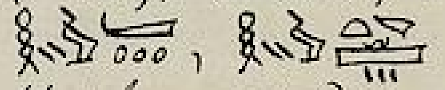
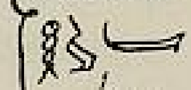
(Inscr. Pepi I, 609) (Stel. 4019, Louvre) ḥuā, barca di trasporto. V. ḥā.

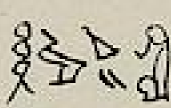
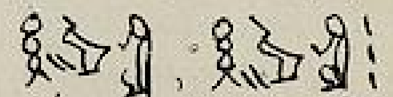
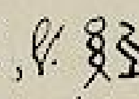
, ḥuā, g. m. (An. IV, 17, 3), bastone, canna, ecc., V. ḥāu.

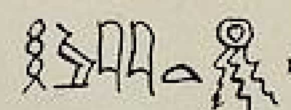
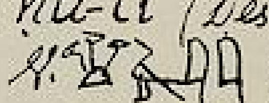
, ḥuā (S.H.T. 37,38), nano, pigmeo, storpio, deforme, contraffatto.  (ib.) diventar storpio.

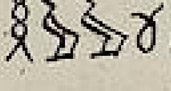
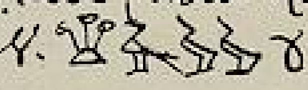
 ḥuā (Denkm. III, 103,a; II, 69, 70), invece di  uāḥ.

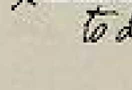
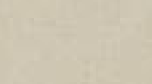
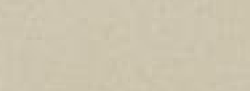
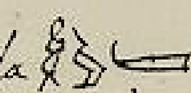
, ḥuā-meter (Bon. 4, D, col. 35), ingiustizia, qualità di ciò che è senza misura; — detto relativamente al peccatore (Brugsch).

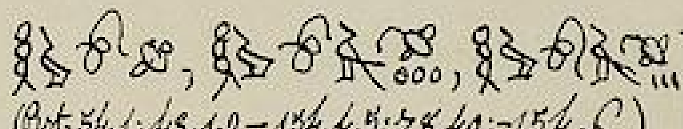
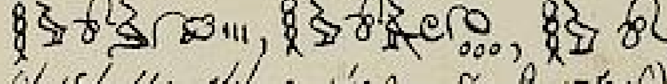
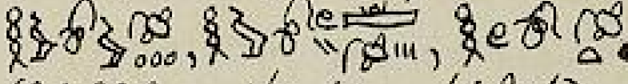
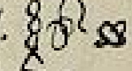
 (Rit. 15,19; 110,14; 78,9 e 31)  (ib. 104,2; 125,5) ḥui, Varianti di  ḥu.

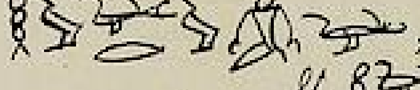
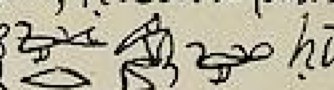
 (Var. al Rit. 125,5)  (ib. 145,81; 80,3) ḥui, V.  ḥu. — Varr. del prec..

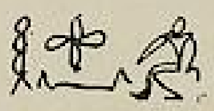
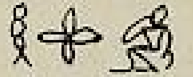
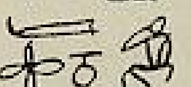
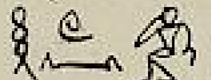
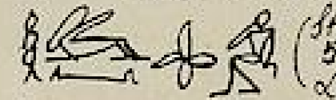
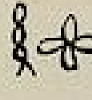
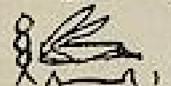
, ḥu-īt (Descr. V, 41), V.  ḥaī.

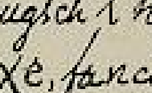
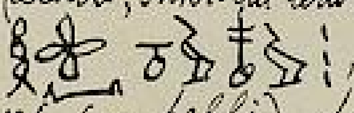
, ḥuu (Stela Zech), V.  ḥauu.

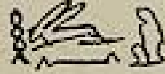
, ḥuu (J. de Roug., Edf. 45,7), derivato da  ḥa (Comp.  ḥaī), e da  ḥu (V.); signif.: la piena dell'acqua, l'acqua copiosa, abbondante; l'inondazione, l'acqua dell'inondazione.

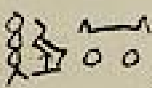
 (Rit. 54,1; 149,1,2 — 154,4,5; 78,40; — 154,6)  (ib. 154,11; — 144, c; 149,39; — Insc. Egyp. I, 506)  (Rit. 33,2; — 149,40; — 45, Var.) ḥuūa, ḥuūau, ḥuūaui, ḥuūatu, V.  ḥūa.

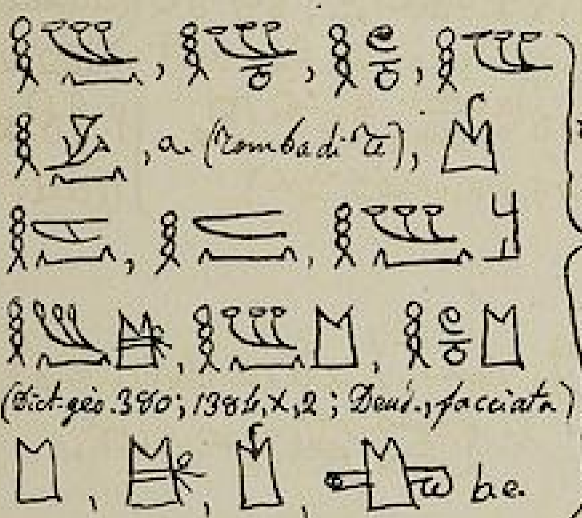
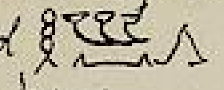
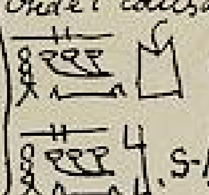
, ḥuūru (Sall. II, 4,3), V.  ḥūr.

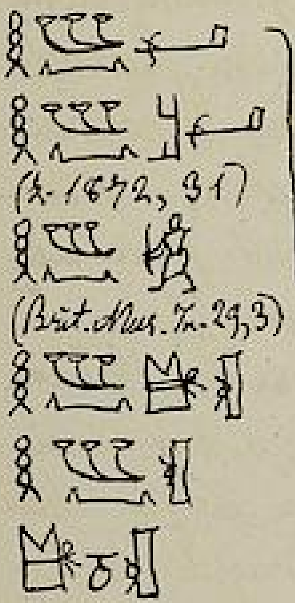
 (Statua Bokenxonsu)
 (Mar., Abyd.)
 (Medamut)
 (Düm., Edfu)
 (Stela 55, Londr.)
, , (Chab.)

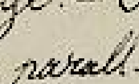
ḥun, giovane, ragazzo, garzone, fanciullo, fanciullo non ancora pubere; — ed i corrispond. femminili. — Secondo Chabas, età compresa fra l'estrema infanzia e la giovinezza, cioè fra i dieci ed i quindici anni. — Brugsch l'ha trovato in opposiz. a  χe, fanciullo (Dend., Inscr. sul tetto della 1a sala del tempio). , letter.: giovani buoni (opp. belli), denominazione delle reclute dell'armata egiziana.
2) — Figlio, figlia.
3) — (Pierr. Et.) sacerdote.

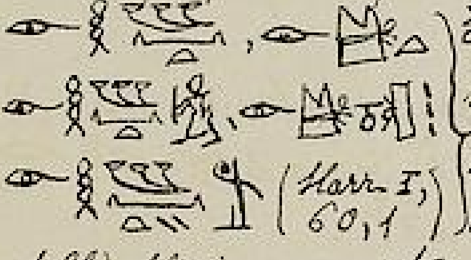
, ḥun (Stela C, 100, Louvre), femm. del prec. giovinetta, donzella, zitella, fanciulla, (Masp.) jouvencelle.
—(Pierr. Ét.) sacerdotessa.

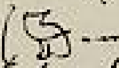
, ḥun (Inscr. Pepi I, 512), ?

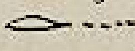
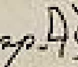

, a (tomba di Ti), (Dict. géo. 380; 1386, X, 2; Deir., facciata) b. e.
ḥun, equival. al seg. e ad  ḥun.
Onde i causat.  e s-ḥun.


(Z.-1872, 31) (Brit. Mus. Tr.-29,3)
ḥun, fare, eseguire un lavoro commesso, fare ciò che l'uficio o l'impiego richiede o esige; amministrare, esercire, governare; prender od aver cura di; curare, maneggiare, trattare come richiede o esige l'uficio, l'ordine o l'incarico; — eseguire ciò che esige la necessità.

2) — I corrisp. sost.: l'esercizio, l'esecuzione dell'impiego, dell'uficio, dell'affare; — ciò che vi è necessario e richiesto; il necessario, il bisognevole per l'esecuzione sudetta.
— Risultato del lavoro; mercanzia, merce, derrata, produzione; (Masp.) le bagage. — Opera, lavoro.
— Freq. in parall. con  bk (V.) (peres. in Sall. II, 13, 6); Confr. ϩⲛⲁⲁⲩ, ϩⲛⲟ (T.) res quaevis.
Molto frequenti le frasi

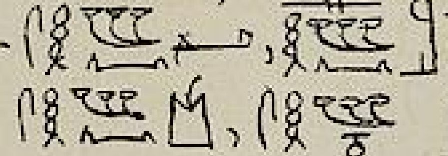

(Harr. I, 60,1)
àr-ḥunt, attendere, governare, aver cura dell'impiego o dell'ufficio; esercitare, praticare, maneggiare, eseguire, ecc. un ufficio, una carica, un impiego, un negozio, un affare, un lavoro.

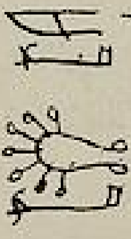
3) — Provvedere, munire, fornire, corredare, allestire, armare, colmare, riempire, caricare, (una persona od una cosa) di.... ().

4) — Proteggere, difendere, riparare, guardare, preservare, guarentire (da..., contro....,  ggp. ).

5) — Freq. corrisp. a חנן, aggraziare, far grazia, gratificare. — Onde anche donazione, cessione, concessione (V. Z.-1872, 31).

6) — (Chab.) bloccare.

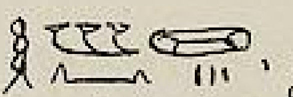
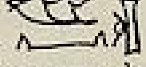
—  forme causative, V. al fonetico s-ḥun.

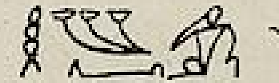
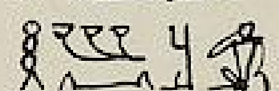
 ḥun (?) [V. il 1º al fonetico hb, ed il 2º ai fonetici an, àḥ], lavorare, coltivar la terra, la campagna, zappare la terra; — coltura, coltivazione.

2) — Agricoltore, contadino, coltivatore, bifolco, villano (anche in

senso spregevole).

3) — (Brugsch) trebbiare, battere il grano.

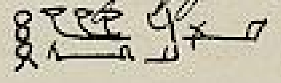
 ḥun (Harr. I, 28, 8), g. f., equival. a  ḥun, all. 2, nel senso di magazzino, fondaco, emporio di merci.

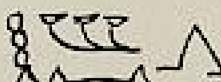
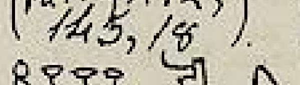
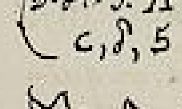
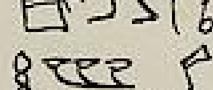


(Harr. I, 60, 8)

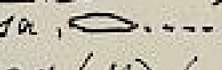
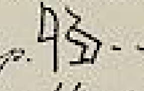
ḥun, 1) — ϩⲱⲛ (T. M. B.), jubere, imperare, praecipere; comandare, ordinare.

2) — Volgere la voce a qualcuno, appellare, chiamare, esclamare, fare acclamazione, invocare. — Onore!, esclamazione verso un re od una divinità.

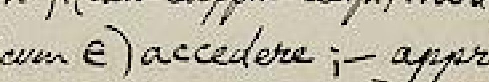
חנן implorare; חִן, תְּחִנָּה, preghiera.

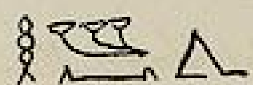
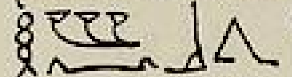
3) — Il 2° gruppo nel l. c. pare variante di  ḥun.


(Rit. 94, 2; 145, 18).

(S. H. T. II, 35, c, 8, 5)

(ib. 53, 6, 11)


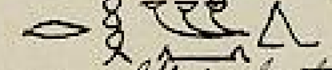
ḥun, salire, montare, ascendere, sorgere, spuntare; — muoversi, mettersi in moto, in cammino; — partire, andare, accostarsi; camminare, procedere, salire (su qualche cosa,  .... opp.  ....).

ϩⲉⲛ (M.) (cum suffix. recip.) movere se; (constr. cum ⲉ) accedere; — appropinquare. (Ä. Z. 1870, 98).

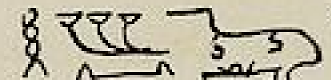
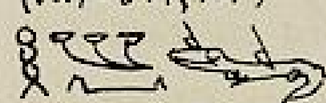
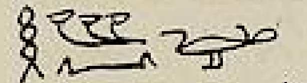
V. esempio sotto  ḥunnu.


(Stel. Mettern.)

(Champ. Not. Descr. 451)

ḥun, muoversi o camminar indietro, nella direzione opposta, inversa; ritornare, ritornarsene indietro, voltarsi. — Cessare. — Respingere, impedire.

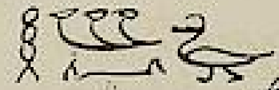
 (An. I, 22, 2), a ritroso, all'indietro.

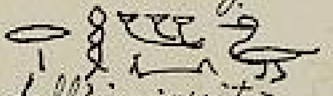
— Confr. il seg.


(Rit. 64, 14)

(S. T. I, 47, 3)

(B. Mag. Harr. p. 47)

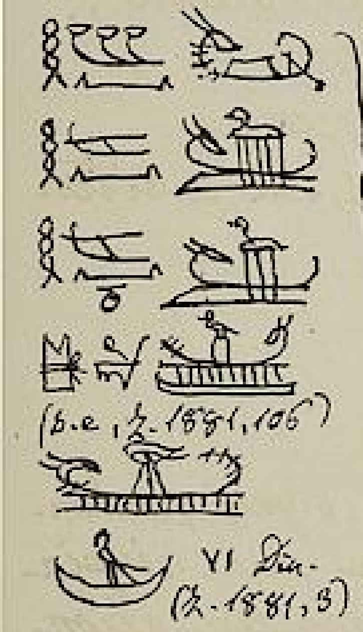
ḥun, signif. fondam. affine al prec.: respingere, impedire, allontanare, ributtare; — ed i passivi (Rit. l. c.):

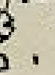
2) — Ciò che è l'opposto, il contrario all'idea del bene; ciò che è proibito, vietato, interdetto, ciò che devesi respingere; — e quindi: iniquità, mancanza, colpa, torto, ingiustizia; עָוֶן, עָוֹן, perversità, delitto, peccato, colpa, iniquità; אָוֶן vanità, falsità, iniquità, pravità, nequizia; molestia, fatica, miseria, calamità, dolore, mestizia.

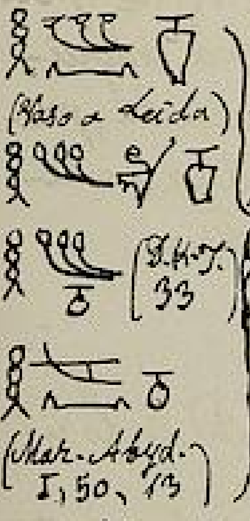
, ḥun (Rit. 68, 3), io lo ritengo var. del prec.:

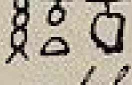
 ro-ḥun, la porta dell'iniquità. — Secondo Pierret, è un nome antico del Fayoum, il quale è stato comparato alla località moderna Illahoun. (Confr. Mar. Introduction des pap. de Boulaq, p. 37). È difficile dire

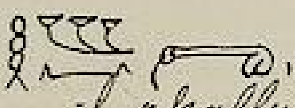
se nel l. c. del Rit. si tratta del Lago Moeris o del famoso Labirinto (Pierret. Le Livre des Morts, p. 211, Nota 2).

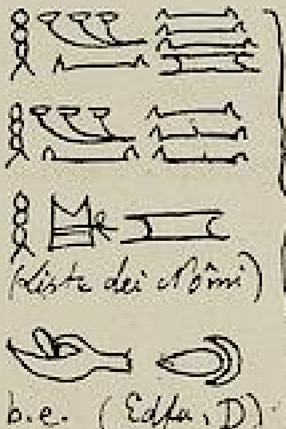

(b.e., Z.1881, 106)
VI Din. (Z.1881, 3)

ḥun (Z.1873, 92; 1881, 3 e 106; Rev. égypt. 1880, p. 144 e seg.; Dict. géo. 499; Pierr. T.H. I, 91), slitta, barca sacra, vascello sacro.
Confr. אֳנִי, אֳנִיָּה, nave.
2) – Secondo Brugsch, questi gruppi significano anche geometra, agrimensore. Il geometra per eccellenza è il dio Ptaḥ, quindi il parallelo così frequente di ḥun con Ptaḥ. – Naville (Z.1873, 92) crede sia appunto ḥun il nome di Ptaḥ-Sokaris, venerato a Menfi (la quale città era chiamata anche ḥun .

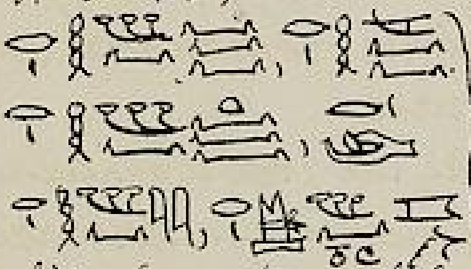

(Vaso a Leida)
(S.H.T. 33)
(Mar. Abyd. I, 50, 13)

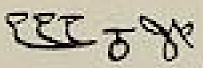
ḥun, vaso, apparecchio, utensile, masserizie, arnesi, suppellettili, mobili, stoviglie.
ϩⲛⲁⲁⲩ, ϩⲛⲟ (T.), ⲡ, vas, crater, instrumentum quodvis, res quaevis, supellex.
ϩⲓⲛ misura di capacità pei liquidi; ϩⲓⲛ sostanza, facoltà; dovizia.
— V.  ḥnt.
2) – L'ultimo nel l. c. è tradotto da Mariette e Brugsch: geometra (V. il prec., all. 2.

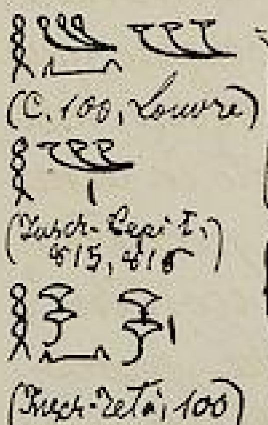
, ḥun (Rit. 17, 23 e 92), g. m., il phallus, il membro virile


b.e. (Edfu, D)
(Liste dei Nomi)

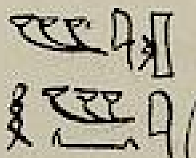
ḥun (Z.1865, 64; 1872, 90, 91), g. f., fontana, fonte, sorgente, pozzo; – ruscello, rivo, riviera, lago, canale (Harr. I, 37,1); – sbocco, sfogo. – Regione acquatica, dipartimento acquatico (Lep. Z.1865, 64).

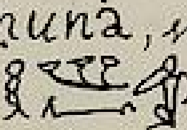

ro-ḥun, ed altre varianti (Dict. géo. 1257 e seg.; Z.1872, l.c.), l'imboccatura del canale.
2) – Verbo: empiere, riempire, colmare, fornir d'acqua.

. ḥun, (Chab.) circondare, cingere.


(C. 100, Louvre)
(Zeitschr. Lep. I, 815, 816)
(Stuch-Zetài, 100)

ḥun, (E) herbae quaedam. (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 16) ramo, ramoscello, in generale.
– Brugsch confr. ϩⲛⲁⲁⲩ (M., ⲛⲓ), rami palmae vel vitis, in quibus sunt dactyli adulti, et uvae.


(Brugs.)
(Zeitschr. Lep. I, 566)

ḥunà, varianti di  ḥun.

, ḥur-ānx (J. de Roug. Edf. 62, XI), denominazione particolare del salice, chiamato altrimenti tura (V.).

, ḥunī, V. ḥun.

, ḥunī (Med. Abu). V. ḥun.

, ḥunī (Har. al Rit. 125, 30), V. ḥun.

, ḥunī (Rit. 1, 10), V. ḥun.

, ḥuni, V. ḥun.

, ḥuni (E.), V. ḥun.

, ḥun-it, חֲנִית, asta, lancia, spuntone (da חנה); bigordo, spiedo, giavelotto.

, ḥunu (Z. 1870, 76), V. .

(An. VI, 4, 3) ḥunu, V. , ḥun, ed il seg. — Secondo Brugsch, questi gruppi debbono leggersi àḥu, àḥu-ti (V. a questi fonetici), essendo indubitabile la loro derivazione dal radicale ḥ e varr., battere, ecc., nel senso di battere il grano, trebbiare.
— Ma si può conciliare questa derivazione anche col fonetico ḥun, ḥunu, ḥunuti, giacchè di esiste la var. ḥni.

, ḥunuti (Harr. I, 32, b), agricoltore, bifolco, ecc. V. ḥun, all. 2.

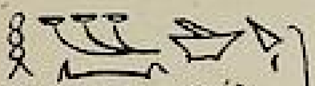
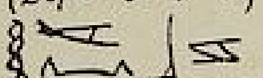
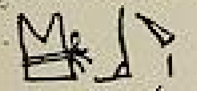
ḥunb (Pierr. T. H. I, 105, 104), nel gruppo ḥunb che Pierret trad.: concedere un campo, una terra.
— Forse equiv. al seg..

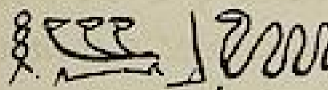
, ḥunb (Denkm. IV, 31, b), V. ḥnb.
— (Brugs.) forse esorcizzare, scongiurare, scomunicare, coll'aiuto di armi (Confr. B. H. T. 71, i).

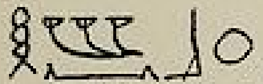
, ḥunb (?), V. al fonetico ḥun.

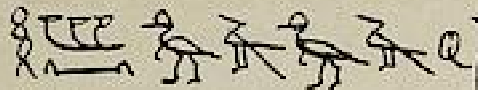
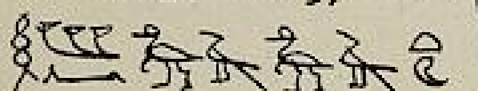
, ḥunb (Inscr. Unas, 461; Inscr. Pepi I, 425; Z. 1881. Tav. V, a, 10). [Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 53] canale, probab. forma antiq. di ḥnbī (V.).
Nei l. c. si hanno i plurali:
(Inscr. Unas),
(Inscr. Pepi I),
(Z. l. c.).
— Però lo stesso Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII)

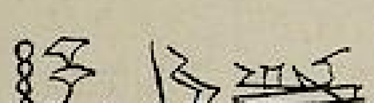
trad. dardo, dardi.

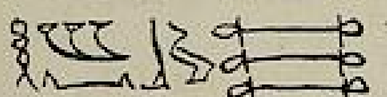
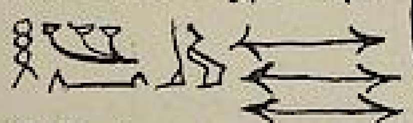
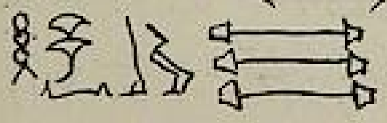
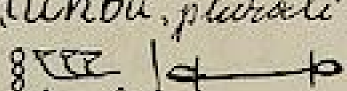

(D.H.T. 64)

(Descr. V, 41)

(Mar.-Dend.)
ḥunb, terra coltivabile, terreno proprio alla coltivazione. — Un pezzo di terreno distribuito a sorte; retaggio. — Terra coltivata.

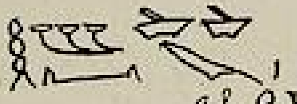
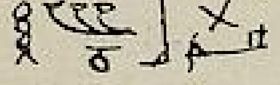
, ḥunb (Dict. géo. 1364), nome di un serpente sacro.

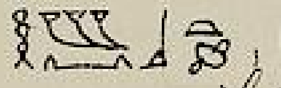
, ḥunb (E, 86, 11), (E) ϩⲎⲚⲈ unguentum, aroma. (Brug.) palla, sfera, pallottola.

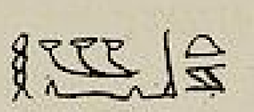
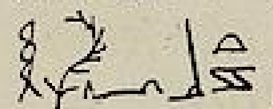
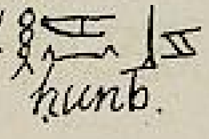


ḥunbaba (E), (Brug.) forse derivato dal prec. signif.: mostrare una forma rotonda o tondeggiante, in relazione a certe manifestazioni di malattie.

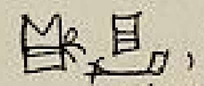
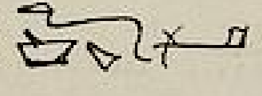
, ḥunbu (Inscr. Pepi I, 603), scialuppa, barchetta, battello.

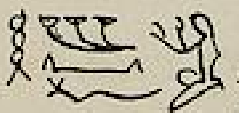
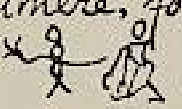



ḥunbu, plurali di  ḥunb (V.).

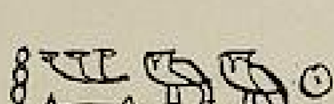
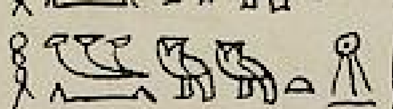
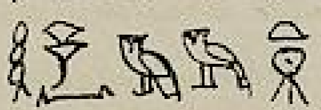
, ḥunbeb (B.H.T. 71, i), V.  ḥunb.

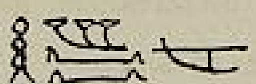
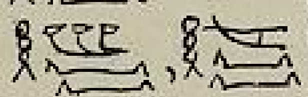
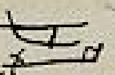
, ḥunb-t, nome di pianta; il vilucchio. (E) ϭⲟⲣϭ, cicer, pisum?.

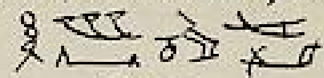
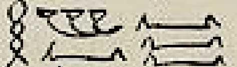
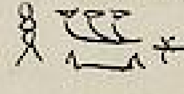
 (Rit. 125, 31)
 (Denkm. III C, 5)
ḥunb-t. V.  ḥunb.

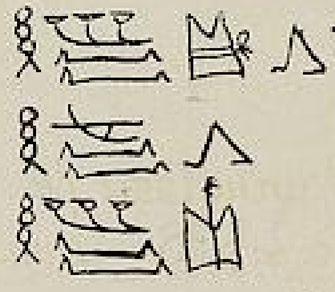
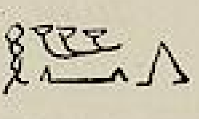
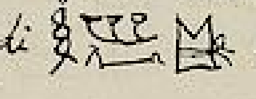
, ḥunp (B.H.T., testo, p. 54), lasciarsi avvolgere da... (per es. dall'acqua); — trarre in avvolgimento mediante....
— Sinonimo di  zbḥ.

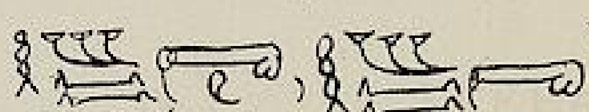
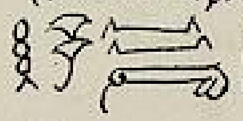
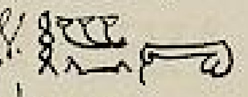
, ḥunf (D.T.T. I, 36, 1), provare, dimostrare la propria venerazione, adorare, venerare. ϭⲉⲛϭ, timere, formidare. — V.  hf.

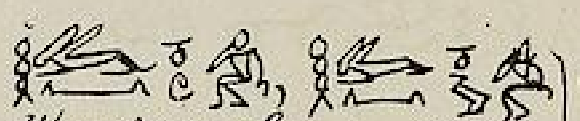
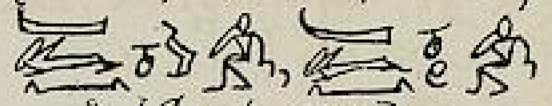
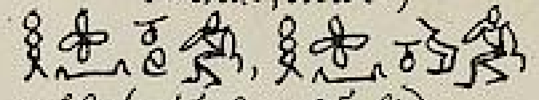
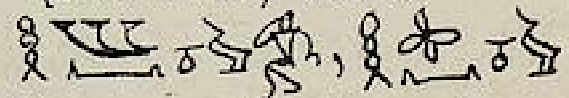
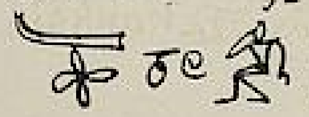
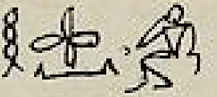



ḥunmem (Inscr. Pepi I, 312, 378, 711, 806), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) les humains, gli uomini, i mortali.

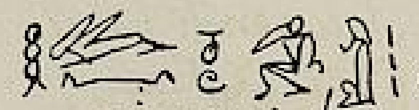


ḥunen, V.  ḥun: lavorare (il campo) colla

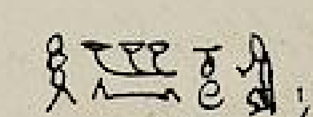
zappa, zappare.
— Zappa, marra; ascia.
— V.  ḥunnu.
2) — Equiv. a  ḥun.
3) — Il 2° ed il 3° anche equivalenti a  ed al seg. att. 1.

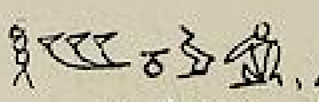
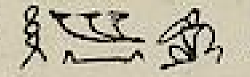

ḥunen, V.  ḥun.
— Il 3° anche variante di  ḥun.

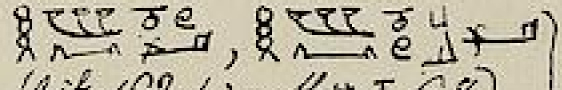
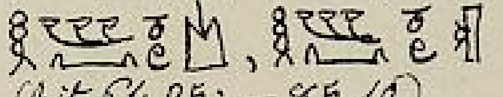
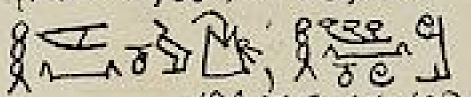
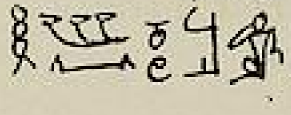
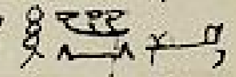
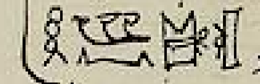

(Rit. 42,4; 69,2)
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 571)
ḥunen, V.  ḥun.

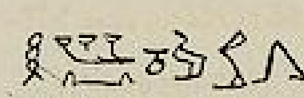
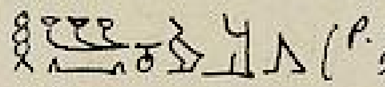
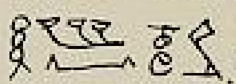
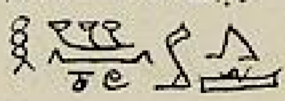
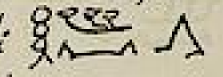
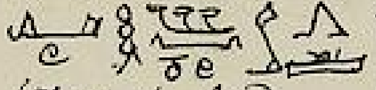
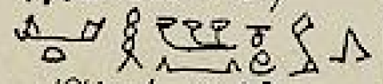
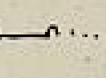

(Vaso N. 908, Louvre; — Chab.)

(Dend., Mar.)

(Rit. 55,2; 85,8)

 (D. R. I. 102, a)
ḥunnu, Varianti di  ḥun.

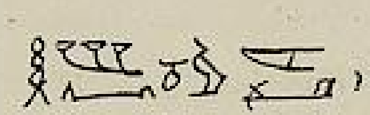
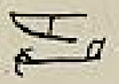
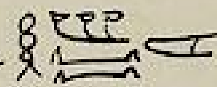
, ḥunnu (Rit. 46,1), giovani dèi; plur. del prec.

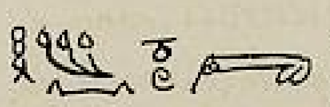
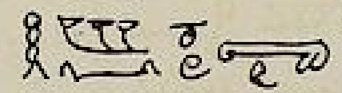
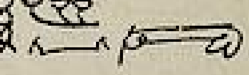
, ḥunnu (Rit. 145,11), nome di un dio.

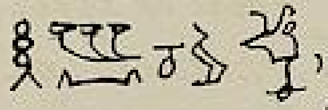
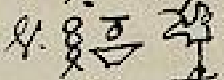
, ḥunnu (C, 167, Louvre), — V.  ḥun, comandare, ecc.

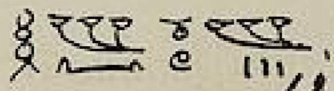
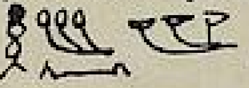

(Rit. 162,1; — Harr. I, 6, 8)

(Rit. 64,35; — 85,10)

(D. R. I. I, 45, 18)
 (Harr. I, 26,9)
ḥunnu, V. , , ḥun. — L'ultimo anche equiv. al prec.

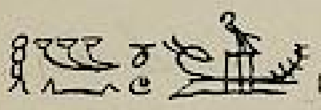
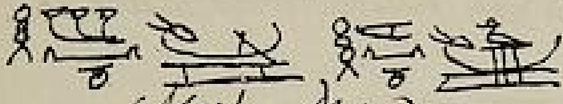
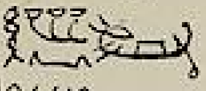
 (An. III, 6,5,8; IV, 6,7 e 11,5)
 (P. Rhind, 27,1)
 (Düm. Result. 35)
 (Journ. As. 1863,16)
ḥunnu, Varr. di  ḥun. — Onde le espressioni causative o fattitive:

(Jour. As. l. c.)

(D'Orb. 11,7)
letter.: far camminare, far correre; signif.: spedire, inviare, trasmettere (a..., ...); — spedizione.

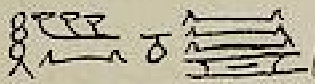
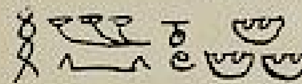
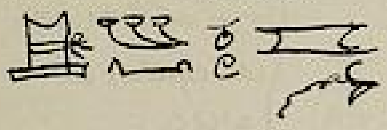
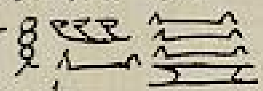
, ḥunnu (Sall. IV, 13,3), V.  hun e  ḥunn.

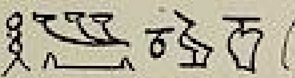
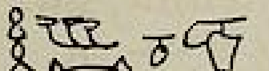
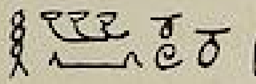
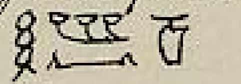


ḥunnu (Rit. 93,1, 3 e 6), V.  ḥun.

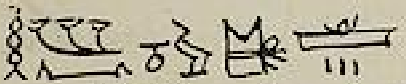
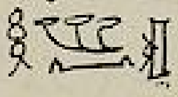
, ḥunnu, ? — Essere pieno? — V.  ḥnā.

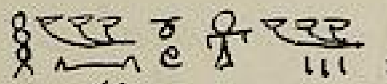
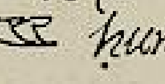
, ḥunnu (Rit. 64,22; E.), V.  ḥun.

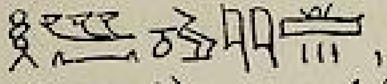
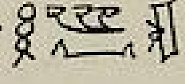
 (Var. al Rit. 1,10)
 (Abyd., Mar.) } ḥunnu, v.  ḥun.

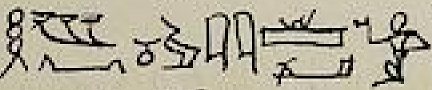
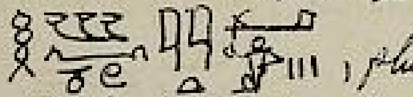
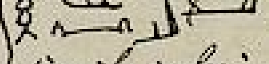
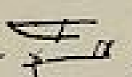
 (Sall. I, 2,5)

 } ḥunnu, varianti di  ḥun.

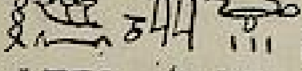
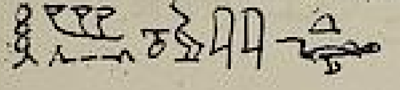
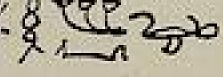
 (Tav.-Stat.)
 (Chab.)
 (Harr. I, 4,7) } ḥunnu, un vaso per liquidi. V.  ḥun.

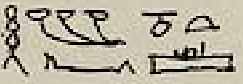
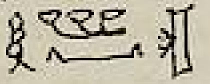
, ḥunnu (Sall. II, 4,9; 11,10), plur. di  ḥun, all. 2.

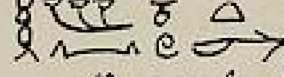
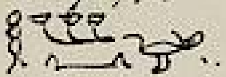
, ḥunnu-ānx (D. H. T. II. 35, c, δ, 5), v.  ḥun-ānx.

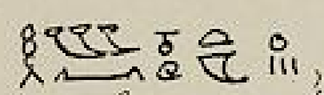
, ḥunnu-tu (Sall. II, 13,6), plur. di  ḥun, all. 2.

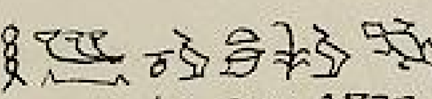
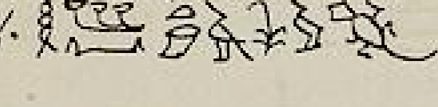

, plur. (P. Leyd. I, 348, X) } ḥunnuī, nome di agente, derivato da  ḥun; signif.: colui, cui sono affidati, commessi lavori od affari; e perciò: lavorante, operaio, impiegato.
2) – Equiv. a  ḥun, all. 2.

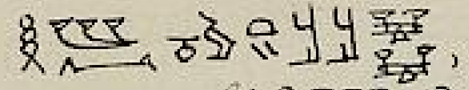
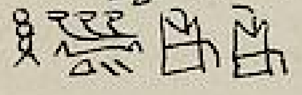
 (Rit. 125,30)
 } ḥunnuī, ḥunnu-īt, v.  ḥun.

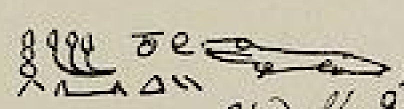
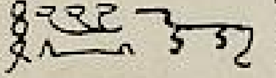
, ḥunnu-t (Rit. 85,10), Var. di  ḥun.

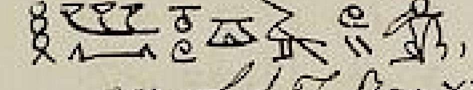
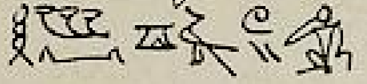
, ḥunnu-t (Brugs.), ? Brugsch lo dà come var. di .

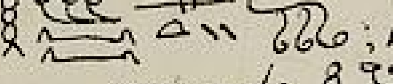
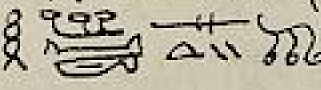
, ḥunnu-t, (E) metallum quoddam.

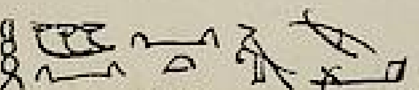
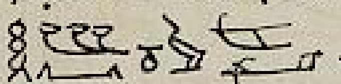
, ḥunnutasu (P. Med. 4,8), v.  ḥuntasu.

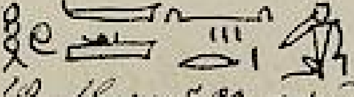
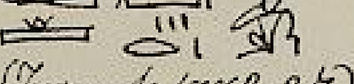
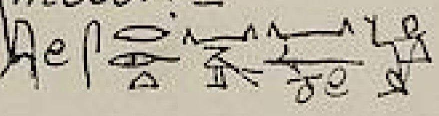
, ḥunnu-ti, v.  ḥun-ti.

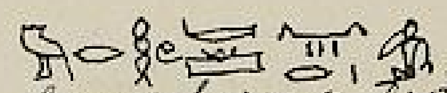
, ḥunnuti (Rit. 145, 27), v.  ḥun.

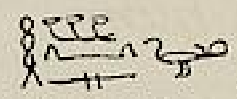
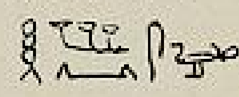
, ḥunnugaui (Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. XXII, 6), var. di  ḥungaui.

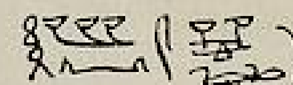
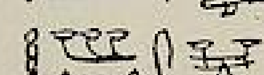
; ḥunenseti (Rit. 30,3), invece di  ḥunksti.

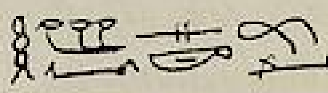
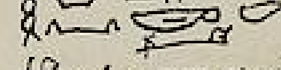
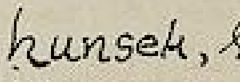
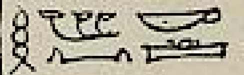
, ḥunen-ti (Sall. IV, 6,6 e seg.), v. .

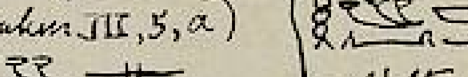
 (P. Harr. 500, verso)
 (Journ. As. 1883, 24) } ḥunur, (Masp. Journ. As. l. c.) faire: Grand merci! – 

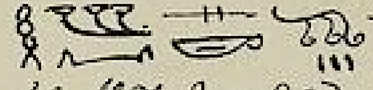
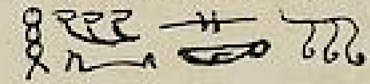
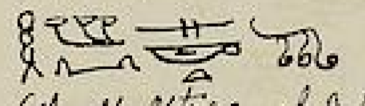
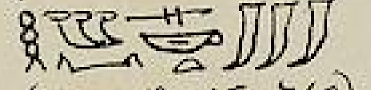
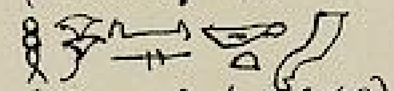
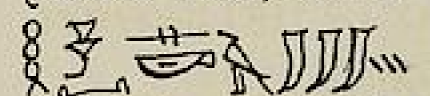
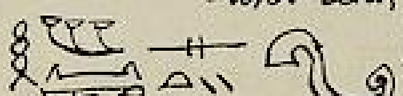
, litter.: elle fera les médecins à l'état de qui font: Grand merci!, c'est-à-dire: elle fera honte aux médecins (P. Harr. l.c., Masp. Journ. As. l.c.).

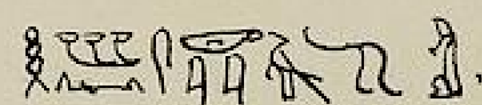
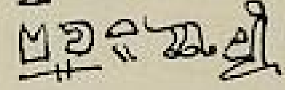
 (Harr.)
 (Mel. II, p. 259)
ḥuns, (Chab.) stretto, angusto, piccolo., restringere, restringersi. — In oppos. ad usx. אוץ esser stretto, angusto; pressare, premere.
— Confronta tuttavia אנס costringere, sforzare.; ענש punire, castigare, condannare; עֹנֶשׁ castigo, condanna, pena, multa, ammenda; — אנש ammalarsi fortemente, אָנוּשׁ disperato, insanabile, ammalato, aggravato dai dolori, dalla miseria, dalle disgrazie.; — אֱנוֹשׁ empio.
— Stern (E) traduce: intumescere, tumidus ac turgidus. — Brugsch però ritiene inammessibile questa interpretazione.

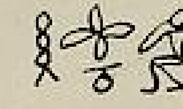


ḥuns (E.), Brugsch li dà come varr. del prec..

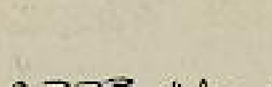
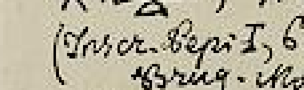
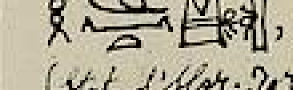

(Denkm. III, 5, a)

ḥunsek, Varianti di  ḥunk, di  ḥunks, e l'ultimo anche del seg..

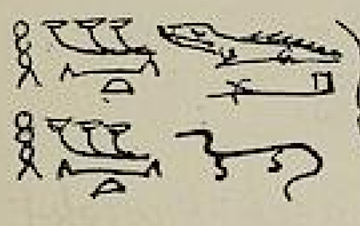
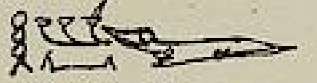
…, dare, donare ad alcuno qualche cosa.

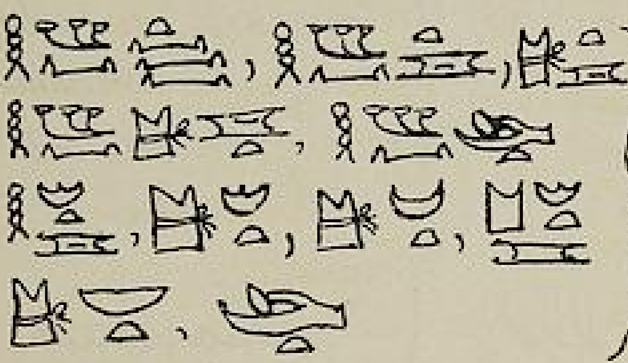
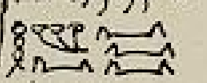

(B. H. T., Tav. 29)


(Nav., Un Ostrac., pl. A, 7)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 710)

(Inscr. Teta, 352)

Inscr. Pepi I, 486)
ḥunsek, ḥunsek-t, ḥunsek-ti, deriv. dal prec.; propr. congiungere i capelli, cioè intrecciare i capelli.
— Treccia, riccio, capelli o peli ricciuti; capelli, peli, in generale; — barba (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 75, a Inscr. Teta, l.c.).
V.  ḥunksti.

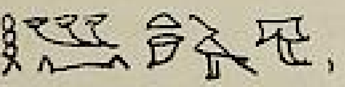
, ḥunsekiti (D. H. T. II, 35, b, 14), V.  ḥunksti.

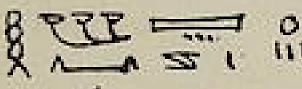
, ḥun-t (Dend.), propr. la fanciulla. V. ḥun.
— Ma anche: occhio, pupilla.
— Il greco κὸρη ha pure i due significati.

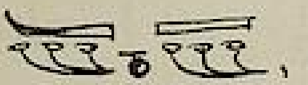
, ,
(Inscr. Pepi I, 656; B. H. T. 1, 3; Brug. Matér. pl. 44)
,
(Stel. d'Hor., Torino)
 (Mar., Abydo)
ḥun-t, sost. corrispondente a ḥun, all. 2. — In Pepi I, l.c., verbo: difendere, ecc.; V. all. 3.

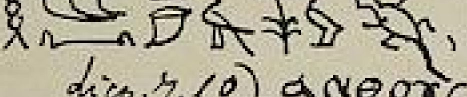

ḥun-t (P. Prisse, V, 1, 5 e seg.), V.  ḥun.

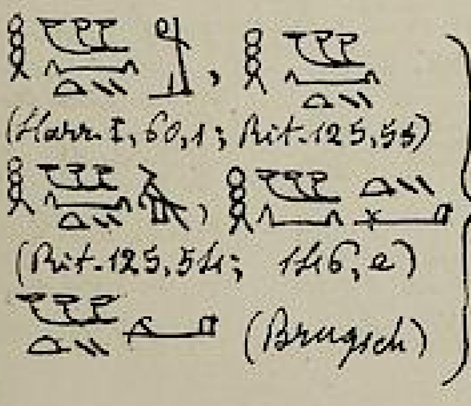
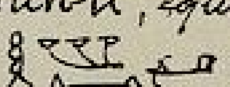

ḥun-t (Liste dei Nômi, Z. 1872, 90), V.  ḥun.

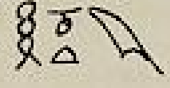
, ḥunta, (E) animal quoddam quadrupes.

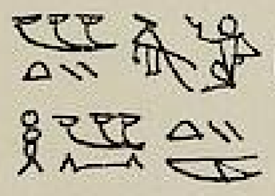
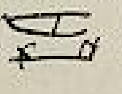
, ḥunta, (E) grana quaedam. — Confr. il seg.

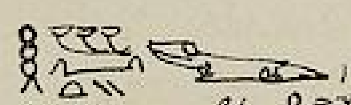
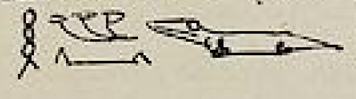
, ḥunta (De Roug., Edf. 48, II, c), designa una particolare specie di pianta. — Pare corrisp. a חִנְטָה, חִנְטִין, حِنْطَة, frumento, grano.

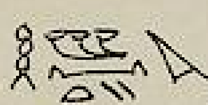
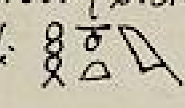
, ḥuntasu (P. Medico, 7, 10), ⲁⲛⲑⲟⲟⲩⲥ (M., π), σαῦρα, stellio, lacerta, lucertola.

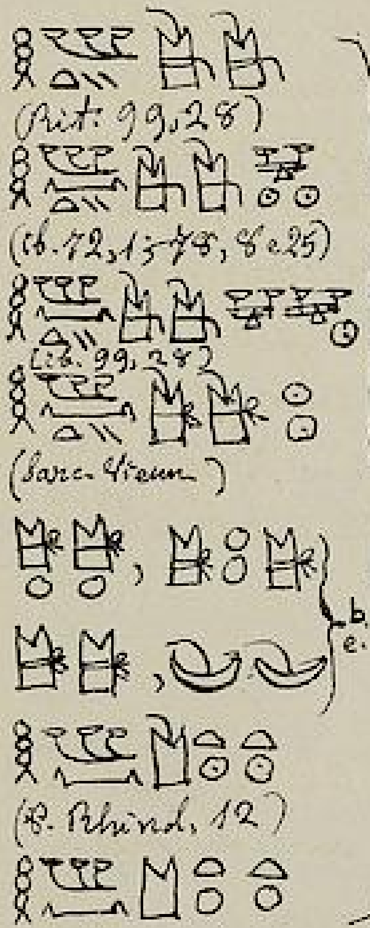

(Harr. I, 60, 1; Rit. 125, 55)
(Rit. 125, 54; 146, e)
(Brugsch)
ḥun-ti, equiv. a  ḥun, spec. come sost., nel Rit. ll. cc. come nome d'agente: esecutore, difensore.

2) — Equiv. al seg., spec. l'ultimo.
3) — Il 2° in Mar. Dend. è equival. a  ḥnt.

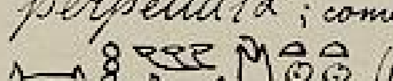
 (Stela Piānxi)
ḥun-ti, equiv. a  ḥun.

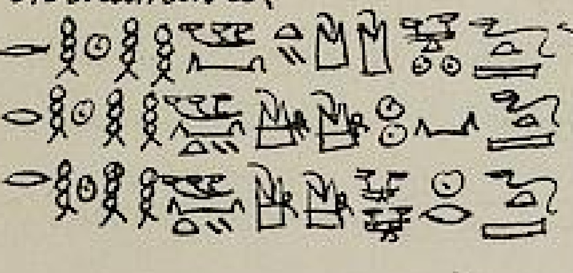
, ḥun-ti (Rit. 145, 27). V.  ḥun.

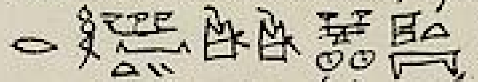
, ḥunti (Dict. géo. 515). Var. di  ḥnt.

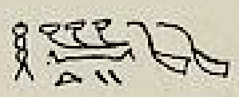
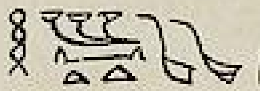
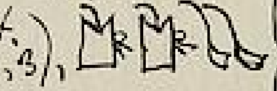
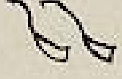
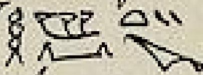

(Rit. 99, 28)
(ib. 72, 13-78, 8 e 25)
(ib. 99, 28)
(Sarc. Vienn.)
b. e.
(P. Rhind, 12)

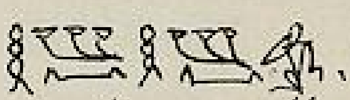
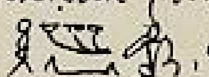
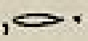
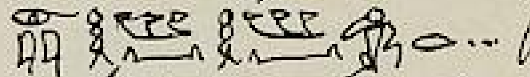
ḥun-ti (De Roug. Rech. p. 162), un grande periodo di tempo, e, come ha sospettato pel primo il Dr. Hincks con grande verosimiglianza, un periodo di 120 anni, che era considerato come la massima durata della vita umana; — e quindi: l'età massima, l'età estrema dell'uomo.

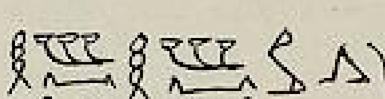
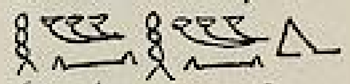
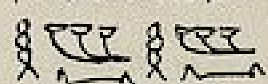
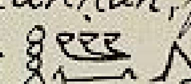
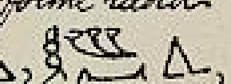
— Ma più freq. usato nel senso di eternità, perpetuità; come nelle seg. espress.:  (P. Rhind) sempre, eternamente.

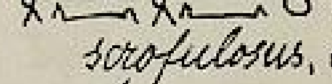

in eterno, in perpetuo, per omnia

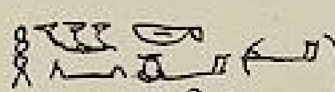
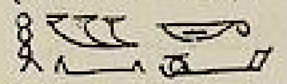
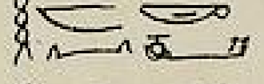
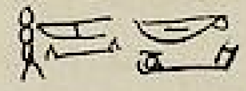
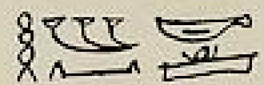
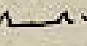
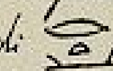
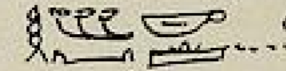
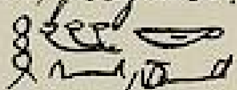
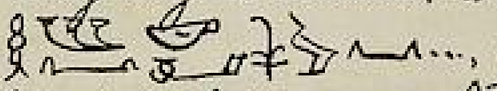
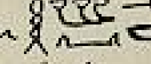
sæcula sæculorum, equiv. allo prec.
 (Rit. 79, 8 e 25), per l'eternità del cielo, espressione equival. alle prec..

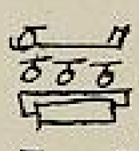
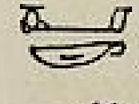
 (Rit. 53, 1; 78, 31; e Var. a 93, 2)  (Rit. 93, 3),   (Rit. 93. 4, 6 e 7) ḥunti, derivato dal prec. ; le corna.

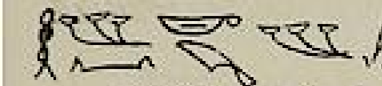
, ḥunḥun (P. Harr. 500, verso), forma raddop. di , ϩⲱⲛ, cogli stessi significati: ϩⲟⲛϩⲉⲛ, ϩⲉⲛϩⲱⲛ, ϩⲉⲛϩⲉⲛ (M.) jubere, imperare; ordinare, comandare, dare ordini (a..., ...); — Ordine, comando.
 (l. c.), dare ordini a.... (V. Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 27).

 (P. Med. 15, 1)  (Denkm. III, 13)  (Rit. 131, 8) ḥunḥun, forme radd. di , , ḥun; 1) — arrecare un moto, mettersi in moto, detto delle membra; — il moto morboso di tremito delle membra; — agitarsi.
2) — Produrre un moto all'indietro, a ritroso; — respingere (per es. nemici, Z. 1875, 11).

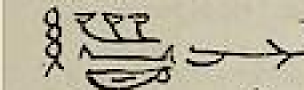
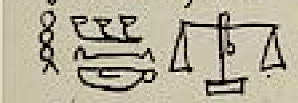
, ḥunḥun-t, (E) tumor scrofulosus, struma, guttur turbidum.

 (Harr. I, 6, 1)     (Z. 1874, 69) ḥunk, munire, fornire, guarnire (di.., ...), 2) — Presentare, porgere, tendere, dare, somministrare, offrire, sopratutto in forma solenne. — Onde 3) — Sacrare, consacrare, stabilire come dono consacrato. — Dedicare.
Quindi si spiega come nelle iscrizioni di Abido questi gruppi si presentano continuamente come varianti di  rtā.
4) — Secondo Lieblein (Rev. ég. II, 338), questi gruppi si debbono riferire a ϩⲱⲗⲕ, implicatio, ars plectendi comam, ed a ϩⲱⲗϭ complecti, adhaerere, conjuctus. Onde il Liebl. trad. l'ultimo gruppo congiungere, e ..... ...... congiungere qualche cosa a qualche cosa; cioè munire, fregiare, ecc. di... (V. all. 1); ed il gruppo  signif. letter.: congiungere un dono, cioè donare; ..., darsi a....
(Confr. quest'ultima espr. con  ḥunsk).
— In ebr. abbiamo חנך dedicare; iniziare, ammaestrare.

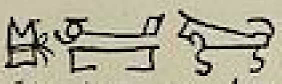
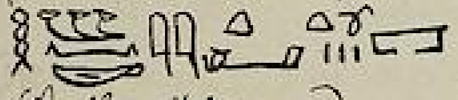
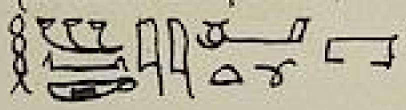
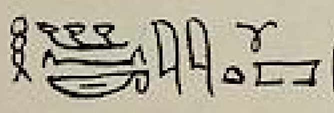
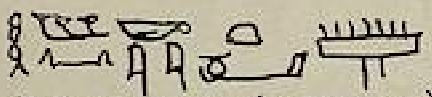
 (Denkm. II, 69, 70)  (Roug. Rech. 71) ḥunk. De Rougé trad. donazione (V. il prec.). — Brugsch lo identifica con חֲנֻכָּה (da חנך, V. in fine dell'art. prec.) dedicazione, consacrazione, iniziazione, inaugurazione; — dono consacrato.

 ḥunk (Harr. I, 21, b, 3), separare, smembrare, staccare, tagliare, segare, recidere (nel l.c. datteri). — (Birch, Z. 1873, 42) taglio di palma; forse assi o grossi pezzi di legno di palma.

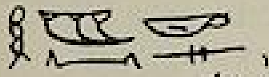
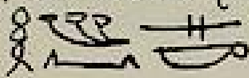
Confr. ϩⲗⲕⲟϭ falx.

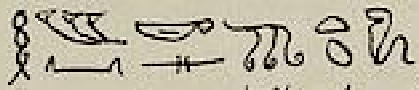
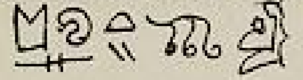

(Rit. 109, 4)

(Z. 1866, 48)

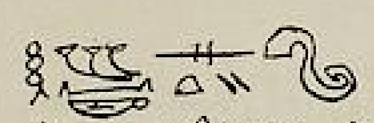
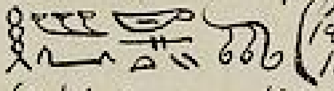
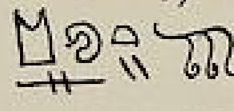
ḥunk, una parte speciale della bilancia egizia; secondo Brugsch, probab. il braccio del tracollo della bilancia ed il relativo pezzo. — (Birch, Z. l.c.) scale, in the sense of the jar or bowl of the balance; coppa, guscio, bacino, piatto della bilancia. 2) — (Rit. l.c.) la bilancia medesima.

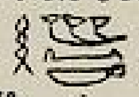
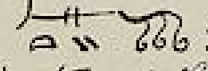

(Dend., Camera di Osiride)

(P. Harr. 500, verso)
 (ib.)
 (Sall. II, 1, 9)

(Rit. Belzoni, l. 31; Z. 1873, 91)

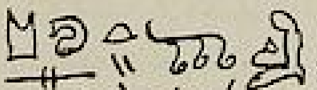
ḥunk, ḥunk-it, g. f. (M. Journ. As. 1883, 37), alcova, camera da letto (Masp.). — (Goodw., Z. 1871, 146; Navill. Z. 1873, 91) letto, letto per dormire. — (Brug.) anche in senso di letto di morte, letto funebre, bara, feretro.

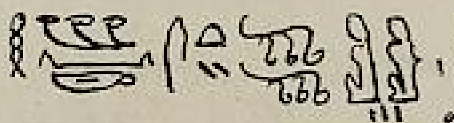
, ḥunkes (Rev. ég. II, 338), V.  ḥunsk.

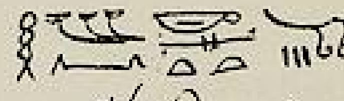
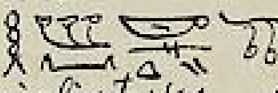
, ḥunkes-t, denominazione della dea Hathor; deriv. dal seg., ed ident. a  ḥunksti.

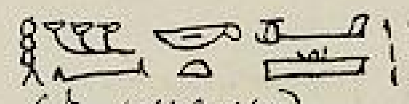
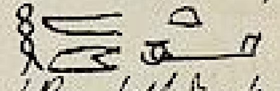
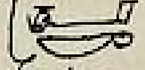

(Rec. IV, 11, 52; 121; pl. 21)
 (Z. 1873, 106)
(Rit. 70, 2; 99, 5; 115, 3, 6)
 (Edfu)

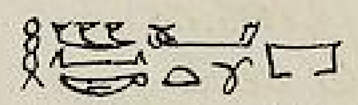
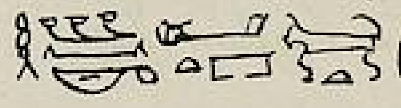
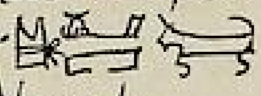
ḥunk-seti, formato da  ḥunk, ϩⲱⲗⲕ (Tuk.) ars plectendi comam, implexum opus, cincinnus comae, — e  sti, capelli; signif.: capelli intrecciati, arricciati, increspati; riccio, ciocca di capelli, treccia di capelli; — ed in particolare: i ricci laterali dei giovani, e sopratutto la treccia dei giovani principi. — (Rec. l.c.) una parrucca arricciata portata dal sacerdote in certe cerimonie. — Poi in generale: peli ricciuti, al capo ed alla barba; — barba. 2) — (Z. l.c.) equiv. al seg.

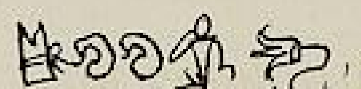
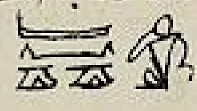
, ḥunk-seti, deriv. dal prec.; ricciuta, portante capelli ricciuti; detto per lo più di donne, ma talora anche di uomini (D. H. I. II, 35, b, 11). — Denominazione della dea Hathor. 2) — (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 58) la piangitrice, la prefica. 3) — (Z. 1873, 106) donna in generale.

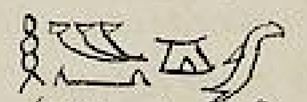
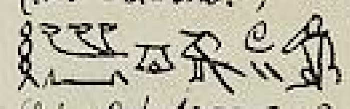
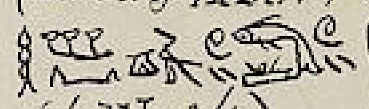
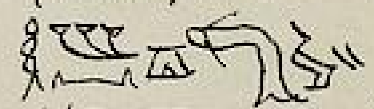
, ḥunk-seti, duale del prec., e che Pleyte (Rec. l.c.) trad. le piangitrici (Iside e Nephti?).

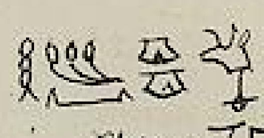
, ḥunk-sett-u (Rit. 84, 1), equiv. a ; ricci, capelli; capigliatura; (Masp.) aigrette.

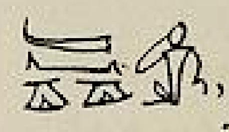
 (Z. 1873, 49)
 (Lps. Aelt. Text., 40)
ḥunk-t, sostant. di  ḥunk; donazione, dono consacrato, ecc.

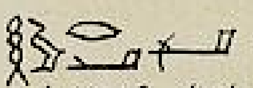
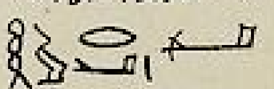
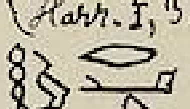
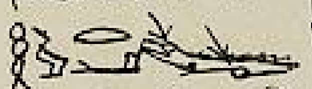
 (Rit. 112, 4)
 (Rec. IV, 12, 70)
ḥunk-t, V.  ḥunk.

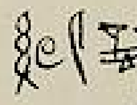
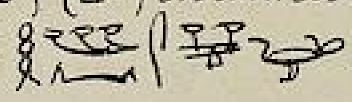
, ḥunkek (D. T. T. II, 34, 5), Var. di  ḥng̥g̥.

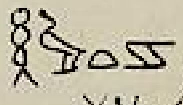
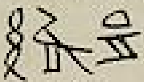
 (Bib.-el-Mol.)
 (Sch. L. d. F. XXII, 1)
 (ib. IV, 24)
 (ib. LVII, a, 4)
ḥung̥, ḥung̥aui, ḥung̥ui, חנך, חנק, essere stretto, serrato; essere quasi come strangolato; strangolare, soffocare, essere angusto. Confr. arab. خنق, grec. ἄγχω, lat. ango, ted. eng.
— Schiap. (l. c.) aggiunge anche il signif. serrare, chiudere (la bocca).

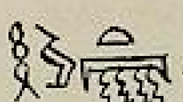
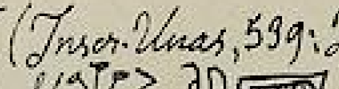
, ḥung̥eg̥, g. f., derivato dal prec.; חֵךְ (da חנך) حنك, fauce, gola, palato; esofago, strozza, gozzo, gorgozzule, gorgozza.
— Lauth lo fa equiv. al prec. חנק.

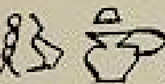
, ḥung̥eg̥ opp. ḥeng̥eg̥? Noi l'abbiamo messo al fonetico ḥng̥g̥.

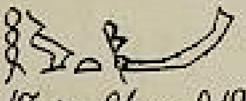
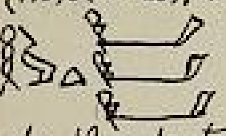
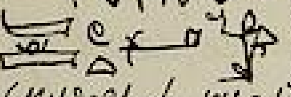
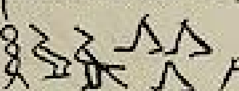
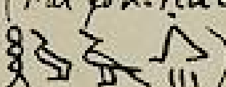
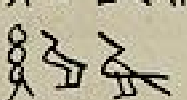
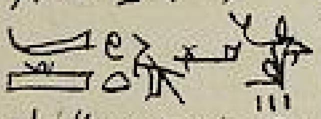
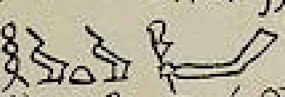
 (D. H. T. 3, 10; Stel. Bul.)
 (An. IV, 12, 8; Harr. I, 3, 9)
 (Med.-Abu)
 (Mar., Dend. IV, 80)
ḥurā, rubare, rapire, predare, depredare, saccheggiare, devastare, rovinare, spogliare; — assalire, attaccare, assaltare, per depredare, ecc.
— (Chab.) anche: deplacer, maîtriser, entrainer, captiver, emporter; consommer, consumer, user, gaspiller; devorer.
— I passivi di tutti i verbi preced.
— Sost. ladro, rapitore, devastatore, ecc. — E quindi l'ultimo gruppo per designare Tifone.

, ḥus, (E.) intumescere. Var. di  ḥuns.

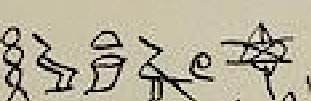
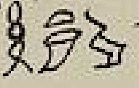
, ḥut (Birch, Coffin of Aramu, XV, 1) canale.
— V.  ḥat.

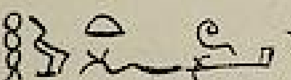
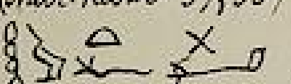
, ḥut (Inscr. Unas, 599; Insc. Teti, 295), V.  ḥatà.

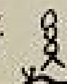
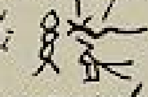
, ḥut, a. (Meidum, Tomb. N. 2); specie particolare di vaso di terra.

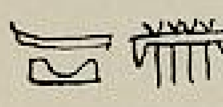
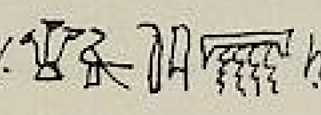

(Inscr. Unas, 212)

plur. (Rec. de trav. V, 163)

(Mél. d'Chab., 1873, 14)
 pl.
(V. al fon. ḥua)

 V. ib.

pl. (Harr. I, 44, 9)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 406)

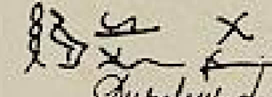
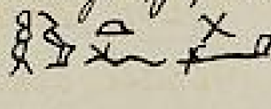
ḥut, ḥuti, (Chab. Mél. l. c.; Recherch. sur la XIX dyn. p. 62) ispettore, intendente, sovrintendente, sorvegliante; sergente od ufficiale subalterno che conduceva le brigate al lavoro, ed era incaricato della sorveglianza degli operai e degli scolari. — Alcuni di questi intendenti presiedevano all'armamento, allestimento di navi (Harr. l. c.). — (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 203, al l. c. di Unas) provveditore, fornitore. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 163), scorta, corteggio, ecc. V. al fonetico ḥua. — (id., Rec. VII, 162) courrier joyeux.

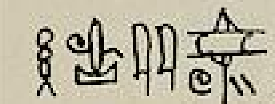
, ḥutau (Rit. 99, 14). V.  ḥtau.

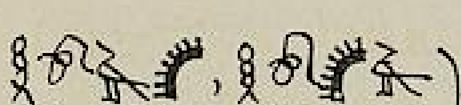
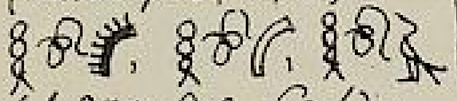
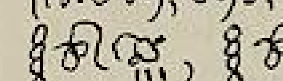
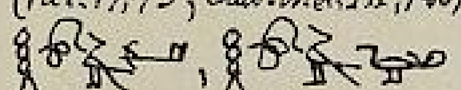
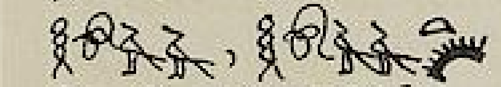
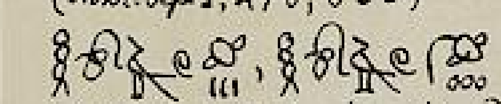
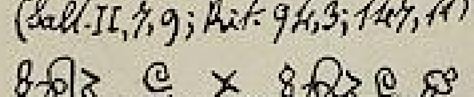

(Mar. Karn. 37, 30)


ḥutef, forma di  ḥf e di  ḥfa (V.); significa approssim.: legare, bendare, fasciare, inceppare (con funi, corde). — Poi: appropriarsi con violenza, colla forza. — Prendere in ostaggio. — Rubare, rapire, predare, חטף, חתף; preda, rapina; -ladro.
Confr. ϩⲱϥⲧ, ϩⲱⲃⲧ, furari, furtum.

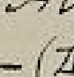
, ḥudu, V.  ḥatā.

, ḥudef (Bergm., Buch v. Durchw. d. Ewigk., p. 78), Variante di  ḥutf.

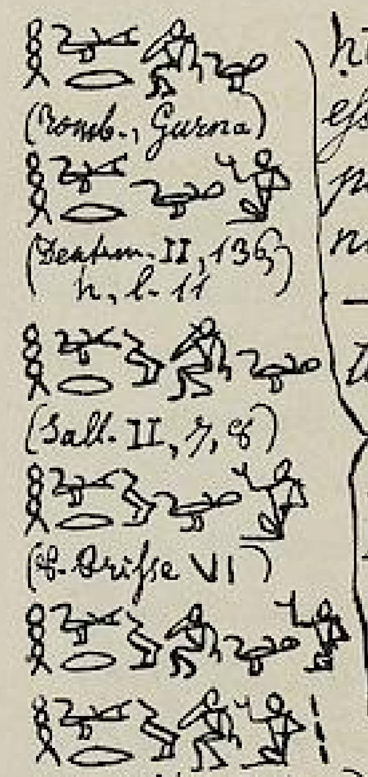
, ḥukai-ui (Z. 1875, 128), denominazione delle b. e. del vento freddo ed umido (ϩⲱϫ frigidum esse); vento di ponente.

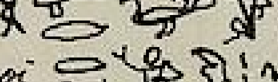
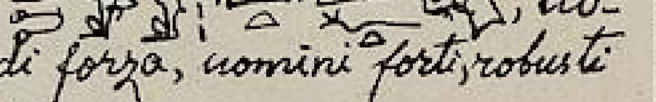

(Inscr. Pepi I, 478)

(ib. 669, 693, 694)

(Rit. 17, 73; Chab. Mél. III, 140)


(Inscr. Pepi I, 478, 608)

(Sall. II, 7, 9; Rit. 94, 3; 147, 11)


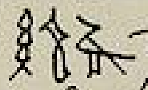
— Si trovano gli stessi gruppi col determinativo .

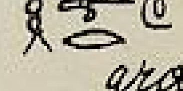
ḥūa, ḥūaa, ḥūau, ḥūaui, ḥūaut, traboccare nella fermentazione, nella putrefazione, fermentare, infracidarsi, imputridire, intorbidarsi, far fermento, corrompersi, putrefarsi. — Sentire, puzzare, sentir cattivo. 2) — Deteriorare, guastare, insozzare. 3) — Stuprare, contaminare, violare (una donna). 4) — Aver nausea, disgusto, ecc. di — ( —) (Inscr. Pepi I, 693).

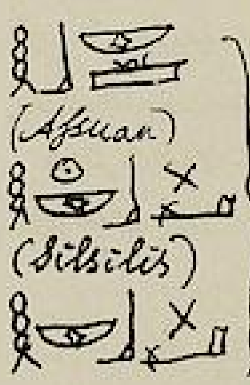
5)— Sost.: fermentazione, putrefazione, corruzione; ciò che è infracidato, imputridito. — Escrementi, fermentazione putrida, dissoluzione putrida; — odore infetto, fetido; — sozzura, cosa stomachevole; — nausea, disgusto, avversione, ripugnanza, orrore, abbominazione. — Stupro, contaminazione.
— Confr. ϩⲟⲟⲩ (T.) deterior, putridus; עוה guasto; עוה perversità, delitto, peccato, colpa.

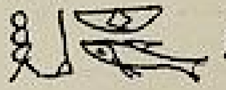

(Ronb., Gurna)
(Denkm. II, 136, h, l. 11)
(Sall. II, 7, 8)
(S. Briefe VI)
plur. (Stabel-Antar)

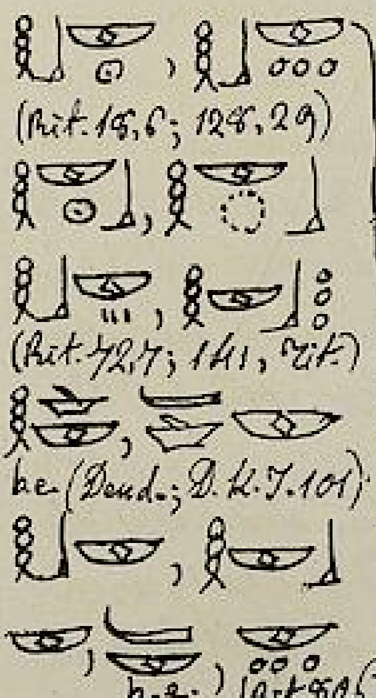
ḥūr, ḥūru, mancare di, esser privo di; soffrire, patir mancanza, penuria; esser povero. — Il povero, l'indigente, colui che soffre penuria od è diventato povero. — Mancanza, privazione, penuria, povertà, indigenza, inopia, miseria. ϩⲟⲩⲣⲱ (T.) privare; ⲡϩⲟⲩⲣⲱ, inopia, inops.
עור nudare, spogliare; ערר essere nudo; ערער nudo, povero, bisognoso, misero.
2)— Debole, fiacco, affralito, incapace, inabile. Così in Denkm. l. c. gli  stanno in opposizione coi , uomini di forza, uomini forti, robusti vigorosi.

חול esser rilassato, disfatto, debole nelle membra; חלה ammalare, indebolirsi, esser debole; חלה, حل, debole, languido, fiacco.
3)— Golenischeff (Rec. de trav. III, 3) fa questi gruppi equiv. ad  ḥaa fanciullo, ragazzo. — Confr. l'opposizione citata all'all. prec. di Denkm. II.

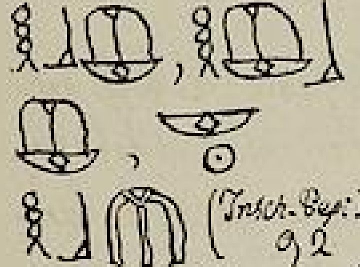
 ḥuru, (E. 44, 2), (Stern, E) grana quaedam.
Confr. חול sabbia, arena.


(Assuan)
(Silsilis)

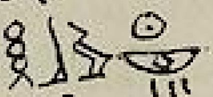
ḥeb. 1)— Trionfare, vincere, superare, sormontare, soprovvanzare, sovrastare, risultare vittorioso. — 2)— Celebrare una festa di allegria, soprattutto dopo una vittoria. — È quindi equiv. al seg., verbo e sost.
3)— Equiv. a  ḥb.


(Rit. 15, 6; 125, 29)
(Rit. 72, 7; 141, Rit.)
h. e. (Dend.; D. H. T. 101)
h. e.
(Rit. 80, 5)

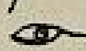
ḥeb, propr. in connessione col prec. all. 3: pesca, caccia; — quindi trattenimento colla pesca e colla caccia, ordinato per speciale allegria. — Poi — In generale: giorno festivo con divertimento, festa di gioia, festa, pane-

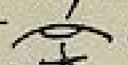

(Insch. Gyp: I, 92)

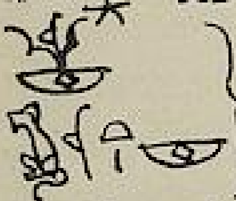
giria.

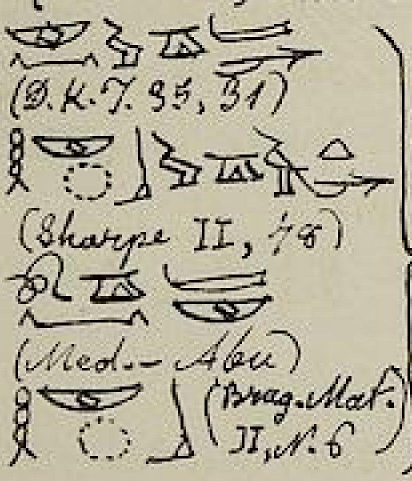
plur.  (C, 63, Louvre).

— Ed anche verbo: metter in festa, in allegria, far festa, eſser festa, stabilire una festa; festeggiare, nel qual senso per lo più coll'espreſsione:

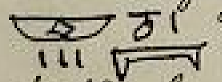
 — ḥeb, fare una festa, festeggiare una festa di gioia; festeggiare una panegiria, celebrare una festa, una panegiria.

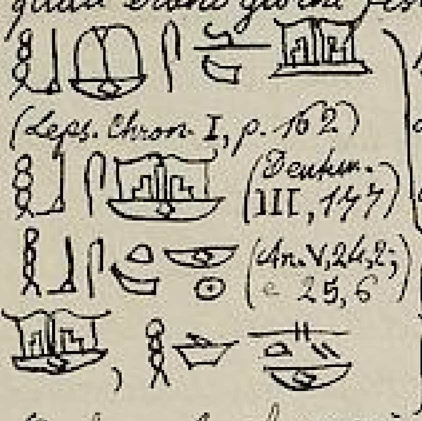
— Fra le innumerevoli feste del Calendario egizio (in ciascun giorno del mese si celebrava nei templi o sul Nilo una festa o panegiria speciale; V. sotto  àb) noi qui ne citeremo alcune.


la festa del principio dell'anno, il primo dell'anno.


(D.K.T. 95, 31)
(Sharpe II, 78)
(Med.-Abu)
(Brug. Mat. II, N. 6)

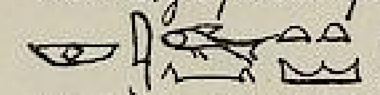
la festa dell'Uga. Secondo Brug. in relazione colla navigazione sul Nilo, la quale ricomincia dopo il ritiro dell'inondazione. La data precisa del ricominciamento festivo della navigazione, cioè della festa dell'Uga, è al 1° del mese di Thot nel 5° anno normale, cioè al 20 Luglio del Calendario Giuliano = 1° Agosto del Calendario Gregoriano.

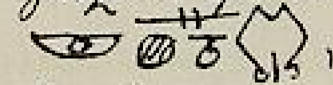
 (Med. Abu, Calend. delle offerte), le feste del cielo, designazione dei giorni del mese detti eponimi, i quali erano giorni festivi.

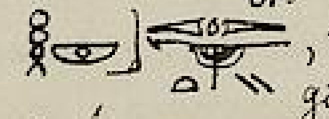

(Leps. Chron. I, p. 162)
(Denkm. III, 147)
(An. V, 24, 2; e 25, 6)

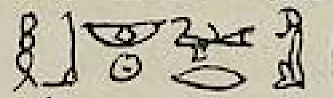
ḥeb-sed secondo le tradizioni greche, designa una festa panegiria che chiudeva uno spazio di 30 anni. Onde anche il periodo di trenta anni; — ed anche il numero trenta.

— Poi in generale molto, numeroso (come l'ebr. אַרְבָּעִים ed il pers. tschehil significano quaranta e molto).

 (Z. 1872, 16), designazione eponima del mese di Pachon.

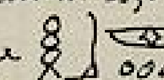
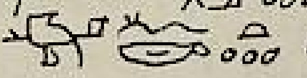
, V. sotto sχn.

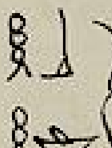
, ḥeb χem-ti, panegiria che si celebrava a Tebe nel mese di Pachon (ai 10 del mese, secondo il Calend. Sallier).

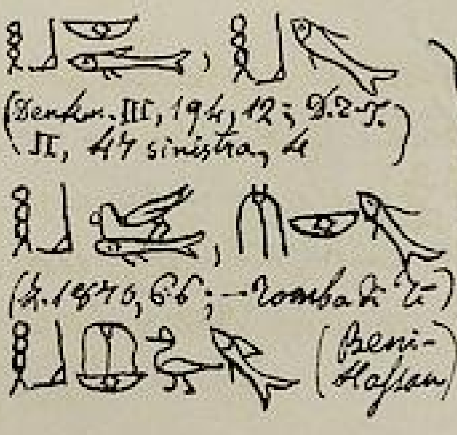
 (Rit. 92, 2), la grande sacra panegiria, opp.: la festa del Grande (Pierr.).

2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1.

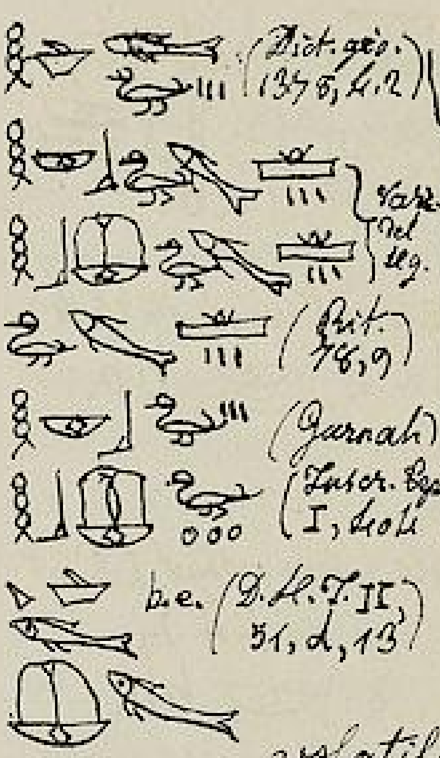
3) — Equiv. al seg. (Denkm. II, 130; freq.).

4) — (b. e.). Equiv. a  ḥb, come var. di  māfk.

 ḥb, Varr. delle b. e. del prec. V. ibid. gli esempi.

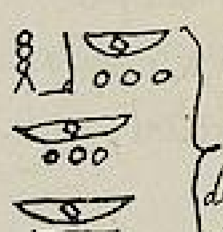
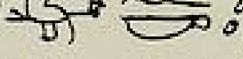

(Denkm. III, 194, 12; D. 2. T. II, 47 sinistra, 4)
(Z. 1870, 66; — Tomba di Ti)
(Beni-Hassan)

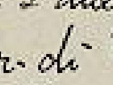
ḥeb, prendere, pigliar, acchiappare pesci ed uccelli; fare un colpo, un tiro colla rete; pescare, cac-

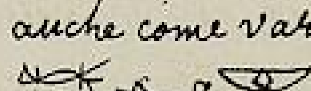

(Dict. géo. 1378, 4.2)
var. del seg.
(Rit. 78,9)
(Garnah)
(Inscr. Egiz. I, 40 b)
b.e. (D.H.T. II, 51, d, 13)

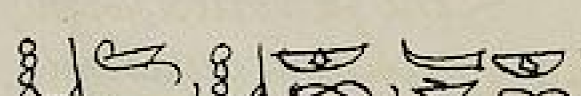
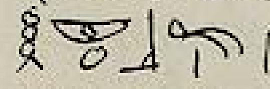
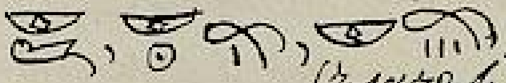
ciare. — Presa, caccia, pesca, tiro, pescata, retata, colpo di rete. — Ciò che è preso in reti, lacci o trappole; — quindi: il pesce o l'uccello preso; e in generale: peschiera, pesci; volatili, uccelli, oche, pollame, volailles (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 162).

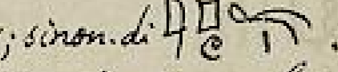
2) — Trattenimento colla pesca e colla caccia, ordinato per speciale allegrezza.

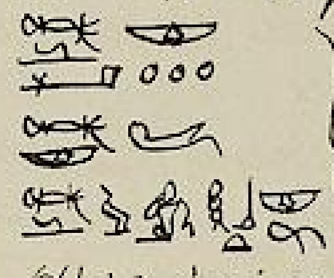

ḥeb, g. m. (Düm. Rec. IV, 43,3; 75,6), una sorta di pietra; — Variante delle epoche tolomaiche, invece di  māfk.

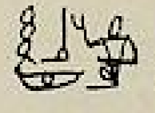
2) — I due primi frequent. usati come plur. di  ḥb (V. Rit. 128,2,9; 79,7; 80,6).

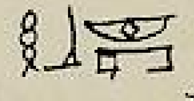
3) — I medesimi due gruppi si trovano anche come varr. del seg.:
 (Rit. 1,9) (V. l'esempio all'art. seg.

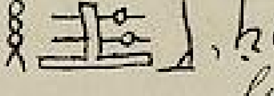

(D.R.T. 81; 101)
 (Masp. Gén. ép., 48)

(Z. 1872, 4)

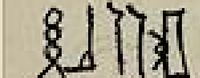
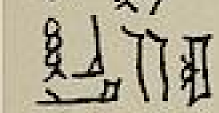
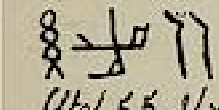
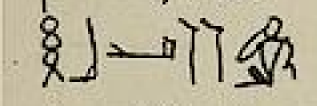
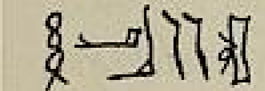
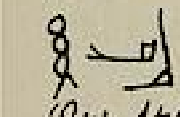
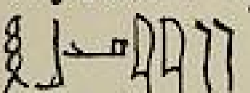
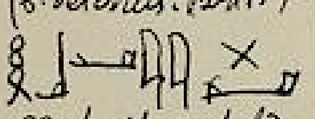
ḥeb, nastro, bandella, rotolo; specialmente rotolo di papiro, rotolo di scrittura; sinon. di . — Quindi: rito, cerimonia, inno, litania, ecc. di festa.

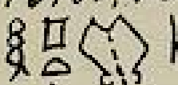

s'ed-ḥeb (Rit. 1,9 e varr.), (Brugsch) die Festlitanien ablesen (zu Ehren des..., ⸺...); (Dévér.) énoncer les rites de...; (Pierr.) réciter les hymnes de fête, ou diriger les cérémonies. — Il 1º gruppo si potrebbe anche tradurre: compiere le panegirie; (Birch) to make the Festivals.

, ḥeb, V. xr-ḥb.

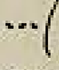
, ḥeb, (Journ. As. 1883, 15), g. f., tenda, padiglione, tabernacolo, capanna.
ϩⲃⲱ, σκηνή, tabernaculum; קֻבָּה padiglione.
— Designa uno spazio o locale speciale, ove si conservavano gli abiti (soprattutto le vesti sacre), i veli, ecc. — Perciò forse anche un quid simile ad armadio, stipo, guardaroba, camera delle guardarobe.

, ḥeb (Z. 1876, 94), palo, piliere, pilastro, palanco.
2) — Bersaglio, disco del bersaglio, mira.

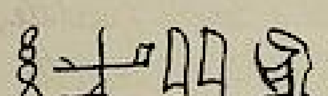

(Leps. Aelt. Text. 27)


(Stel. 55, Vienna)



(Rev. Arch. 1865, 62 e seg.)

(S. del Mus. Brit.)

(Rit. 17, titolo)

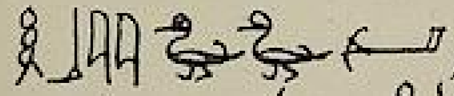
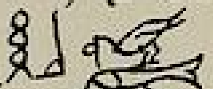
ḥeb, ḥebā, ḥebāī, (Nav. Z. 1873, 81, 83), forme affini a  ḥpt (V.); abbracciare, cingere, circondare.

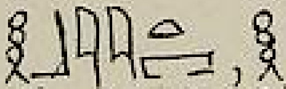
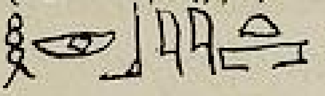
2) — (Brugsch) Toccare, tastare; — e particolarmente: toccare, tastare con due dita; — afferrare, impugnare, prendere, pigliare, tenere (i quali significati sono pure dati da Naville, Z. l. c.).

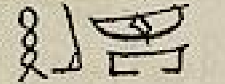
3) — (Rit. l. c.) giuocare, giuocare a... (...), specialm. agli scacchi, al tavoliere. — Giuoco, giuoco degli scacchi, del tavoliere.

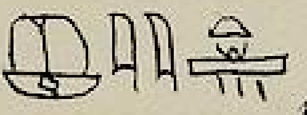
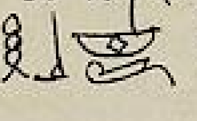
4) — Giuocarsi di qualcuno; burlarsi, beffarsi di lui; dileggiare, motteggiare.

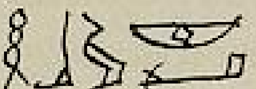
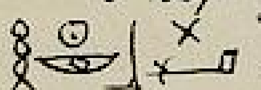
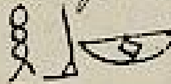
, ḥebāī (S. E. T. I, 15, 6) (Brugsch) equiv. al precedente, all. te.

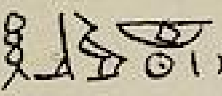
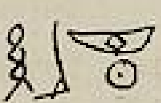
, ḥebī (Rit. 76, 1), in connes. con  ḥb, significa cacciatore di uccelli (e di pesci), uccellatore. — Anche verbo equiv. al predetto ḥb. — (Brugsch) Garderobier (?), connettendolo col seg.

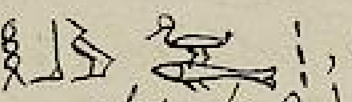
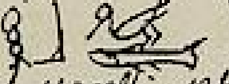

(Rec. IV, 12, 71)

(D. H. I. II, 47, c, 7)

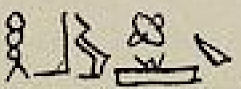
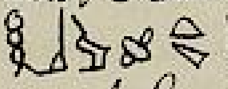
ḥeb-īt, V.  ḥb.

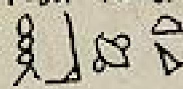
, ḥeb-īt-u (Z. 1872, 4), plur. di  ḥb.

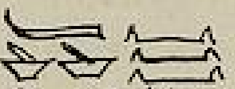
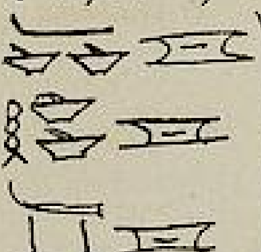
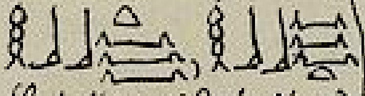
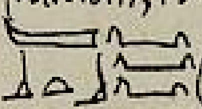
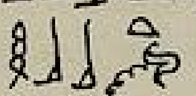
, ḥebu (Mar., Abyd. I, 6, 38; Masp. Gen. ép. 24), V. , , ḥb.

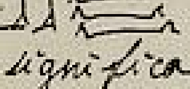
, ḥebu, V.  ḥb.

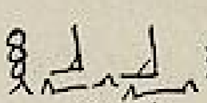
, ḥebu (C. 63, Louvre), plur. di  ḥb, nel senso di pesci od uccelli presi, ecc.

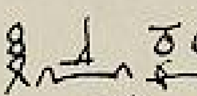
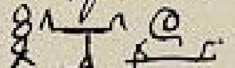
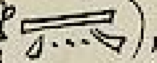

secondo Chabas

secondo Brugsch

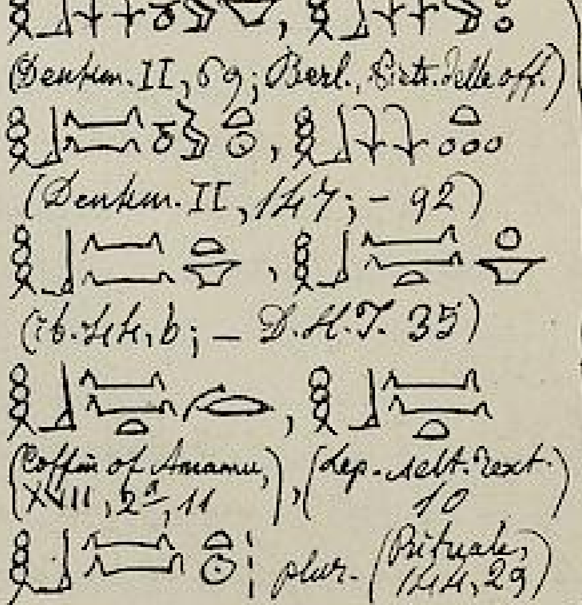
ḥebu opp. ḥeb-ut (C. Mor. di But., 5, 2 e seg.) V.  ḥb-t.


(Roug. Edfou 42, XX)

(Dend., Liste del Nilo)

(Rit. 161, 1; 136, 14; 164, 15)

(D. H. I. II, 53, b, 11)

(E.)

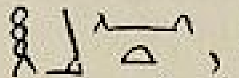
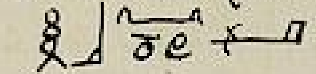
ḥebeb, ḥebeb-t, b. e., forme deriv. da  bb-t (V.); — significa l'acqua che si avvolge, si contorce, si accavalla, si dispone a cerchio, a vortici, l'acqua che fa vortici, gorghi, mulinelli, cavalloni; e questi stessi sostant.; l'acqua che scorre vorticosamente; — L'acqua a cavalloni dell'inondazione — L'acqua del Nilo spumeggiante, spumante. — (Birch, Rit. ll.cc.) the Stream. — (Pierr., Rit. 101,1) l'abîme liquide. 2) — (Rit. 136,14; 164,13; 163,13) la sorgente di un fiume, del Nilo.

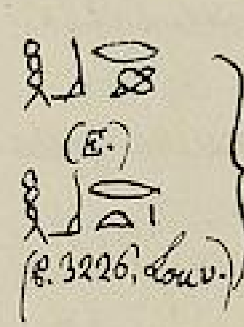
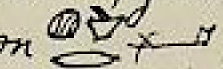
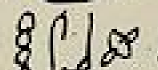

, ḥebenben (Abyd.), Brug. lo dà come forma allargata del seg., cogli stessi significati.

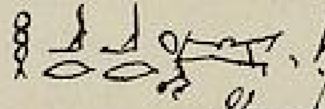
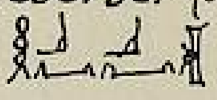

, ḥebennu, forma derivata per metatesi da

ḥnb (Br.); signif. fond.: volgersi, voltarsi (alla terra, al suolo,

), come segno di subordinazione, soggezione, sommessione, umiltà, ecc., davanti ad una persona; — quindi: sottomettersi, assoggettarsi, umiliarsi; — esser umile, sommesso; avvicinarsi con deferenza. ϩⲟⲃⲉ (T.), infimum, humilem esse: ϩⲃⲃⲉ deterior, magis infimus.

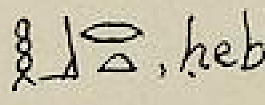
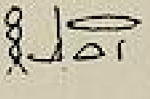

(Denkm. II, 69; Berl. Ritt. delle off.) (Denkm. II, 147; — 92) (ib. 44, b; — D.H.T. 35) (Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2a, 11), (dep. delt. text. 10); plur. (Rituale, 144,29)

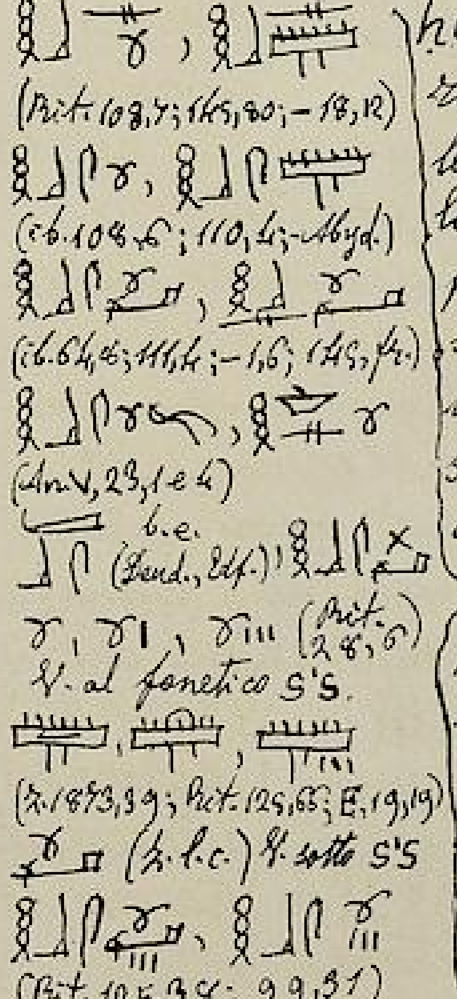
ḥebennu, ḥebennu-t, ḥebenen-t, g.f., designa una specie particolare di focaccia di offerta: frittella, ciambella, in forma rotonda (Conf. bnn); (Pierr.) galette.


, ḥeben-t (D.H.T. I,15,e), sost. di

ḥbnnu.


(E.) (R. 3226, Louv.) ḥeber, g.m., (Brugs.) affine con

χbr e sinonimo di

ḥsb (Br.), conto, calcolo.

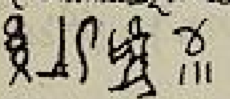
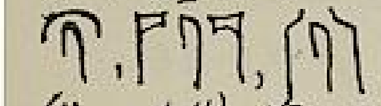

, ḥeberber (Harr. I, 78,1). Var. di

ḥbnbn.


, ḥeber-t, V.

ḥbr.


(Rit. 108,7; 145,80; — 18,12) (ib. 108,6; 110,4; — Abyd.) (ib. 64,6; 111,4; — 1,6; 145,4.) (An. V, 23,1 e 4) b.e. (Dend., Edf.) (Rit. 28,6) V. al fonetico s's. (Z. 1873, 39; Rit. 125,65; E, 19,19) (Z. l.c.) V. sotto s's (Rit. 125,38; 99,31)

ḥebes, avvolgere, ravvolgere, cingere, legare attorno. — Velare, coprire, inviluppare. — Vestire, rivestire; guarnire, intonacare. — Vestirsi; vestire, indossare un abito. 2) — Sost.: velame, coprimento, velo, coperta, coperchio, involglio, sopracoperta, fodera, guscio. — Abito, vestito, veste;

(Continuazione)

 (Z.1881,34)

(Varr. dell'antico impero)

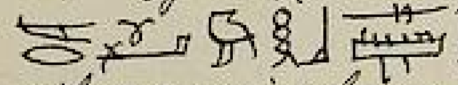
panno, panneggiamento, fascia. חבש legare, fasciare, cingere.

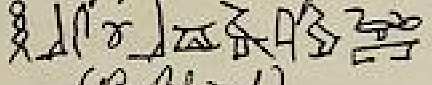
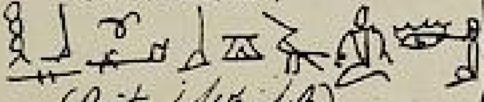
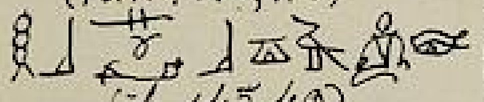
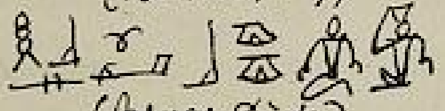
ϩⲃⲱⲥ (M.), ϩⲃⲟⲥ, ϩⲉⲃⲥⲱ (T.M.), ϩⲃⲱⲱⲥ, ϩⲃⲟⲟⲥ, ϩⲃⲥⲱ, ϩϥⲥⲱ (T.), ⲡⲓ, vestis, pallium, involucrum, linteum, tegumentum; — iidem (T., ⲧ), vestis, amictus, pallium.

3) — Proteggere, difendere; protezione.

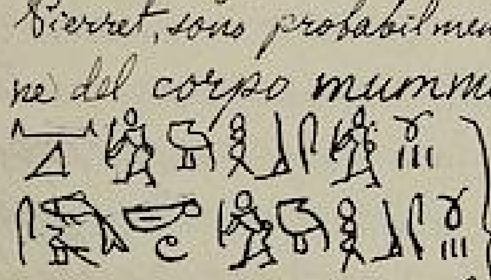
4) — (Z.1881,34) staccio, filtro.

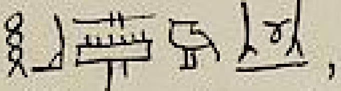
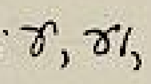
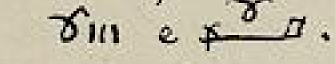
5) — (Goodw. Z.1873,39) equiv. al seg..

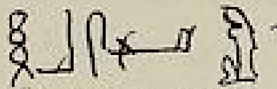
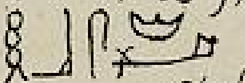
—  (Rit.18,12), inviluppare in fasce.


(P. Rhind)

(Rit. 145, 43)

(ib. 145, 49)

(Brugs. Dict.)

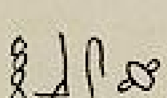
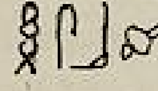
(Brugsch) Verhüller dessen der sich ausruht, il copritore di colui che si riposa, il copritore del misero; (Birch) the clothed and the naked (?); (Pierr.) l'enveloppé sans force; io tradurrei le due espressioni del Rit. il coprimento del dio vigilatore. Secondo Brugsch, queste espressioni sono il nome mistico del mondo sotterraneo, del regno dei morti. — Secondo Pierret, sono probabilmente designazione del corpo mummificato.

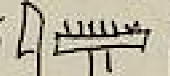
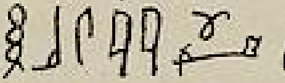
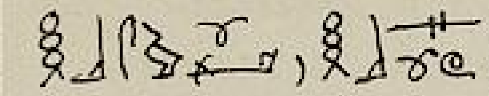

(Z.1881,34), passare pel setaccio, attraverso lo staccio; filtrare.

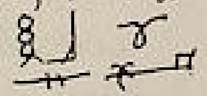
, vestire il menχ. (V. mnχ e s's-mnχ).
— V. al fonetico s's i geroglifici 
.

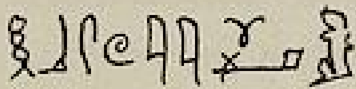
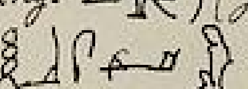

(Z.1873,39)

(Brugsch Dict.)

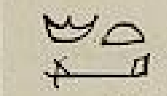
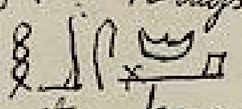
ḥebes, (Goodw. Z. l. c.) deriv. dal prec., propr.: la donna legata, rinchiusa, cioè: la consorte, la moglie; la donna legata dal matrimonio

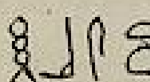
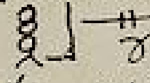
, ḥebes, metatesi frequente invece di  ḥsb.

 (Rit. 145, 12 e 16)
 (Sall. II, 53, 8)
 (Rit. 148,7)

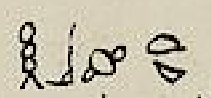
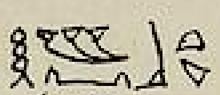
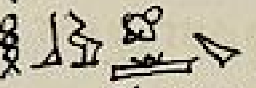
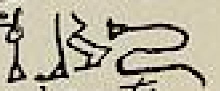
ḥebesà, ḥebesī, ḥebesu, Varr. di .

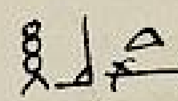
, ḥebesuī (preceduto dall'art. sing. ) (Goodw. Z. 1873,39), V.  ḥbs.

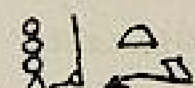
, ḥebes-t? Brugsch lo dà come var. di  ḥbs.
— V. al fonetico ḥm-t.

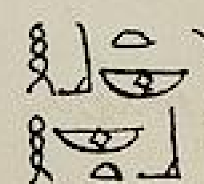
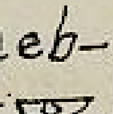
, ḥebes-t (Z.1873,82), deriv. da  ḥbs; significato però incerto: guscio?, fodero?, co-

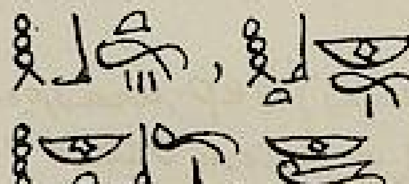
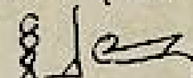
pertura? buccia?
— Naville (l.c.) trad.: cute, pelle.

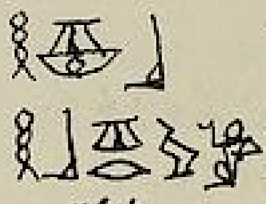
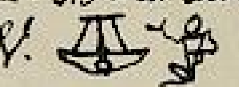
 , ḥeb-t, affine con  ḥunb-t (V.); un pezzo di terreno ammisurato, compartito come allodio; pezzo di terreno allodiale, ereditario.
— Chab. fa il plur.  (P. Mor. di Bul. 5, 2) equiv. a  utbu e trad.: chiusi irrigati.

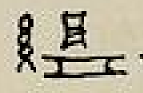
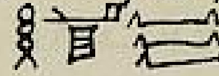
. ḥebt (S. di Berl. I, l. 142), secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 147) pare significhi atterrare, umiliare, sottomettere, opprimere; — Trascinarsi a terra, sottomettersi.

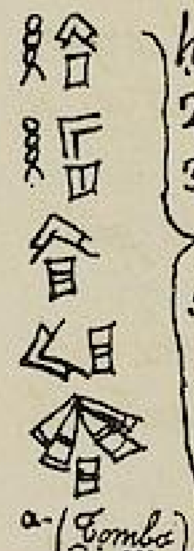
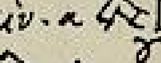
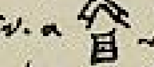
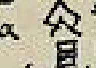
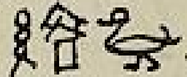
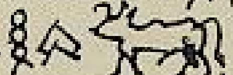
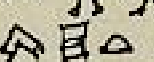
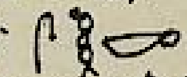
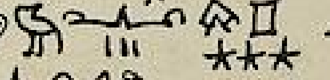
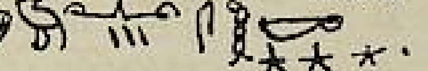
, ḥebt, secondo Masp. (l.c. prec.), si potrebbe connettere col prec. e tradurre: gettarsi (se rouler) a terra per dolore; — quindi: essere in duolo, affliggersi.

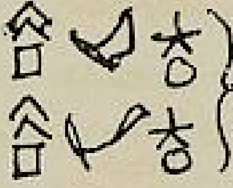
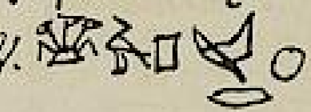
 ḥeb-t (Rit. 1, 8), sostantivo di  ḥeb, festa, ecc. 2) — (Z. 1872, 4) equiv. al seg..

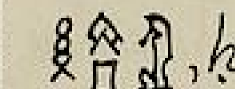
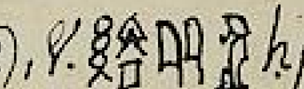
 ḥeb-t (Z. 1872, 4), V.  ḥb.

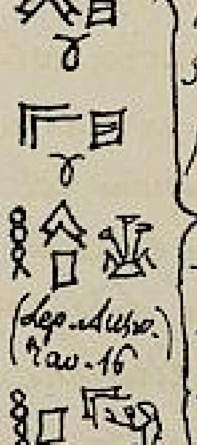

plur.
ḥeb-χer, ḥeb-χeru (2ª Stela di Khotm., Bul. l. 13). V.  χr-ḥb.

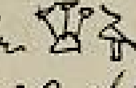
, ḥep (Inscr. Pepi I, 707), Var. di  ḥāp.


a (Tomba di Ti)
ḥep; 1) — Equiv. a  ḥp.
2) — Equiv. a .
3) — Equiv. a .
4) — Equivalente a .
5) — Equiv. a .
6) — Equiv. a  ḥpt.
7) — Sinonimo di  sk nel gruppo  e equiv. a .

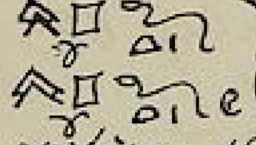
 ḥep-ser (Deud.) V.  o ḥap-ser.

, ḥep (Z. 1886, 82), V.  ḥpt.


(Leps. Auswo. Tav. 16)
(Z. 1878, 49)
ḥep, coprire, ricoprire, nascondere, celare, occultare, coperchiare, inviluppare, render invisibile, velare. — Seppellire, sotterrare. — Ed i passivi corrisp.. — Nascondersi, occultarsi. 2) — Sost.: coperta, coprimento, coperchio, velo, velame, invoglio, tetto. — Ciò che è nascosto, occulto, celato, secreto; arcano,

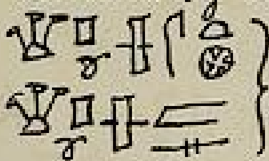
mistero, ecc.
Confr.  ḥape e varr.: Rit. 79, 2; 145, 26; 146, 9; 162, 2 e 12; 164, 8.

ϩⲱⲡ, ϩⲉⲡ (T.-M.), abscondere, occultare, abscondi, occultum esse, latere; absconditus, occultus; חפא, חפה, חפח, חפף, חבה, החביא, nascondere, celare, occultare, coprire (il capo o la faccia), occultarsi; – riparare, proteggere.

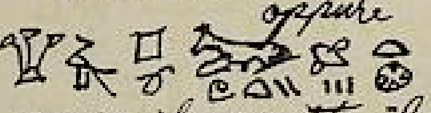


nascondere il corpo, formola frequente che significa: seppellire.

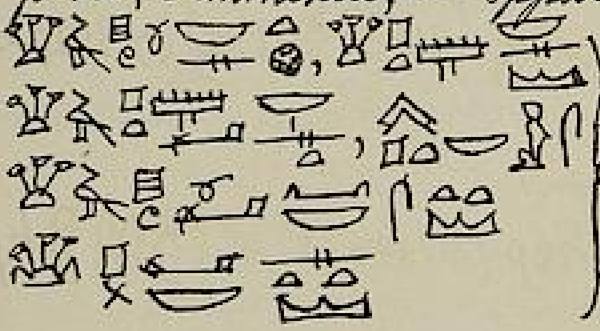
La necropoli di certi luoghi porta le analoghe denominazioni:



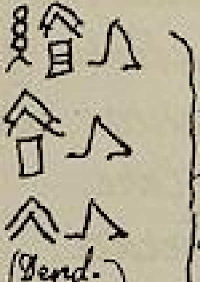
(Dict. géog. 493) che vela o copre il suo contenuto, oppure



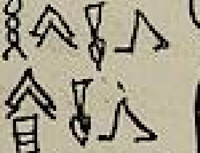
(ib.) che vela o copre il corrotto, il putrefatto, l'impuro, l'immondo, – oppure



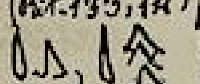
(ib. 1252 e seg.), che copre il suo signore.



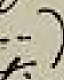
(Dend. Mar.)

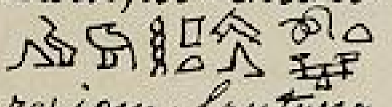


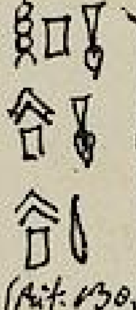
(Rit. 133, 14)



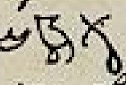
(B. D. T. I, 47, 2; 99, 5; 77, 3)

ḥep, signif. fond.: girare, voltare il timone, con cui si dà alla nave la dovuta direzione del cammino; – quindi in generale: rivolgersi, volgersi, dirizzarsi a, prender la direzione verso, vogare verso.... (⊂ --- opp.  --- ). – Rematore, vogatore, timoniere (Rit. l. c.). – Volta, volgimento, direzione.

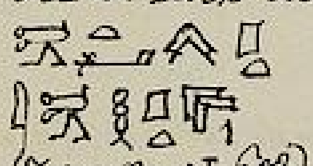
2) – Andare, camminare, viaggiare, mettersi in moto, in cammino.
– (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 148) slanciarsi, avventarsi.
–  andare in direzione lontana.
– 3) – Correre, andar rapido, presto, veloce; affrettarsi, spicciarsi, farsi premura.
ϩⲁⲡ, ϩⲉⲡ (M.), festinare.



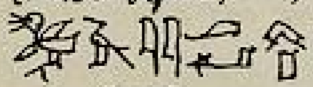
(Rit. 130, 14, 20; 133, 6)

ḥep, derivato dal prec., il remo o timone, con cui si fa voltare la nave (da non confondersi con il grande timone  ḥm, assicurato alla parte posteriore della nave).

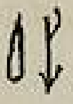
2) – Verbo: remare, vogare; fare avanzare una nave remando; anche col senso delle espressioni:

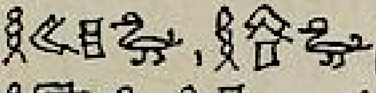


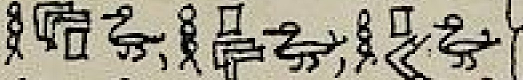
(Inscr. Pepi I, 603)



condurre il timone, prendere il timone, tenere il timone, stare al timone; signif.: governare, guidare la nave; – Remare, vogare.

, ḥep (L. 1876, 76), bastone, mazza, canna.
2) – Equiv. al prec., all. 1.

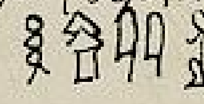
 (Sarcof.)

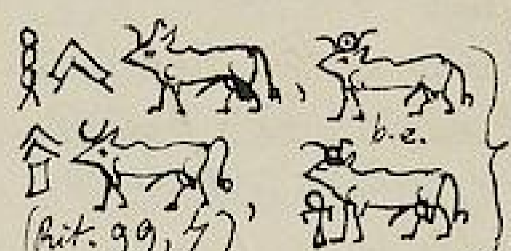


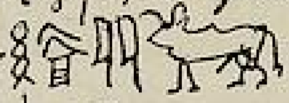
(Inscr. Pepi I, 444, 571, 593, 679)

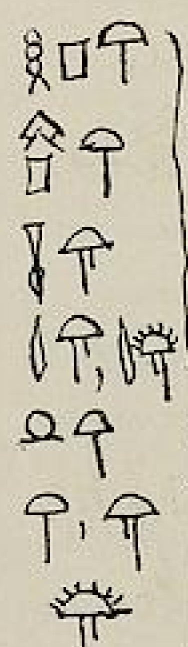
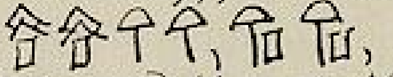
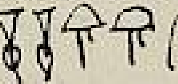
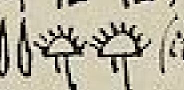
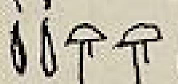
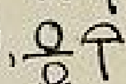
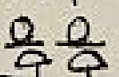
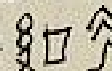
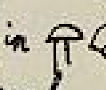
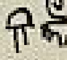
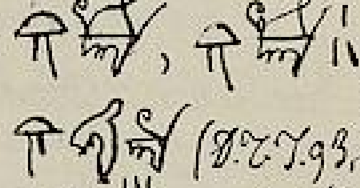
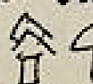
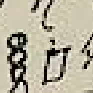
ḥep, una specie di oca, l'oca nilotica.

Confr. עוף uccello.

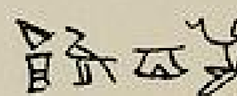
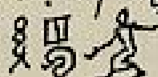
2) — (Bepi, ll. cc.; Masp.) varianti di  ḥpī.

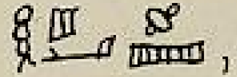


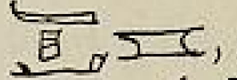
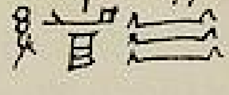
(Rit. 99, 47) ḥạp, V. il più fr.  ḥpī. — ed il prec., all. 2.

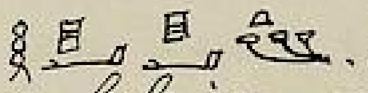

ḥep (Brev. T. H. II, 129), comunemente al duale ,  (Dict. géo. 1256),  (ib.),  (D.Z.T. 96,13),  e  (Karn.), deriv. da  ḥp. signif.: il giro il solstizio; — ed al duale: i due giri (del sole), i due solstizii, specialmente distinti in  solstizio del Sud o meridionale e  solstizio del Nord o settentrionale (Düm. Result. 17,10); — ed ambedue insieme designati da  (D.Z.T. 93,1) i solstizii del Sud e del Nord, in alcune inscrizioni delle b.e. riferiti alla doppia corona reale del Sud e del Nord (V. D.Z.T. l.c.). Questo  (e varr.) corrisponde quasi dapertutto al greco ἡ τροπή il giro (del sole), come  corrisponde a τρέπω.

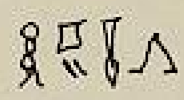
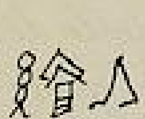
La precedente interpretazione di Brugsch attende però la conferma da ulteriori ricerche.

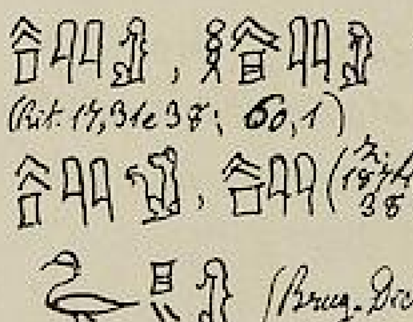
 ḥepaḳ (D.Z.T. II, 27), V.  ḥpk.

, ḥepā, (E) lapis durus.

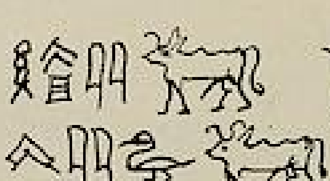
, ḥepā opp. ḥāp, Var. delle b.e. di  ḥāp.

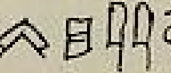
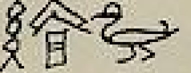
, ḥepāpā-t, (E) ἄπαπ, helxina, parietaria (Dioscor.).

, ḥepi, V.  ḥp.


(Rit. 17,31 e 37; 60,1) (Z. 1874, 38) (Brug. Dict.) ḥepī, il dio Hapi, il genio funerario Hapi, uno dei quattro protettori della mummia contro i principii cattivi.

2) — Equiv. al seg.

 ḥepī (Z. 1874, 38), il toro o bue Hapi, nutrito a Menfi. — Egli non aveva padre, ma un raggio di luce venuto dal cielo fecondava la giovenca che lo dovea portare, e la quale non poteva più d'allora in poi avere altro figlio (Confr. Erodot. III, 28; Pomponio Mela I, 9; Plinio VIII, 46).

, ḥepī, V.  ḥp.

, ḥepu (L. T. 2, Leida), V. e , ḥp.

, ḥepu, V. ḥp.

(Rit. di Leida, pl. IX, 9) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 5, 17; 12, 5) ḥepuī, V. ḥpī.

, ḥepep (Bonom. 7, C), forma aumentata di ḥp (V.): volgersi quà e là, torcersi, contorcersi, avvolgersi (nel l. c. detto di un serpente. — Confr. il seg.

, ḥepep, deriv. da ḥp (V.); ritornare, tornare indietro, indietreggiare, retrocedere, correre indietro (S. K. T. 66, N. 6, a). — Confr. il prec.

, ḥeper (Berg. Sarc. Sanehem, 7), Var. di ḥp.

, ḥeprer, rara metatesi invece di phrr. — Si potrebbe anche considerare formato di ḥp e rr, e quindi letteral.: correre in giro, fare il giro, girare saltando, saltare attorno; saltare quà e là, correre quà e là, correre attorno.

(Descr. III, 74) Rosett. 9 ḥepet, g. m., squadra rettangolare, figura rettangolare. — Specie di squadra graduata o di compasso.

2) — ḥep-t, equiv. ad ḥep in tutti i suoi significati, all. 1, 2 e 3, specialm. come sost.

, , (Rec. I, 29, 11; Z. 1870, 154; D. T. T. 81, 2) , , sost. b. e. (Dend.) (Rit. 133, 9) ḥep-t, V. ḥp.

(Pierr. Ét. II, 106, 107) (Inscr. Sepi I, 603) (Rit. 136, 5) ḥep-t. V. ḥp.

, ḥep-t (Pierr. T. H. II, 113), luogo nascosto, occulto, celato; imboscata, agguato.

, un nascondiglio secreto.

(Rit. 17, 43; 64, 23, 24, 26) , , , ḥopet, abbracciare, cingere colle braccia, circondare, attorniare, accerchiare. — Abbracciare, stringere colla spanna.

— Stare attaccato a, tenere; appuntare, incollare, attaccare; — appiccarsi a, fissarsi su, fissare.

—*Abbracciare*, ~~ome~~ segno di amore, di amicizia, di pacificazione o di riconciliazione; *abbracciarsi*.

—*Unire*, *unirsi*, *congiungere*, *congiungersi*.

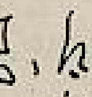
ϩⲱⲡⲧ, reconciliari, reconciliare se.

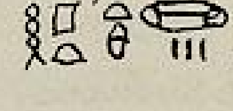
אפד cingere. חבש cingere, legare, fasciare; לפת abbracciare, afferrare.

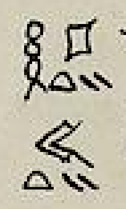
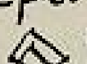
Confr. il greco ἅπτω, necto, annecto, jungo, apto; ted. *haften*.

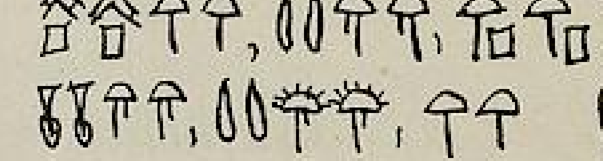
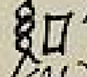
2)—ϩⲡⲱⲧ (T.), ϩϥⲱⲧ (M.), ϩϥⲟⲧ (M.), ὀργιά, ulna, *gomito*.

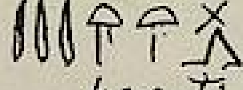
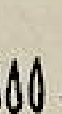
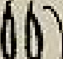
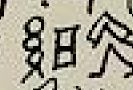
3)—(Z. 1873, 111) nelle ultime epoche trascrizione del greco ἑπτά, il numero *sette*.

, ḥept (Stel. 2567, l. 2 e 3, Firenze), derivato dal prec., (Masp.) *brassée*; (Goodwin) *bundle*.

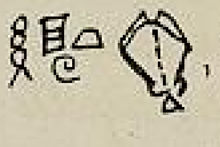
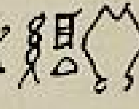
, une *brassée de pains*.

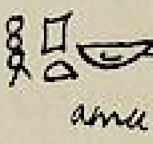
 ḥepti (L. Gy, 12, Berl.), v.  ḥp-t.

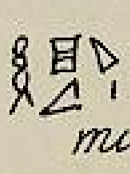
 ḥep-ti, duale di  ḥp (V.).

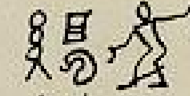
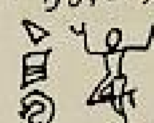
 (forse  erroneo invece di ) ḥep-ti opp. ḥepḥep (D. T. T. 45, 25), forma raddopp. di  ḥp col suo signif. rinforzato; *Rivoltar più volte*; *girare*, *volgere ripetutamente*; *spandersi*, *stendersi rivoltandosi*.

—Forse, in connes. col prec., con un senso prossimo astronomico; *percorrere la via dei solstizii*, cioè *l'eclittica* (detto del Sole).

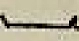
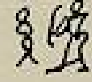
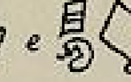
, ḥepetu (Abbt.), v.  ḥpt.

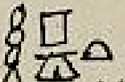
, ḥepetek (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVII, 20), ?

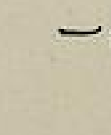
, ḥepeq (Med. Abu), pare designi il *mucchio*, *la turba* o *il cumulo dei nemici morti*, *giacenti colle braccia distese*.


(D. K. T. 56, c)

(Dend.)

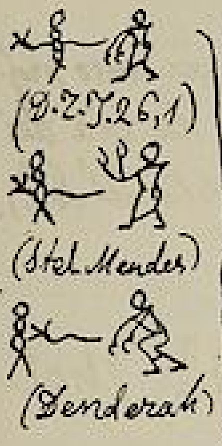
ḥepek, signif. fond.: *saltellare*, *esultare*, *saltare*, *balzare*, per lo più per esprimere la gioia, la più lieta disposizione d'animo; *saltar di gioia*, *di allegria*.

2)—*Lodare*, *adorare con braccia distese*, *stender le braccia per lodare*, *per adorare*, ecc., costr. con . Forse formato di  ḥ e  pk.

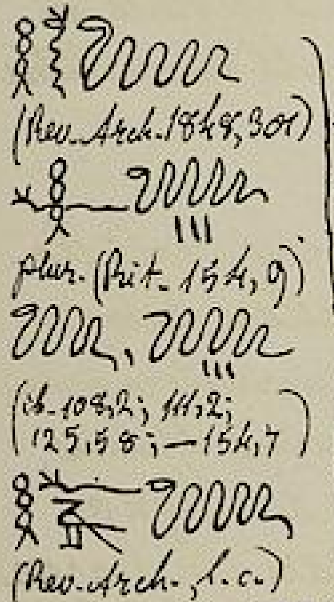
, ḥepeg-t (Beni Hassan), (Brug.) Var. del prec. e sostantivo designante l'azione del verbo prec.; —quindi, *saltellamento* o *danza di allegria*, ecc.

, ḥef, *torcere*, *aggomitolare*; —*bendare*, *fasciare*.

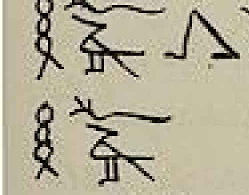
—*Contorcersi*, *avvolgersi*.


(D.Z.T.26,1) (Stel. Mender) (Denderah)

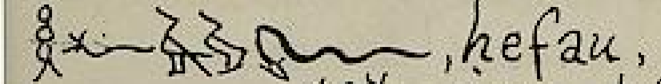
ḥef, deriv. dal prec., propriam.: strisciare, torcersi; — signif.: eſser strisciante; comportarsi, condursi umilmente, sommeſsamente; attestare umilmente la propria venerazione, il proprio rispetto; onorare, riverire umilmente. — Eſser umile, baſso, sommeſso, umiliato. — Pregare con umiltà, prestare omaggio, rispetto, ecc.. (a---, ---- ---).


(Rev. Arch. 1849, 301) plur. (Rit. 154, 9) (ib. 108, 2; 111, 2; 125, 58; — 154, 7) (Rev. Arch., l. c.)

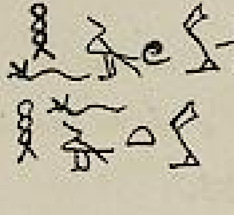
ḥef, ḥefa, g. m., derivati da ḥf ed affine con àf (B.); propr. lo strisciante; signif. verme, rettile, serpente; in particolare la vipera. ϩⲟⲃ (?), ϩⲟϥ, ϩϥⲱ, ϩⲃⲱ (M.), (ⲡ, ϯ), ὄφις, serpens; אֶפְעֶה, أفعى, vipera, basilisco.
— Confr. ḥfuu.



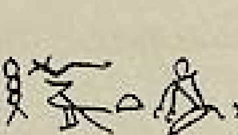
ḥefa, v. ḥf. — In E. significa piuttosto torcersi, contorcersi di dolore, detto relativamente a certe malattie. — (Stern, E) trepidare (?).

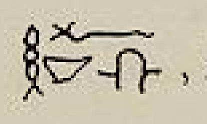


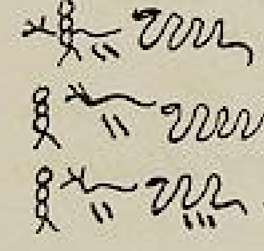
, ḥefau, v. ḥfa.


, plur.

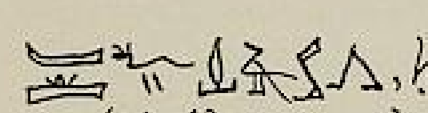
ḥefa-u, ḥefa-t, sost. di ḥfa.

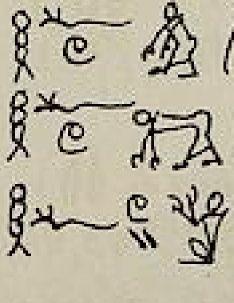

, ḥefa-t (Louvre, N.° 155), v. ḥf.


, ḥefā (D. H. T. II, 35 c, d, 5 e 8), ?


(Rit. 108, 3; 149, 14, 163, 13) (ib. 146, f) plur. (ib. 110, b; 154, 4)

ḥefi, Vedi ḥf.


, ḥefiza (An. I, 19, 6), (Chab.) camminare obliquamente. (Brugsch) forse lo steſso che حفش, inclinare, chinare, piegare; inchinarsi, inclinarsi, curvarsi, piegarsi (a---, ---), — חפש prostrare. — Oppure חפז, agire o andare in fretta, trepidare; חָפֵץ muovere velocemente. — Fare ogni sforzo, sforzarsi in un moto, muoversi con veemenza, agitarsi.


(D. H. T. 12) (Med.-Abu) (Philae)

ḥefu, ḥefui, v. ḥf.

(An. 1) (Bon. 11)

ḥefuu, g. f., variante di ḥf.

(L. 1866, p. 98) 2) — Grosso serpente, serpente gigantesco; quasi ḥef-uu.

porta via il verme la metà del grano.

, ḥefen (Stela etiop., Bul.), equival. a ḥf.

— (Brugsch) metatesi di ḥunf.

(Rit. 15, 11; 64, 11; 75, 13 b.e., raro (Edfu)) (freq.) (An. II, 10, 6) (Denkm. II, 144, 5) (L. 1867, 20) (L. 1876, 129) ḥefen, ḥefennu, ḥefener, ḥefrennu, ranocchio appena nato, girino, capitozza, têtard.

— Piccolo pesce di ruscello.

— Conf. anche ϩϥⲟⲩⲣ (M., π1) formica; ϩⲁⲕⲗⲉⲗⲉ (T), mygale, species reptilis immundi.

2) — I quattro primi designano anche il numero 100000, centomila; — ed in generale un grande numero.

, ḥef-t, femm. di ḥf.

(P. Bul. III, 12) (Edf.; D.H.T. 48) ḥefet, v. ḥfd.

, ḥef-t (D.T.T. I, 6, 9), v. ḥf.

, ḥefti (D.T.T. I, 2, 10), v. ḥfd.

, (Inscr. Pepi I, 636), ?

(Rit. 74, 2; 101, 1) (freq.) (Inscr. Pepi I, 640) (D.T.T. I, 47, 8) ḥefd, stendersi, allungarsi, distendersi; accomodarsi, mettersi a sedere, sedere per riposare; — coricarsi, sdraiarsi; giacere, riposare.

Affine con àfd (?).

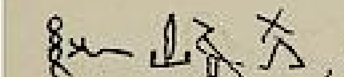
2) — Star coccoloni; accoccolarsi, accosciarsi, acquattarsi, prostrarsi, prosternarsi; — umiliarsi, pregare con umiltà. Conf. ḥf.

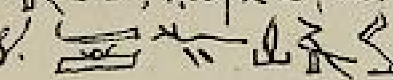
(Inscr. Pepi I, l.c.), (Pepi) siede sulle gambe di Nephty.

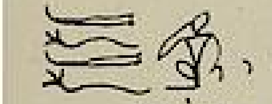
, ḥefd (B.H.T. 56, col. 2), stendersi su.., distendersi su.., costrutto coll'accusativo.

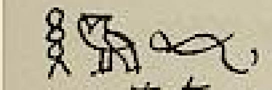
— Andare all'ingiù; muoversi, volare all'ingiù, volare discendendo.

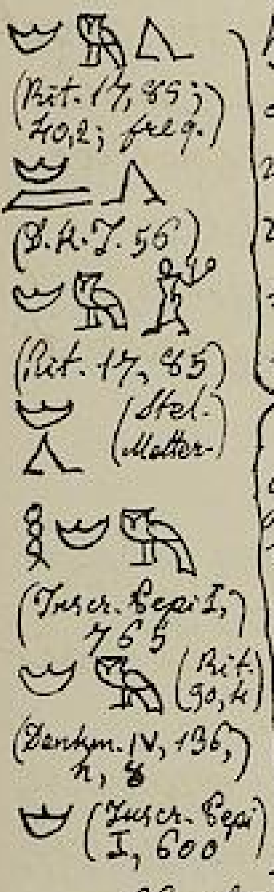
, ḥefd (An. IV, 2, 1 e seg.), stendersi attraverso, attraversare, infilzare.

, ḥefza (P. Mag. 8,3),

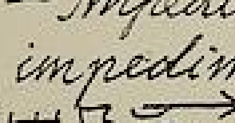
V.  ḥfiza.

, ḥefḥef (Stela Miramar), propriam. forma raddopp. di ḥf, signif.: curvarsi, inchinarsi per udire; origliare, prestar l'orecchio, spiare, ascoltare.

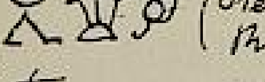
, ḥem, a. (Z. 1882, 131), metatesi invece di mḥ.


(Rit. 17, 85; 40,2; freq.)
(S. A. T. 56)
(Rit. 17, 85)
(Stel. Metter-)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 765)
(Rit. 90, 4)
(Denkm. IV, 136, n, 8)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 600)

ḥem, signif. fondam., affine con ḥp (V.); voltare, volgere, rivoltare; — volgersi, mostrar la schiena. — Quindi 1) — Allontanare, rimuovere, distornare, respingere, scartare, rimandare, ributtare, cacciare (da ..., ..., opp. ...). 2) — Allontanarsi, distornarsi, indietreggiare; esser tenuto lontano, esser mandato via, essere allontanato, ributtato, rifiutato. — Impedire; essere impedito; impedimento; ostacolo.

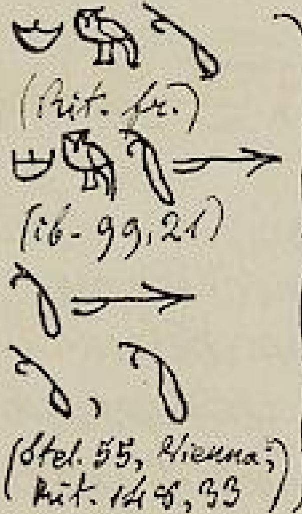

(Denkm. l. c.)
(Stel. Mettern.; Rit. 31,1)

tornare, tornarsene indietro, ritornare, rinculare, indietreggiare.

 (Inscr. Pepi I, 303), senza ostacolo (Masp.).

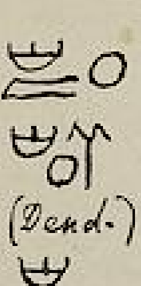
2) — Proteggere, difendere, riparare una persona od una cosa (da ..., ..., [rarum] ...).

ϩⲉⲙⲓ (M.), ϩⲙⲙⲉ (T.), servare, διαφυλάσσειν, curam habere; cura, sollicitudo.

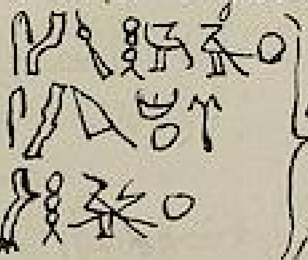

(Rit. fr.)
(ib. 99, 21)
(Stel. 55, Vienna; Rit. 148, 33)

ḥem, g. f., timone, remo.
2) — g. m., timoniere; — anche in senso traslato: direttore o piegatore (dei cuori, ...) (Pierr. T. H. I, 29).
3) — Verbo: essere al timone, governare la nave; più freq.: sostituito dalla frase ... àr ḥem, condurre il timone, stare al timone; governare, dirigere la nave; fare il timoniere.

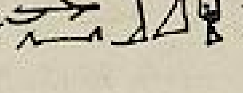
ϩⲉⲙⲓ (M.), ϩⲙⲙⲉ (T.), ⲉⲣϩⲉⲙⲓ (M.), gubernare, regere; ⲣⲉϥⲉⲣϩⲉⲙⲓ gubernator navis, nauclerus.

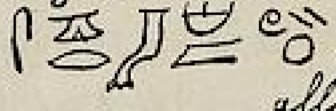

(Dend.)

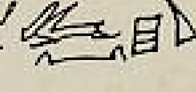
ḥem, deriv. da ... ḥm; propr.: ciò che si volge, che gira; — onde: ciò che è di forma rotonda, sferica; — quindi palla (come giocattolo), pallottola.

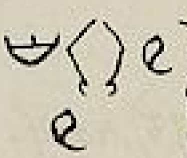
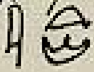


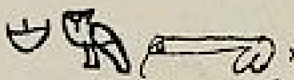
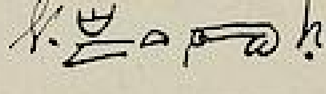
batter la palla, giocare alla palla.

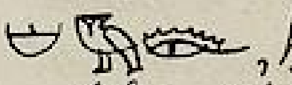
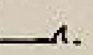
Il pezzo di legno ... impiegato per battere la palla, si chiamava  xe-n-bq, legno d'ulivo.

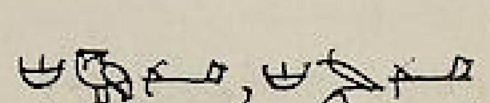
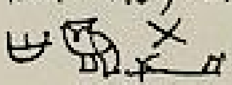
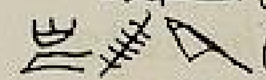
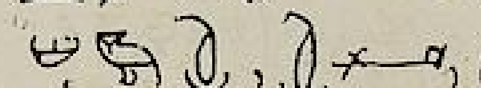
, espreſsione identica alla prec..

2) — Le espreſsioni precedenti battere la palla, simbolizzano in Düm. Result. 46,5 l'operazione della cateratta; e la palla, che nel l.c. il re tiene in mano, rappresenta la pupilla od il globo dell'occhio. — V.  unp.

 ḥem, (P. Ebers 54, 3 e 4), (Golenischeff, Z. 1877, 61) vulva. (E) uterus, matrix.
— Brugsch sospetta che questi gruppi abbiano nei predetti significati piuttosto il fonetico àt. V.  àt.

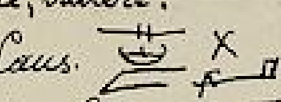
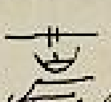
, ḥem (Denkm. IV, 136, h, l. 8, 9), XIIª Din., V.  ḥmt.

, ḥem (Leyd. Ét. 58), vocabolo rariſsimo, che, secondo Brugsch, signif.: vedere, guardare, esaminare, oſservare. — E' costr. con .

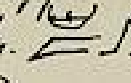

(Rit. 3,3; 113,6; 125,23; — E)
 (Bul., Sarc. Unnef.)
 (D. K. T. 59)
, (E)

ḥem, pestare, frantumare, battere (ingredienti); (E) contusione, contuso.

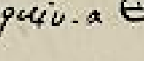
ϩⲱⲙ, conculcare, contundere, rompere, frangere; — הלם tritare, pestare, fracassare, battere.

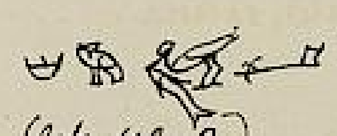
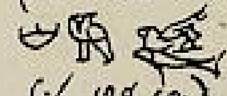
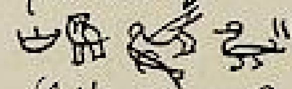
— Caus. , , s-ḥem (Z. 1879; Düm. Ricette del balsamo).

2) — Tagliare in pezzi, tagliare, tagliuzzare; — annientare, annichilare.

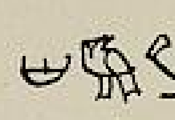
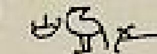
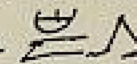
3) — Freq. il 1º ed il 2º gruppo: togliere, levare, strappare (Confr.  ḥm); portar via (Rit. 125,23)

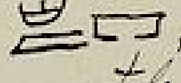
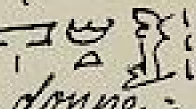
4) — Liberare, salvare, eſser liberato, salvato (Rit. 113,6).

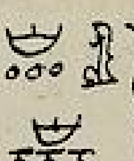
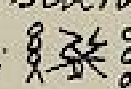
5) — (Rit. 3,3) equiv. a  ḥm, timoniere.

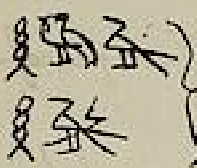
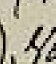
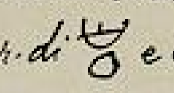

(Rit. 113, 2)

(ib. 125, 10)

(Rit. 153, 1 e 2)

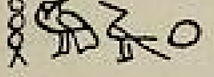
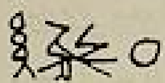
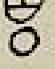
ḥem, pescare, prender pesci; esercitar la pesca, propr. colla rete; — cacciare uccelli colla rete; — Pesca, pescagione, caccia, cacciagione.

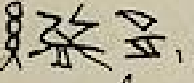
, ḥem, (E) contusum, contusio. — V.  e , ḥm.

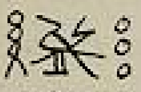
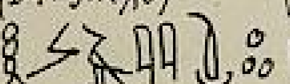
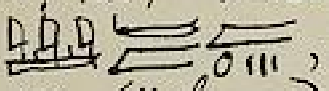
, ḥem (Stel. Metter.), probabilm. lo steſso che  pe-ḥem-t-u, la casa delle donne; l'Harem.

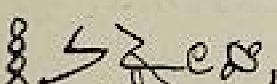
 ḥem (Mél. d'Arch. 1874, 162), il metallo lunare (personificato nel 1º gruppo), il Selenium.
— Forse identico a  ḥma.

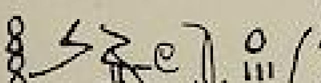
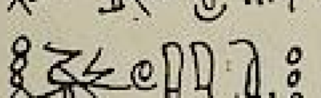
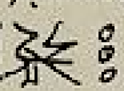
 ḥema (Wilkins. Mann. and Cust., I, 194), Varr. di  e di , ḥm.

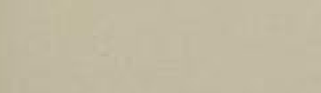
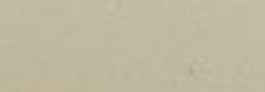
 (Düm., Result., 46)
 (Edfu)
ḥema, V.  ḥm.

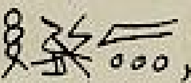
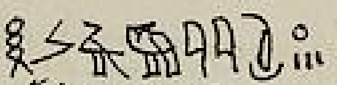
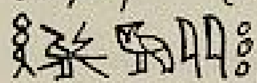
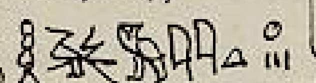
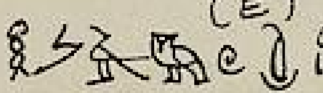
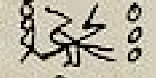
, ḥema (D. Z. T. 41, 22), signif. in generale campo, campagna, terreno seminato. — Ma forse, in connes. col seg., designa le regioni saline, sterili, infeconde; — salina, campo di sale. ⲙⲁⲛⲉϩⲙⲟⲓ locus salis, salina.

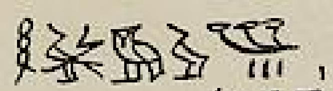
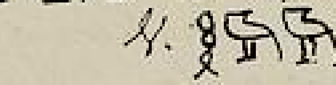

(B. H. T. 273)

(L. 1671, 22)
ḥema, ḥemaī, salnitro, sale, sale di cucina. ϩⲙⲟⲩ (T., M., π, πι), ϩⲁⲁⲙⲓ, sal.
, campo di sale, salina (V. il prec.).

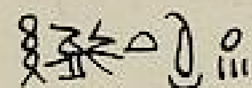
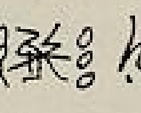
, ḥemau (P. Med. 5, 7), nome di una malattia esterna, per la cui guarigione erano prescritti cataplasmi e fomenti.

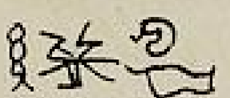
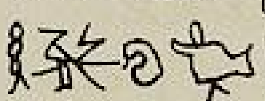
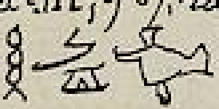
 (Dict. géo. 496)
 (P. Med. 3, 3)
ḥemau, ḥemaui, V.  ḥma.

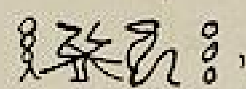
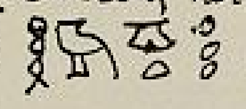
, ḥemauu (P. Med. 5, 6), V.  ḥmau.

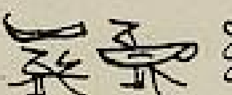
, 
(Edfu) (An. III, 2, 9)
, 
(E)
 (Journ. As. 1883, 34)
ḥemam, ḥemamī, ḥemam-īt, ḥemamu, V.  ḥma.

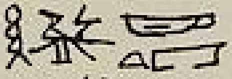
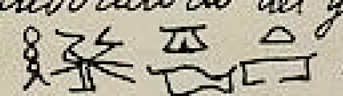
, ḥemamu (E). V.  ḥmm.

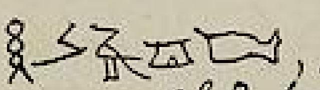
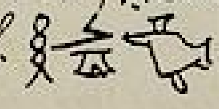
, ḥema-t (E), V.  ḥma.

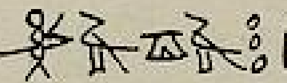
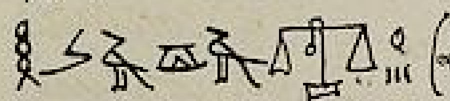
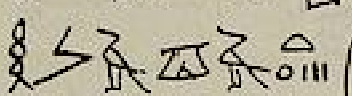
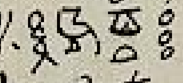
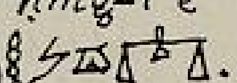


ḥemak (Rec. III, 98), rarissime varr. di  ḥmq.

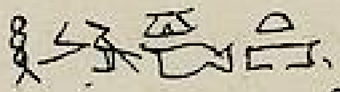
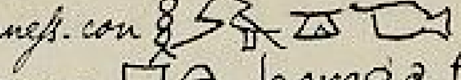
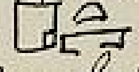
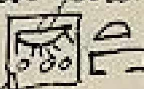
, ḥemak, Var. delle basse epoche di  ḥmq-t.

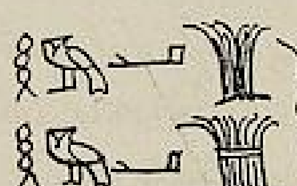
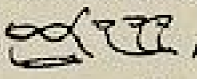
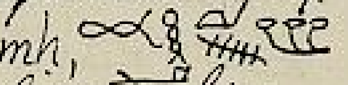
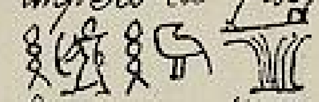
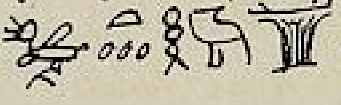
, ḥemaka, V. il prec.

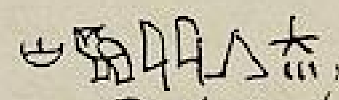
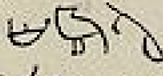
, ḥemak-t (Mar., Dend.), designa una stanza munita di finestre, al 1° piano, accanto alla scala Nord del tempio di Dendera. — Il laboratorio del gioielliere. V.  ḥmaq-t.

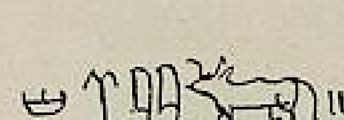
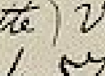
, ḥemaq (Dict. géo. 1254), V.  ḥmq.

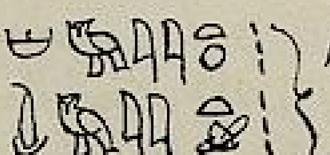
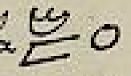
 (Gebg. III, 126)
 (Schiap. L. d. F. VI, 4a)
 (P. Leyd. I, 344, III)
ḥemaqa, V.  ḥmq-t e .

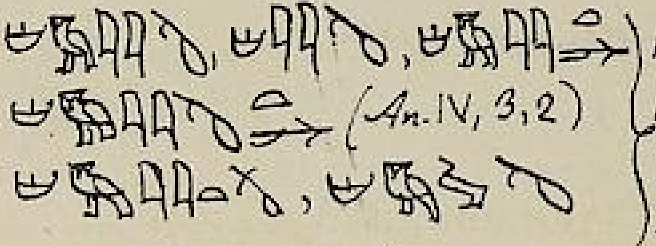
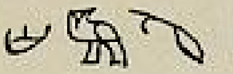
, ḥemag-t (Dict. géo. 1267), in conness. con  ḥmag, nel gruppo  ḥemag-t, casa ove s'incastona, laboratorio di gioielliere. Freq. nei testi in relazione con  ḥat-nub, laboratorio di orefice.

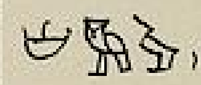
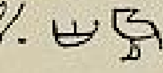
 ḥemā, forma antiquata, invece delle più recenti e freq.  mḥ,  mḥā-t, ⲙⲁϩⲓ, ⲡⲓ, linum, lino. Freq. nelle cappelle funerarie dell'antico impero la frase  ḥe ḥemā, battere il lino, per l'altra  za-t ḥemā.

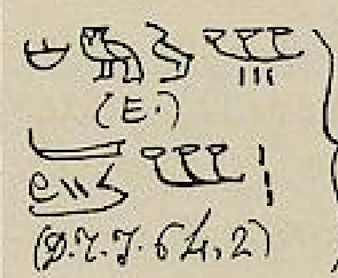
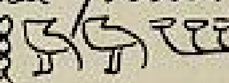
, ḥemī-u (Chab.; C. del Louvre), deriv. da  ḥm (V.); nome di una parte dei marinai (àχmu) della barca del Sole: quelli che governano la nave, che remano, che vogano, che spingono.

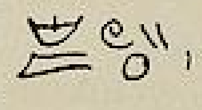
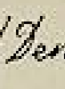
, ḥemī-u (Rit. 148, 31), le (sette) vacche mistiche; propriam. deriv. da  ḥm-t (V.), significa le mogli (del toro).

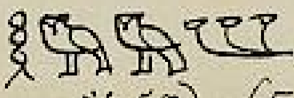
 (Brug., Dict.) ḥem-īt, deriv. da  ḥm (V.); sostanza, vegetale o composto, di forma rotonda, non ancor determinata.

 (An. IV, 3, 2) ḥemī, ḥem-īt, ḥemu; Varianti di  ḥn.

, ḥemu (Inscr. Lepsi I, 303), V.  ḥm.

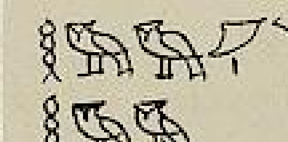
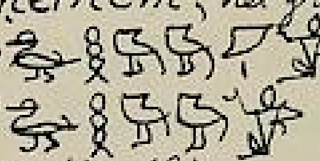
 (E.) (D. Z. T. 64, 2) ḥemu, ḥemui, (E.) herba seu folia. — V.  ḥmm.

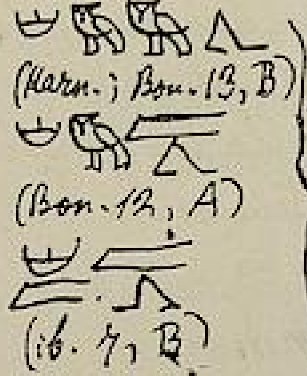
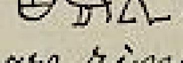
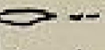
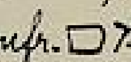
, ḥemui (Dend.), V.  ḥm.

, ḥemem (E.; Égypt. Ét. 57, 58), (E) nomen herbae.

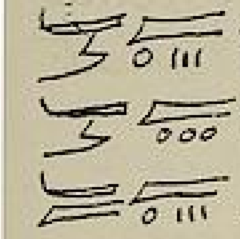
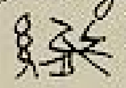
— (Brugsch) designazione di una determinata famiglia di piante, con cui per es. era preparato il balsamo ḥeken.

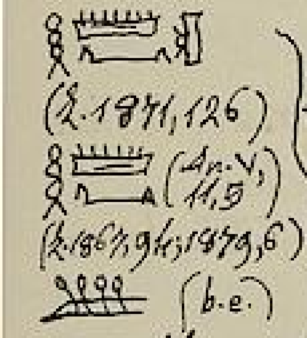
— Forse una parte speciale di una pianta.

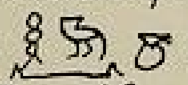
 ḥemem, nei gruppi:  (E.) designazione di una malattia (?).

 (Harn.; Bon. 13, B) (Bon. 12, A) (ib. 7, B) ḥemem, forma aumentata di  ḥm (V.); distornare, rimuovere, allontanare, tener lontano (da ...  ...). Confr.  metter in rotta,

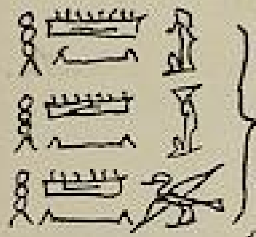
disperdere, sconfiggere.

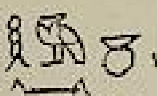

ḥemem (Dict. géog. 496). Varr. di  ḥma.

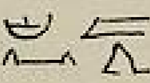
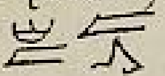

(Z. 1871, 126) (An. V, 11, 5) (Z. 1867, 94; 1879, 6) (b. e.)
ḥemen, designazione del numero 80, ottanta, ϩⲙⲏⲛⲉ, ϩⲉⲙⲉⲛⲉ (M.), ϩⲙⲉⲉⲛⲉ (T.), ϧⲁⲙⲉⲛⲉ, ϧⲉⲙⲉⲛⲉ (M.), octoginta. — Goodwin (Z. 1871, 126) inclinerebbe piuttosto a farlo equiv. a ϩⲙⲉ, quadraginta.

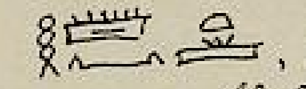
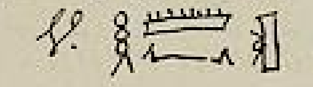
2) — (Brug. Z. 1876, 126; 1879, 6) mucchio, cumulo; — anche misura equivalente a  ḥmn.

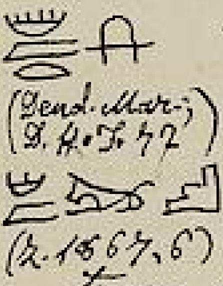
3) — (Brug., ib.) i due primi gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg.

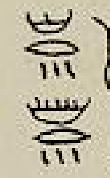

ḥemen (Dict. géo. 1256; Stat. Sebekhotep, Louvre), nome di una divinità. Brugsch vorrebbe vedervi rammentato l'ebr. חַמָּן figura di una divinità, simulacro, simulacro del Sole.

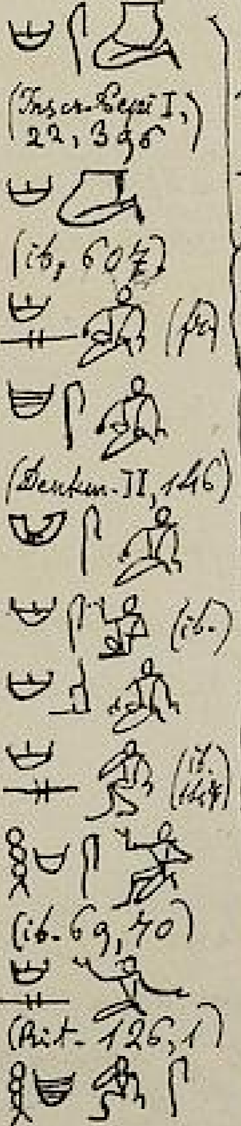
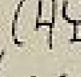
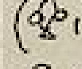
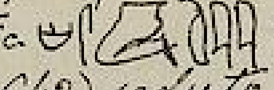
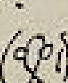

ḥemen (Meidum, Tomb. N. 2), nome di una particolar specie di vaso di creta o argilla; — e misura per le materie secche (come grano, orzo, ecc.) contenente 10 bat. חֹמֶר, חָמָר, creta, argilla, loto, fango; חֹמֶר misura per materie secche.


ḥemnem (Chab.), probabilm. erroneo invece di  ḥmm.

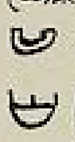

ḥemen-t (Z. 1876, 126), V.  ḥmn.


(Bend. Mar., D. A. T. 47) (Z. 1867, 6)
ḥemer, (Brug.) affine al copto ϩⲱⲗⲉⲓ (M.), ἐπιβαίνειν, inscendere; signif. tutto ciò che si sale, si monta, cioè: scala, trono, alta sedia, ecc.


ḥemer(?). V. al fonetico ābr.

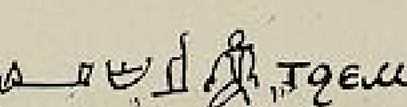

(Inscr. Pepi I, 22, 396) (ib., 607) (ib.) (Denkm. II, 146) (ib.) (ib. 144) (ib. 69, 70) (Rit. 126, 1)
ḥemes, sedere, sedersi, stare a sedere, eſsere seduto, eſser aſsiso, accoccolarsi, riposarsi, riposare.
— Rimanere, restare, risiedere, dimorare; — stabilirsi, installarsi, accomodarsi; — stanziarsi in ()... per () fare qualche cosa.
Partic.  (Inscr. Pepi I, 642) seduto.
— Occuparsi di ()...
— Stabilire.
ϩⲉⲙⲥⲓ (M.), ϩⲙⲟⲟⲥ (T. B.), ϩⲙⲁⲁⲥ (B.), sedere, manere, habitare; — עמד stare, fermarsi, rimanere, restare, arrestarsi.

(continuazione)

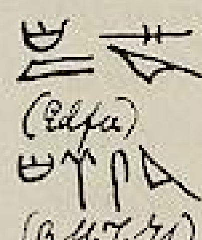


(Denkm. II, 129)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 280, 693)

 ⲧϩⲉⲙⲥⲟ (M.), ⲑⲙⲥⲟ, sedere facere, constituere, collocare; הצמיד, far stare, situare, stanziare, collocare.

2) — Posta, fornimento, minuta, imposta, tassa, tributo; nelle liste delle offerte.

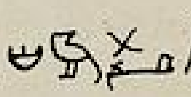
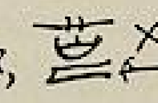


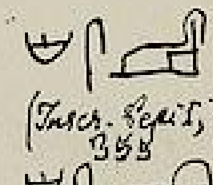
(Edfu)

(B.H.T. 71)

ḥemes, trattar violentemente, offendere, ledere, violare, violentare, battere, percuotere.

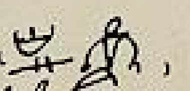
חמס far violenza, violare, ingiuriare; violenzo.

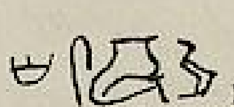
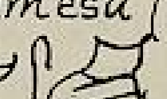
Affine con  ḥm,  s-ḥm.

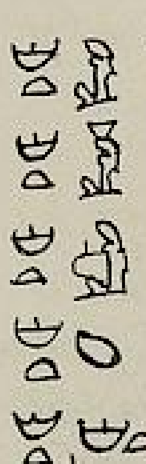


(Inscr. Pepi I, 358)

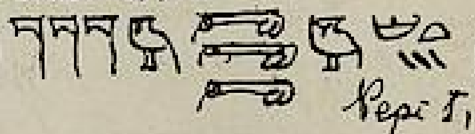
(R. 1881, Taf. II, col. 6)

ḥemes, a., deriv. da , ḥms; sedia, sedile, seggio. 2) — Anche verbo equiv. al predetto ḥms; (Pepi l. c.) mettere a sedere (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).

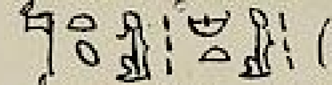
, ḥemesu (Inscr. Pepi I, 671, 711), V.  ḥms.

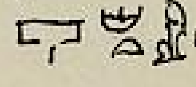


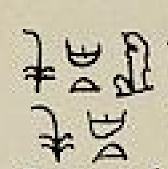
ḥem-t, donna, moglie, femmina; ϩⲓⲙⲉ (B.) mulier. In ebr. חָמוֹת suocera. Probabilm. deriv. dal seg.

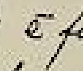
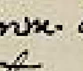
— Anche aggettivo in oppos. a maschio: come  (Inscr. Pepi I, 678),

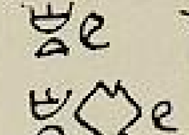
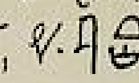
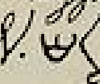
gli Dei maschi e femmine.

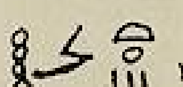
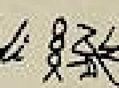
 (Rit. 79, 7), le divinità femmine, cioè le dee.

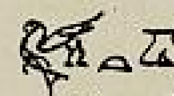
— , la dimora delle donne, l'Harem.

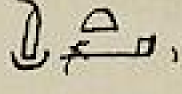
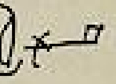
 la regia moglie, la regina.

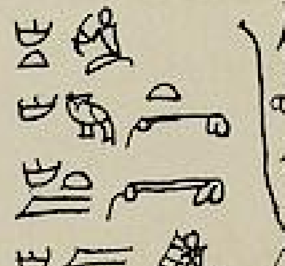
2) — (Rit. 80, 4 e freq.)  è forma femm. di  ḥm, con lo stesso significato.

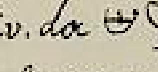
 ḥem-t (Brugsch leggerebbe piuttosto àt, V. ), V.  ḥm.

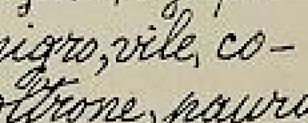
, ḥem-t (E.), Var. di  ḥma.

, ḥem-t (Altare granitico di Torino, E, 11; Trans. 1874), (Birch) an ampulla, vasetto, vasettino.

, ḥem-t (E), V.  ḥm.

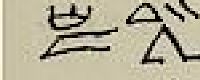
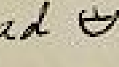


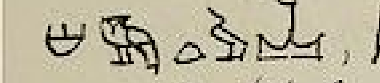
ḥemet, ḥemti, (Brugsch) deriv. da  ḥm e dal seg.: rivolgersi, volgersi; signif.: esser pigro, vile, codardo, poltrone, pauroso.

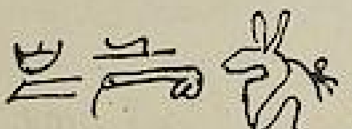
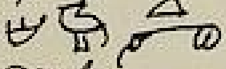
— Anche come designazione di Tifone (V.  ḥmd).

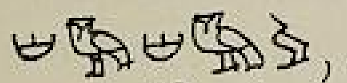
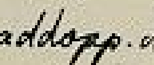
2) — Ciò che è proibito, vietato, ciò che è mandato via, rigettato, scacciato, rifiutato. — Il profano (rispetto ad un

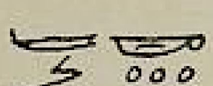
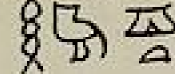
tempio (V. D.H.T. 59).

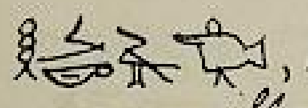
, ḥemti (D.T.T. 47, 11), equiv. ad  ḥm, rivolgersi, voltarsi, ecc.

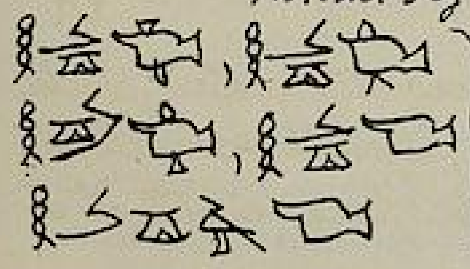
, ḥemtu (Liste di Thotmes III). (De Rougé) Hamath la Grande; (Mar.) Hamath sul Yarmouk. חֲמָת nome di una città della Siria. — Var. di ḥamatá.

, ḥemed (B.H.T. 71), propr. il vile, il codardo (Confr.  ḥmt), designazione di Tifone.

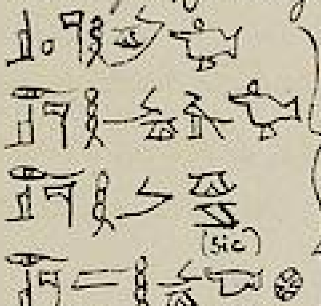
, ḥemḥemu (D.H.T. 36, d. 20), forma raddopp. di  ḥm (V.); rimuoversi, distornarsi, allontanarsi, ritirarsi, tirarsi indietro, indietreggiare.

, ḥemek (Rec. IV, 70, c), V.  ḥmg̥-t.

, ḥemeka (Dict. geò. 498), Var. del seg.

 ḥemeg̥, ḥemeg̥a (Dict. geò. 1256 e seg.; I, N. 1166), prendere, prender in pugno e tenervi fermo.

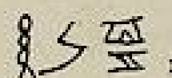
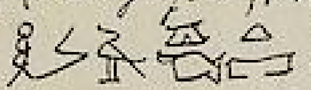
2) — Incastonare, legare (per es. una pietra preziosa), dare l'incastonatura, la legatura (ad una gemma). — Guernire, incorniciare, incastrare, intarsiare; — detto del lavoro in generale degli artisti in metalli preziosi e gemme, cioè dei gioiellieri.

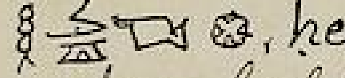


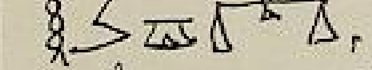
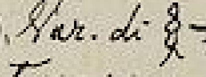
(sic)

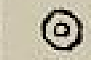
(Rit. 142, 8, 43)

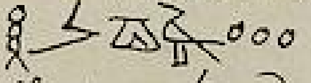
Osiride ingemmato, Osiride laboratorio del gioielliere, Osiride nella gioielleria; nome di Osiride rivestito dell'oro, dell'argento e delle pietre preziose lavorate nel laboratorio dei gioiellieri del Tempio di Dendera.

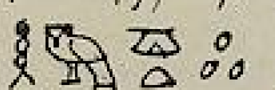
, ḥemeg̥ (Dict. Géog. 497), Var. di  ḥmag̥-t.

, ḥemeg̥ (Rit. 142, 8), nome di una località, probab. equiv. al prec.

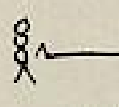
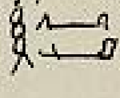
, ḥemeg̥ (Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. VI, 1, a; LXI). Var. di  ḥmg̥. legare, incastonare, ecc.; nel l. c. detto del legamento dell'apertura della bocca; un'azione che costituiva una parte del rito dei funerali.

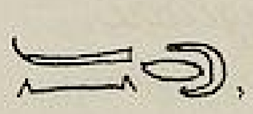
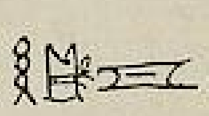
 (Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. LXI, b, sopra)

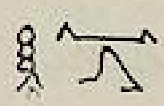
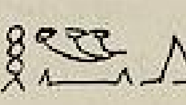
 (Rec. IV, 9; 49, a)

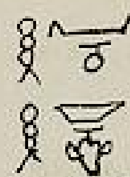
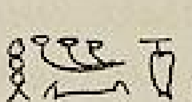
 (Champ. Gramm. 90;) (Leps. Met., p. 57, Nota 3)

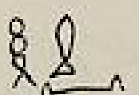
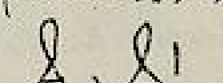
ḥemeg̥, ḥemg̥a, ḥemeg̥-t, in connes. e deriv. dal prec.: pietra alquanto preziosa del Sud, impiegata come ornamento di oggetti di acconciatura. — Già Champol. avea tradotto gemma rosso-scura. — Secondo Lepsius, è forse il diaspro rosso. Letter.: la pietra scelta di preferenza come la più eccellente per incastonare, per incrostare.

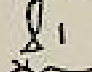
, ḥen (Stel. Piānxi), Var. delle epoche tolomaiche invece di  ḥnā, con, e, ecc.

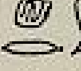
, ḥen, h.e. V.  ḥun.

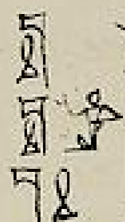
, ḥen, V.  ḥun.

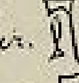
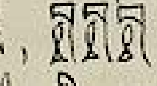
 (Stel. etiop. Bul. II, 13) ḥen, Varr. di  ḥun. Designa un vaso per contener liquidi; come vino, mosto, sidro, ecc.; perciò significa quanto brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale o simile.

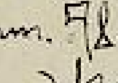
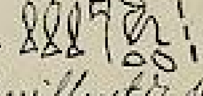
 (Denkm. II, 8)  ḥon, sacrare, consacrare; — esser consacrato; agg. consacrato. 2) — Sost.: il consacrato, significa il re, la Maestà, la Santità.

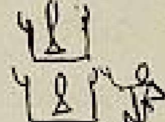
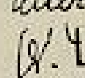
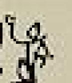
 ḥon-f. Sua Maestà, Sua Santità, espressione onorifica invece del semplice pronome personale ~~ egli, quando si tratta di un re, e qualche volta anche di un dio.

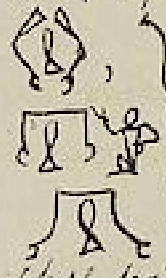
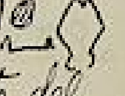
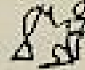
, xer-ḥon, sotto la Maestà di.. cioè sotto il regno di....

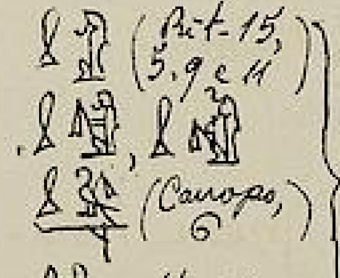
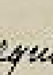
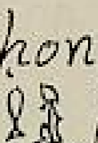
 ḥon-neter, opp. neter-ḥon, lett. il consacrato a Dio; signif. sacerdote, profeta, ϩⲟⲛ, sacerdos, ἱερεύς, כֹּהֵן.

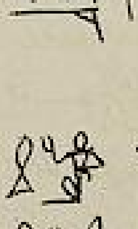
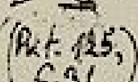
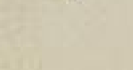
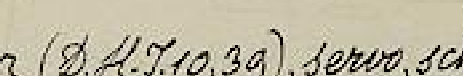
plur. , ;

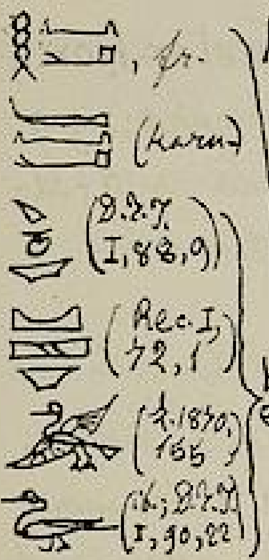
femm. , plur. .

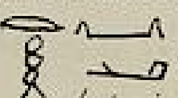
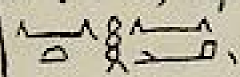
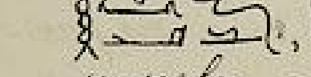
 ḥon-qa (Revillout Z. 1880, 71; Erman, Z. 1882, 167), designa una sorta di impiegati delle necropoli, addetti al servizio funebre delle tombe private; letter. sacerdote del qa, consacrato al qa (V.  qa); sacerdote, il cui ufficio era provvedere ai bisogni del qa che egli serviva (Masp. Trans. 1880, 11 e 20). — Revillout (Z. 1880, 71) lo riferisce a  ḥn (V.), e trad.: homme de peine.

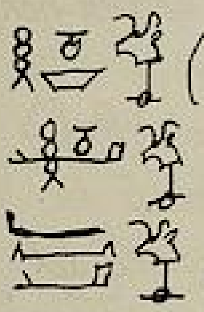
 (Lebl. Aeg. Denkm. 20) ḥon-sexen, opp. sexen-ḥon, equiv. al prec. Lebl. (l.c.) lo riferisce a  sxn (V.) e trad.: sacerdote del cingimento, sacerdote del recinto (sacro), del santuario. 3) — Equiv. a  ḥn.

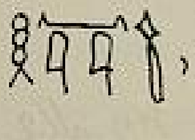
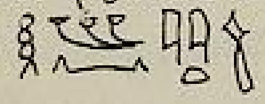
 (Rit. 15, 5, 9 e 11) (Canopo, 6) (Z. 1878, 4) ḥon, equiv. a  ḥn, all. 2.  (Rit. l.c.) la tua Maestà, la tua Santità, cioè tu, te (detto nel l.c. di Rā).

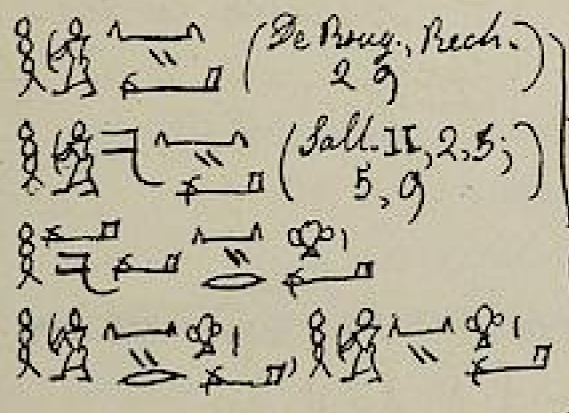
 (Rit. 125, 6.31)  plur. ḥon (D. H. T. 10, 39), servo, schiavo. Femm. ; plur.  (D. H. T. l.c.). — (Brugs.) anche ierodulo, il consacrato ad un dio come persona servente, sacerdote subalterno, chierico.

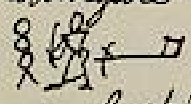

, fr. (Karn.) (D.H.T. I,88,9) (Rec. I, 72,1) (L.1870, 166) (ib.; D.H.T. I,90,22) b. e.

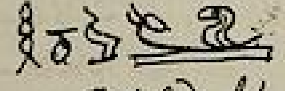
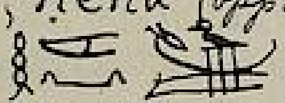
ḥenā, con, insieme con, insieme, e, in unione con, unitamente, ed anche. , r-ḥenā, ha lo stesso significato del semplice ḥnā; espress. freq. , nt-ḥenā (Tomba di Ti), antica formola col signif. di: adattato, giusto, conveniente, appropriato, secondo la giusta regola, secondo il precetto. , ḥenā-zed, letter. con parola; è il titolo di ogni paragrafo isolato di uno scritto; equiv. a avviso, comunicazione speciale.

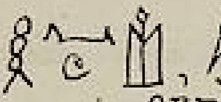
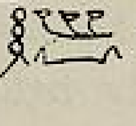
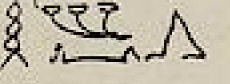

(D.H.T. 113) (ib. 83) (ib. 110) ḥenā, (Brug.) essere pieno, empire; - pieno.

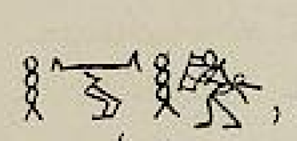
, ḥenī (Tav. Stat.), v.  ḥun-īt.

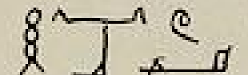
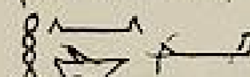

(De Roug., Rech. 29) (Sall. II, 2,5; 5,9)

ḥeni, ḥeni-r-ḥer, forme allargate di  ḥ, con gli stessi significati.

, ḥenu (opp. ḥun?) (Rec. I,8,3), v.  ḥun.

, ḥenu (L.1870,75), variante di  e  ḥun.

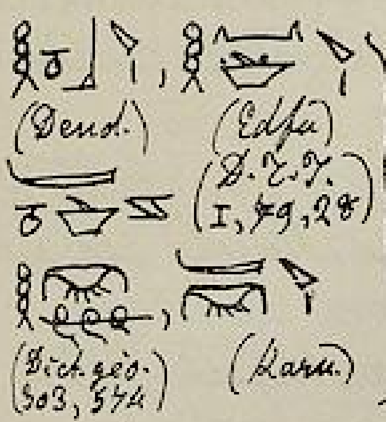
, ḥenuḥ (De Rougé; Ét. 166), designa uno stato morboso. Conf. חנק, חנק, angere, strangolare, soffocare.

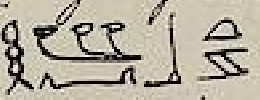

(Rec. I, 43, 13)

(ib. III, 96, 22)

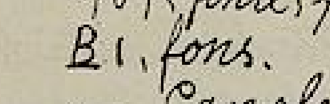
ḥeneb, bendare, legare, fasciare, annodare, attorcere, attorcigliare. Cald. ענב legare insieme, connettere.

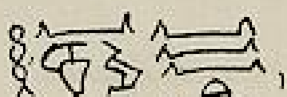
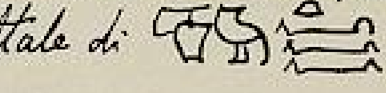
2) — Pigliare, cogliere, prendere, afferrare, impugnare, abbrancare. ϩⲱⲗⲉⲙ, ϩⲉⲗⲉⲙ (M.), rapere, diripere, efferre, auferre.

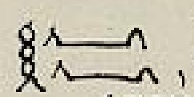
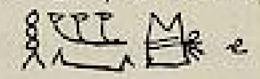
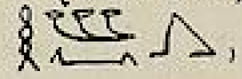
3) — In conness. col seg.: misurare un pezzo di terreno in una ripartizione di eredità, compartirlo a sorte; - misurare in generale.

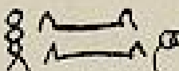
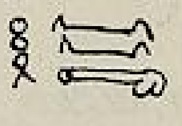
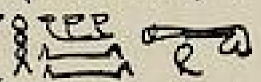

(Dend.) (Edfu) (D.E.T. I,79,28) (Dich. geo. 503, 574) (Karn.)

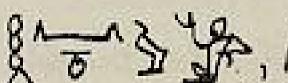
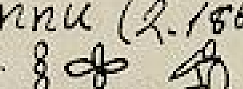
ḥenb, varianti delle basse epoche di  ḥunb-t.

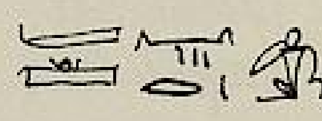
, ḥenbī (Champ. Gramm. 98), fonte, fontana, ϩⲟⲛⲃⲉ, ϩⲟⲛⲃⲓ, fons. — Canale; v. il prec.

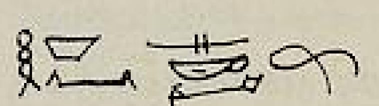
, ḥnum-t opp. ḥnum-ut (Biehl, Rec. de trav. II, 127), forma dialettale di  χnm-t, cisterna.

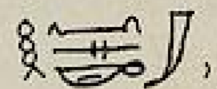
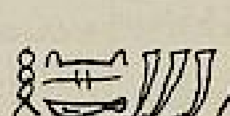
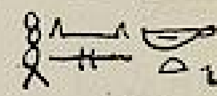
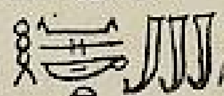
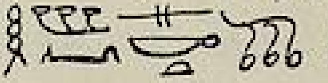
, ḥenen (Z. 1870, 76), Var. di  e , ḥun.

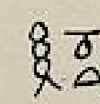
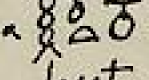
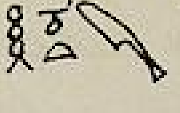
 (Inscr. Lepi I, 466)
 (Stela Metternich) } ḥenen, V.  ḥunn.

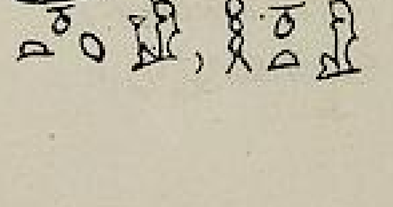
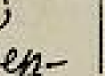
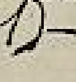
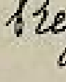
, ḥennu (Z. 1863, 22), Var. di  ḥun.

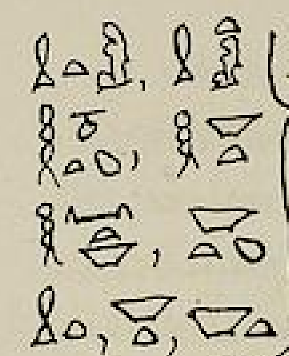
, V. ḥunr.

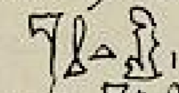
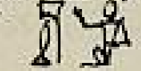
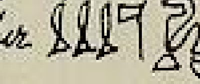
, V. ḥunsk.

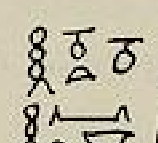
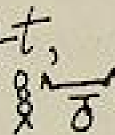
,  plur.
,  plur. } ḥensek, ḥensek-t (Inscr. Lepi I, 171, 436), treccia, V.  ḥunsk-t.

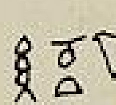
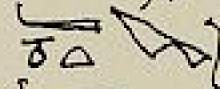
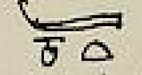
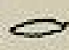
, ḥon-t (Rit. 32, 4; 146, d; 162, 13; 164, 1), equiv. al seg.
2) — (D. K. T. 53), equiv. a  ḥnt.
3) — Equiv. a  ḥnt.

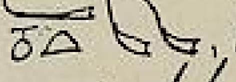
 } ḥon-t, femm. di   e , ḥn; 1) — Regina, reggente, principessa; — signora, padrona; in opposizione a bk-t, serva.
2) — Serva, schiava; — ierodula.

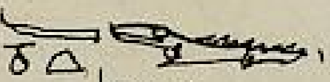
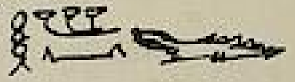


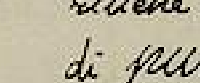
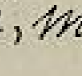
, profetessa, sacerdotessa, femm. di . — Plur. ;

 (Rec. IV, 90) (Inscr. Unas, 46) } ḥen-t, V.  ḥn.

 (D. K. T. 59)

 (Bend.-Mar.) } ḥent, rimandare, ributtare, repellere; ritenere, impedire, distogliere, tener lontano; respingere, spingere, cacciare, difendere, proteggere, ecc. (da ...,  ...); propri colla forza delle armi. — Onde
2) — Battere, colpire, ferire, pungere, ecc., per ritenere, per distorre, per allontanare, ecc.
3) — Tagliare, troncare, immolare; — staccare, separare, recidere, amputare.

, ḥen-t (Edfu), le corna; deriv. dal prec.

, ḥen-t, V.  ḥun.

, ḥon-t (Rit. 110, 6), Brugsch lo ritiene affine a  ḥn, col significato di purificare, mondare, consacrare,

consacrazione.
(Rit. l. c.), la principessa della consacrazione, signora della purificazione della sua parola; (Birch) in thee, who art called Ruler of Purity — Pure Mistress; (Brev.) celle qui préside à toute pureté et dont la parole est pure.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 346) — liste dei Nomi — ḥon-t, Varianti di ḥun.

, ḥen-ti (D. H. T. 109), V. ḥnt.

ḥentu, ḥentū (Z. 1879, 57), Var. di ḥunt.

, ḥentes (Beni-Hassan), nome di un uccello, secondo Billharz, Ardea nycticorax.

, ḥenq, stropicciare, strofinare; e con ciò sentire, provare il gusto, gustare, assaggiare, tastare.
2) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 185), estrarre o spremere un succo, un umore; — e quindi: estratto, succo, sugo, umore. — Affine con àng.

, ḥenq (Abyd.), deriv. dal prec.; gustare, assaggiare colla lingua.

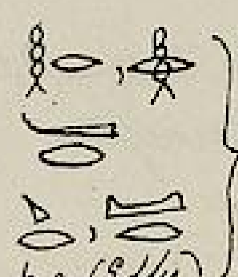
, ḥenq (Burt. Excerp. 42, 3; D. H. T. 15, 19), (Brug.) forma derivata da ḥaq (V.), collo stesso signif.: prendere od esser preso (prigioniero, prigione).
2) — Verbo equiv. a ḥnq, all. 2.

, ḥenq (Chiosco di Philae, B), forma derivata da ḥq (V.), collo stesso significato; ϩⲚⲔⲈ (T, M), zythus, cerevisia.
2) — Sost. equiv. a ḥnq, all. 2.

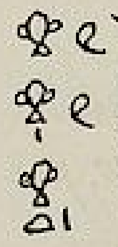
(Denkm. II, 92, a; 35) (ib. 144) (Leps. Ält. Text. 40) — ḥenk-t, Varianti di ḥunk.

, ḥeng̥eg̥ (D. E. T. I, 52, 3), affine a ḥnq, all. 1 (V.); fare gustar la gioia; gustar la gioia, sentir il gusto della gioia, goder dei piaceri. È costrutto con .

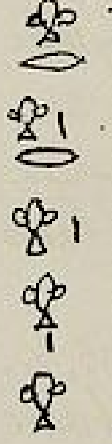
, ḥeng̥eg̥ (Stel. Mettern.), Var. di ḥung̥g̥.


b. e. (Edfu)

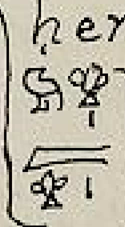
ḥer, con, insieme, unitamente, e, יחד. — Alcuni egittologi lo dànno come particella disgiuntiva: o, ovvero, oppure, אוֹ.



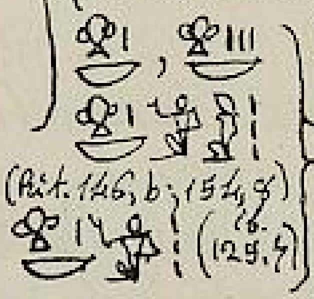
ḥer, viso, volto, faccia, ϩⲣⲁ (M.), ϩⲗⲉ (B.), facies, vultus. duā ḥer (Louvre, C, 1), (Masp.) donner de la tête, s'incliner. — V. du, all. 1, b). — V. esempi, art. seg., all. 1.



ḥer, 1) — equiv. al prec.

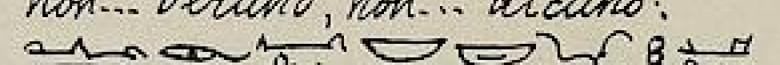


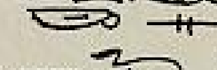
m-ḥer (Stela Harr.), in faccia, in viso, avanti, davanti, innanzi, dinanzi, alla presenza di, al cospetto di.


(Rit. 146, b; 154, g)
(16. 125, 4)

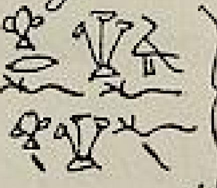
ḥer-neb, letter.: ogni faccia, tutte le faccie, signif.: ognuno, tutte le persone, tutti, tout le monde.

In una proposizione negativa questo ḥer-neb ha il significato opposto: neſsuno, non... veruno, non... alcuno:





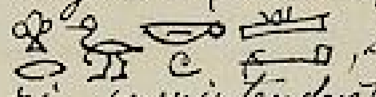
(Rit. 133, 12 e 13), non far questo per neſsuno eccetto che per te steſso.



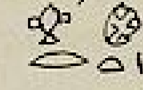
(Inscr. Pepi I, 411, 651). letter.: la sua faccia è la sua nuca, nome di un genio; V. sotto ḥa.

2) — qualcuno, alcuno, ϩⲗⲓ, aliquis, aliquid, ⲉϩⲗⲓ (M.) aliquis.

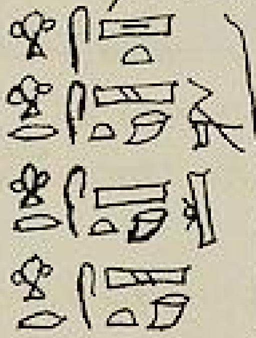
3) — **Capo**, superiore, ecc., equivalente a ḥr ed a ḥr-tp; (V.); signore (Inscr. Pepi I, 410).



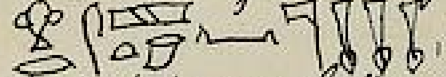
, superiore dei lavori, sovrintendente dei lavori.



, superiore, capo della città, poliarca.

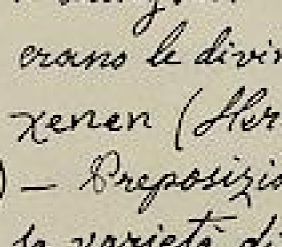


(V. sotto sšta); capo dei secreti, segretario (E. De Rougé); — superiore dei misteri, padrone dei secreti, poſseſsore dei misteri, l'iniziato dell'ordine più elevato (Devéria, Rev. Archéol. 1869). — Pierret (Ét. I, 30) è di opinione che l'ḥer-sešta foſse inoltre incaricato di commentare e interpretare i misteri religiosi e le parole del re.



, capo dei misteri dei geroglifici (letter. parole divine), il più elevato grado scientifico della dottrina egiziana.

4) — Equiv. ad ḥor, Horo, come per esempio in

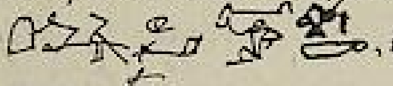


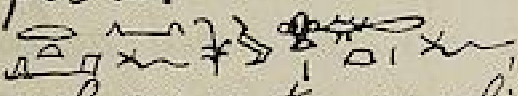
ḥor-šef, ḥor-šefi, letter.: Horo il forte, il terribile, il dio Hor-šef, forma di Xnum, l'Ἀρσαφῆς dei Greci, che lo aſsimilavano ad Heraclide ed a Dionysos. — Questo dio e Hathor erano le divinità dell'antica Suten-xenen (Heracleopoli).

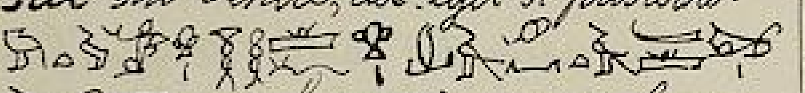
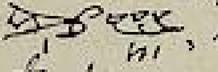
5) — Preposizione vaga che ha un'estesa varietà di significati, come: in su, sopra, sovra, di sopra, al di sopra, in capo, di su; verso, a, al di là di,

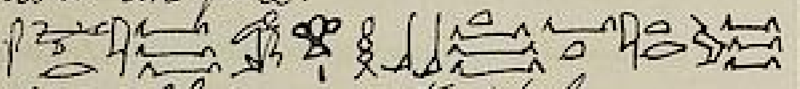
oltre, oltre di, di più; contro, per, in, da. —

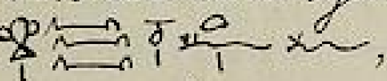
ϩⲓ, ϩⲓⲣⲉⲛ, ϩⲓⲣⲱ, ϩⲣⲁⲓ, ⲉϩⲣⲁⲓ, ⲉϩⲗⲏⲓ, super, sursum, ad faciem, obviam, versus, ad, in, inter, etc. — לִקְרַאת a, verso, sino a, incontro, per, vicino a; הָלְאָה, וָהָלְאָה, in là, innanzi, oltre, al di là, in poi; עַל in su, sopra, presso, contro, avanti, da, con, insino a, per, verso, su, a.

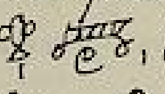
, io ho combattuto per te.

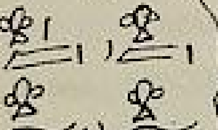
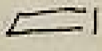
, egli si mise sul suo ventre, cioè: egli si prosternò.

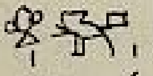
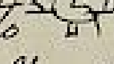

, io lo porrò sopra la punta di un fiore.

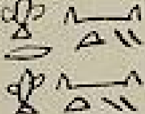
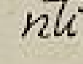
 bere alla sorgente del fiume.

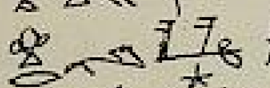
, dall'essenza di suo padre.

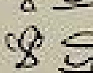
— , ḥer-uu, V. sotto uu.

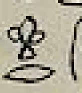
 ḥer-mo, accanto, allato, presso, ecc. V. sotto  m.

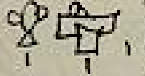
, ḥer-mā (125, 48, 50), perchè? per dove? V. sotto  mā.

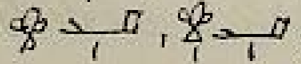
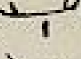
 ḥer-nti, V. sotto  nti.

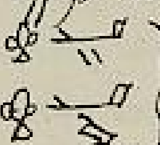
 ḥer-remen-seh, sul braccio di Orione, nome di una parte di questa costellazione.

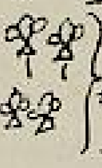
ḥer-red,
 (Rit. 64, 1) V. sotto rd.

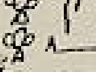
, ḥer-s, oltre a ciò, dopo ciò, inoltre.

, ḥer-sa, V. sotto sa.

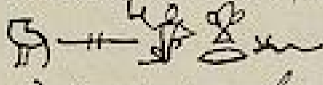
, ḥer-dod, coi pronomi affissi: davanti, dinanzi a... V. sotto  dd.

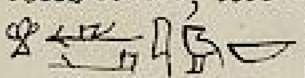
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 642), espressioni antiqu., var. della prec.

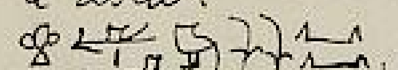
 ḥer-ḥer (Erm. Z. 1879, 72) gegenüber, di rimpetto a.

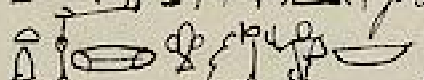
—  (Inscr. Pepi I, 354). Maspero (Rec. de trav. VII, 158) trad.: en se traînant sur leur face.

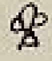
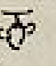
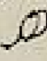
— Erman (Z. 1882) dà le seguenti espressioni:

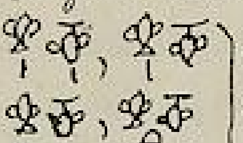
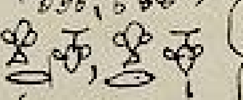
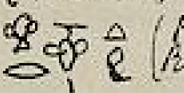
 (p. 181), a ciascuno, per ciascuno, ad ognuno.

 (p. 173, 174), pro person, a testa.

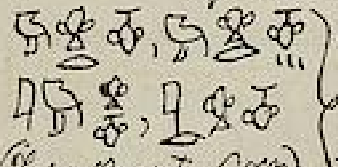
, per ognuno di essi.

 (p. 167), un pane bianco per ogni sacerdote.

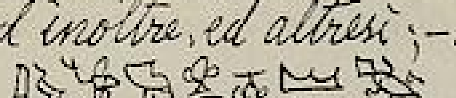
— Frequenti sono le composizioni della preposizione  (e vari.) con  e ; onde hanno origine molte espressioni.

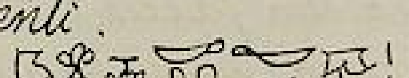

(Inscr. Pepi I 656, 688)

(Sall. III, 3, 2)
 (Rhind)

ḥer-ȧb (V. Chab. Voy. 335, nota 2), letter. sul cuore, nel cuore, ⲉϩⲣⲁⲓⲛⲏⲧ (?) inter; signif.: a) sost.: il mezzo, il centro, la parte centrale di una cosa, — e quindi anche del corpo, e perciò il busto (P. Rhind).


(Inscr. Pepi I, 688)

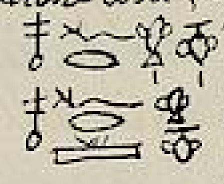
nel mezzo, nel centro, in mezzo, fra; — insieme con, ed anche, ed inoltre, ed altresì; — costr. coll'accus.:

, io era nel mezzo di (opp. insieme con) numerose genti.

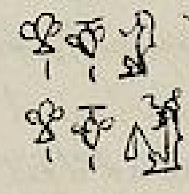
 (P. di Berl. I, l. 118), insieme con vacche, ed anche vacche.

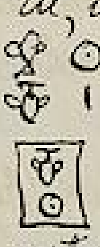
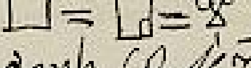
— Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 39) traduce m-ḥer-ȧb: juste devant....

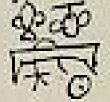
b) (Chab.) intimità, amore, affezione; amare, affezionare, compiacersi di qualche cosa; — piacevole; — eſser amato:

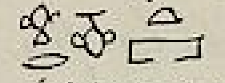
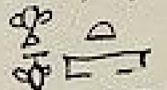
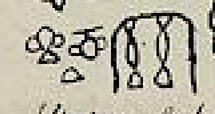
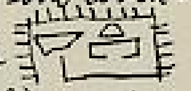
 nefer-her-àb, beneplacito, piacere; eſsere compiacente, aggradevole; — piacere, compiacere (a ....).

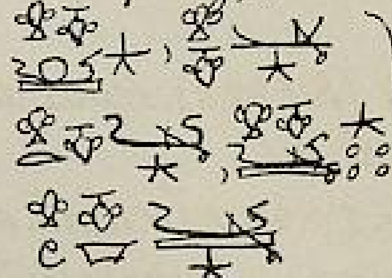
c) aggett.: che è in mezzo, nel mezzo, nel centro di una località.

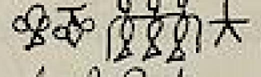
 her-àb (Dict. géo. 654), pettorale, scudo, busto, corazza. 2) — Statua, effigie, figura, immagine.

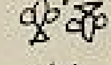
 her-àb-hru, il mezzo del giorno, il mezzodì, mezzogiorno. [Si oſservi nel 2º gruppo (B. H. T. 44), appartenente alle b. e., ].

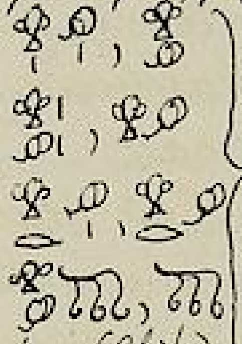
 her-àb gerh (B. H. T. 67), il mezzo della notte, mezzanotte.

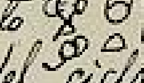
 (B. H. T. I, 93, 29; II, 19, 2)   (Harn., sala di Thotm. III) her-àb-t, la sala centrale. Questi gruppi sono comunemente preceduti da  usex, quindi l'espreſsione completa significa: la grande sala centrale, sovraposta innanzi all'Adytum dei templi egizi. — (Chab) santuario.

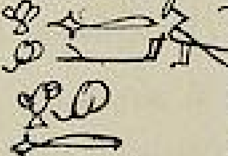
 her-àb-uà, il mezzo della barca (oppure nella barca), designazione di una costellazione appartenente ai decani, composta di quattro stelle.

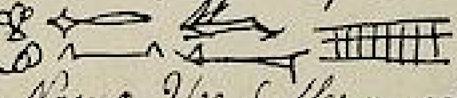
, her-àb-xent, nome del 27º dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo la lista di Hephaestion, nella quale è trascritto in greco Φουταρεϲ (Lepsius, Aeg. Chron., p. 69).

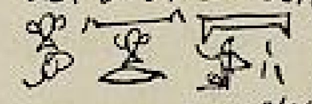
, her-àb (Dend. Tempio di Osiride), (Loret, Rec. de trav. VI, 56) stomaco (V. più sopra, p. prec., col. 2ª, l. 13 inf., a)).

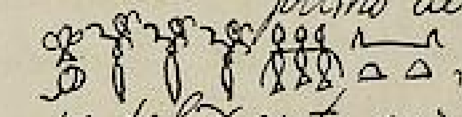
—  b. e. (Philae) her-tep, letter.: sul capo, alla testa (ϩιτπε supra, ⲣϩιτπε superare), signif.: a) chi o ciò che si trova alla testa, cioè: superiore, capo supremo, capo, primo.

b) capo, comandante, sovrintendente, signore, padrone, maestro (P. Mor. d. Bul.); comandante capo di una legione, e perciò il suo conservatore, difensore, protettore (Denkm. VI, 118, 61; Pierr. Et. I, 9). Così Ammone è chiamato , il comandante o protettore del ciclo degli Dei.

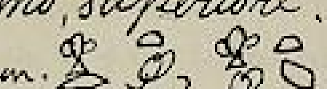
 her-tep-āa (Denkm. II, 143; 154, 4; Mar., Abyd. II, 41; Brug. Géog. N. 484), supremo comandante, capo superiore, nomarca.

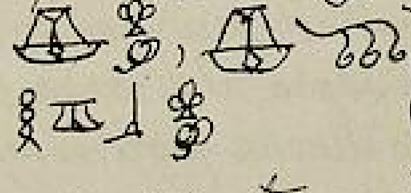
, nomarca del Nomo Un (Hermopoli).

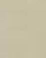
 (Stat. Senmat, Berl.), il primo dei primi.

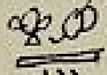
, capo delle opere del Xent, carica di corte.

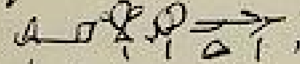
c) aggettivo (posposto al sost.), primo, sommo, superiore.

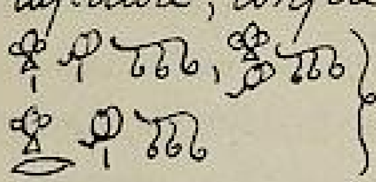
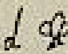
femm. .

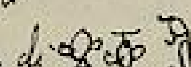
 xer-heb her-tep, primo Xerheb, primo conservatore o conservatore-capo dei libri.

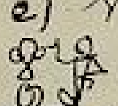
d) prepos. equiv. al semplice ; ma specialm.: al disopra di, alla testa di, sulla testa di, al di sopra della testa di, oltre.... (V. Masp. Rec. de trav. VIII, 105).

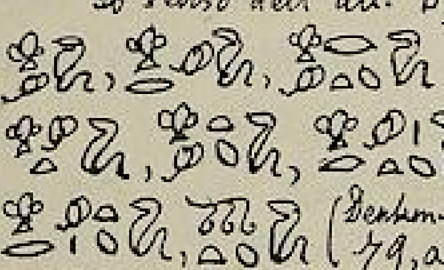
 ḥer-tep ta, sulla terra, in questo mondo.

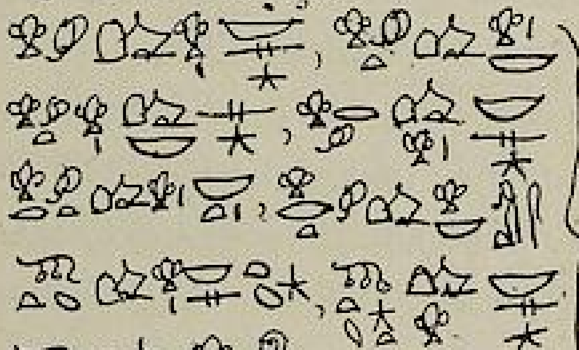
, du ḥer-tep-xe (Brm. Z. 1879, 83) palare, palificare, palafittare, conficcare pali:

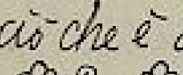
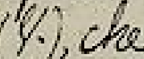
 ḥer-tep, i capelli. — 2) equivalente ad  in tutti i suoi significati.

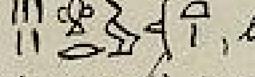
a) Var. di  ḥer-àb, all. 2.

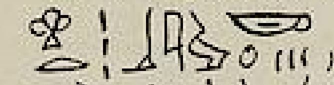
. ḥer-tep (Abyd. Mar.), ha lo stesso senso dell'all. b).

—  (Denkm. IV, 79, a) (Z. 1873, 112; Ä. L. Z. I, 14, 6), il serpente che costituiva il diadema o la corona di divinità (per es. Mā-Ḥathor) e delle persone reali. Questo diadema era altrimenti chiamato āra e mḥn.

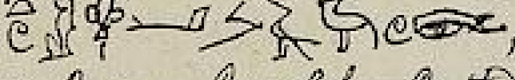
 (Dend. e Phil.; Z. 1865, 6; Brugsch, Astr. Inscr.; Levi, Cassa mummif. di Brera) nome della 7ª ora della notte, letteralm.: la prima che lotta per il suo signore.

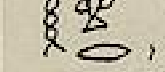
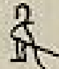
6) — In conness. coll'all. prec. e con un senso relativo: che è sopra, al di sopra, su, oltre, ecc.; — ciò che esce fuori, il soprapiù, ciò che è d'avanzo, superfluo. Plur. , e varr. ḥeru (V.), che sono sopra, su, in, ecc. (V. anche ).

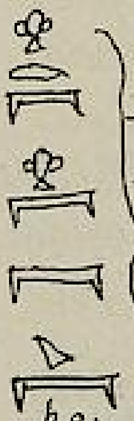
, letter.: i cinque (giorni) che sono di soprapiù dell'anno, i cinque giorni epagomeni o supplementari, i quali, aggiunti ai 360 dei dodici mesi, formavano i 365 giorni dell'anno e lo chiudevano.

, ḥer-u-bàuk (An. IV, 4, 10), V. bàuk. — Designa una specie particolare di pianta, che serviva di cibo.

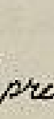
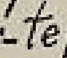
7) — Forma grammaticale frequentissimamente inserita fra un verbo ausiliare ed il verbo attributivo. In generale ed il più delle volte segna il passato; ma si trova anche col presente e qualche volta anche col futuro (V. esempi all'all. 5).

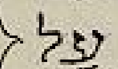
, tu sai (Rossi, Gramm. Geroglifico-Copta).

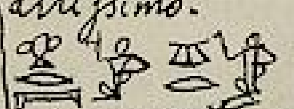
, ḥer, Var. del prec.: nelle b. e. freq. Var. di  ḥr, Horo.

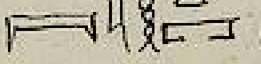


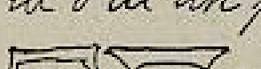
b. e.

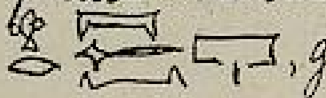
ḥer, equiv. al prec. , all. 3, 5 e 6. — Specialm. come aggettivo superiore. — anche equiv. a  ḥer-tep.

 alta dignità, eccelso, supremo, altissimo.

 (Rit. 32, 8), sopra di me e sotto di me.

 (Sall. I, 7, 2), intendente di casa, capo officina; opp. proprietario di fondi, proprietario di una villa o di un podere, campagnuolo.

, capo d'ausiliari, ufficiale militare.

, grande superiore della

casa, carica di corte, della quale era investito Giuseppe (Genesi 41, 40); scritto anche עַל־בֵּית אֶת־פַּרְעֹה, capo della casa del faraone.

V. hr, all'artic. hr, all. 3.

(Libro del Duau, III, 3), nome della divinità dell'11ª ora della notte.

(Rit. 64, 4), sopra il cielo, nel centro del naos; (Pierr.) au dessus du chef qui est dans son naos.

(ib. 39, 6), nome di un dio, (Pierr.) le chef de la porte de l'Abîme; (Birch) he who is over the Gate of the Inundation.

, capo conservatore delle scritture, funzione della quale era investito il mer pe-ḥez.

, capo dei territori dei libri del granaio.

, capitano di vascello.

, capo dei marinai.

, Hor-χu-ti, il primo degli Dêi.

primo capitano o comandante (V. sotto r, all. 3).

(Esneh) i cinque giorni epagomeni o di soprapiù. V. ḥr, all. 6.

(Dend.) letter.: coloro che sono sulla sabbia, designa non solamente gli abitanti del deserto, ma in generale: i popoli nemici.

(E), letter.: che (striscia) sul suo ventre, cioè: verme, rettile. — Oppure: verme nel ventre, verme degli intestini, verme tenia. plur.

(Rit. 17, 60; 80, 5; 146, 36) (Rit. 17, 63; 42, 12; 105, 5) (ib. 146, 41) ḥeru, ḥeru, forme plurali di , equiv. al plur. di ḥr, all. 6. Signif. anche: le cose che sono sopra, in alto, al di sopra della superficie della terra (Chab.):

, (Chab.) il (Phra) a fait les choses d'en bas et celles d'en haut.

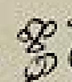
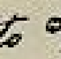
Secondo Brugsch, la frase ȧr ḥer (Dict. demot., Rev. égypt. 1880, Taf. 2), signif.: dominare, dominazione. Confr. ḥr:

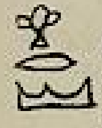
(Rit. 105, 5) (Birch) at the upper parts of the heaven; (Pierr.) plus que les chefs du ciel.

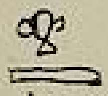
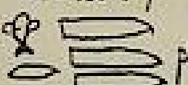
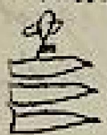
ḥer-tep (Tumo d'Ammone, tempio d'Hibis, col. 1; Statua Baxxons, Torino), V. ḥr-tp sotto ḥr.

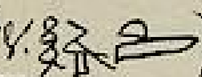
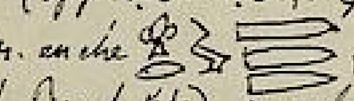
2) — Equiv. a ḥr-t, il cielo.

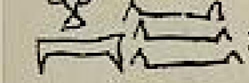
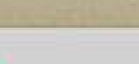
ḥer (Z. 1878, 48), Var. del prec., capo, superiore, ecc.; — signore, padrone (Brug. Z. 1878. Taf. III,

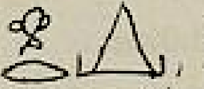
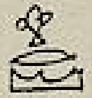
l. 13, 14).
— Forse equiv. a  ḥer-tep, V. sotto  ḥr.

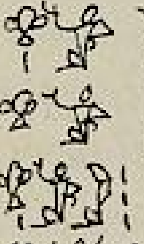
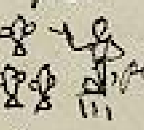
; ḥer, s. f., l'alto monte (הָר, הוֹר), designa la montagna, in cui i morti trovavano il loro ultimo riposo; quindi spesso sinonimo di necropoli, regione delle tombe, dimora o luogo dei morti; detto specialmente della necropoli tebana. (D. H. T. II, 36, a; Serapeum).
— Confr. anche חֹר, חוֹר, grotta, caverna.

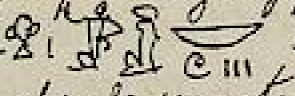
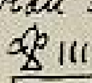
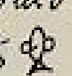
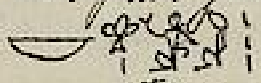

(4, 91, Louvre)

(Roug. Rech. Tomb. 78)
, plur.

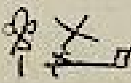
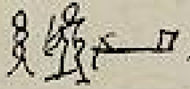
ḥer (opp. ḥer-ḥat, V. ), (plur. anche , Roug. Rech., Tomb. 54), secondo Brugsch, ha un significato simile al pred.: il paese elevato, la parte alta della terra egizia.
— Ma anche in generale: fondo, tenimento, possedimento, bene stabile (V. il predetto ḥat). Questi gruppi si sono solamente trovati nelle tombe delle piramidi dell'antico impero.

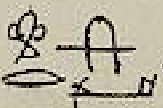
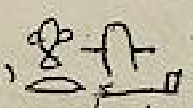
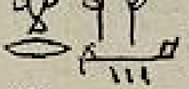
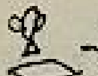
, ḥer (J. de Roug., Edf. 21, XII), l'alta acqua, il flutto dell'inondazione. ϩⲓⲟⲟⲣⲉ, gurgites, fluctus (aquarum).
2) — Lago, canale, che all'epoca dell'inondazione era destinato a ricever l'acqua (V.  ḥr-ta). ϩⲟⲓ, canalis, aquaeductus.

, ḥer, la alta piramide, nome della piramide del re Mengarā (Micerino).
— Confr.  ḥr.


(Rit. 64, 12) plur.
 pl.

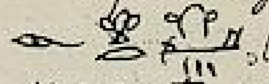
ḥer, letter. faccia umana, nel frequente gruppo:  e varr. (fra cui i plurali segnati in margine), equiv. a  ḥer-u-neb, V. sotto  ḥr, al. 1.
— Uomo, persona, individuo;
— al plur. gli uomini, l'umanità:  (Rit. l. c.) signore dell'umanità.
— Maspero assimila le due forme singolari ad ϩⲱ e le dà come forme enfatiche del pronome della 1ª pers. sing.; a leggersi perciò ḥer-à, la mia faccia, per: io (V. Mél. d'Arch. III, p. 82, 142 e 144, nota; Journ. As. 1877, 251; Prefazione a questo Vocabolario, p. XVI, a)).

, ḥer, Var. di  ḥ.

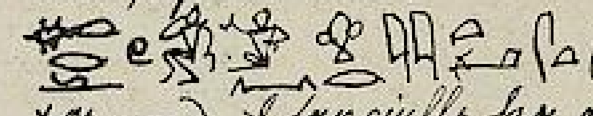
, 
(Rit. 146, 2; 149, 34; 163, 9; 164, 4)
 (ib. 125, 16)
 (Dend.)

ḥer, propr. far sentire ad alcuno la propria altezza e grandezza; quindi: inspirare, infondere timore, paura, tema, ambascia,

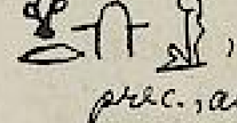
angoscia, pena terrore, sbigottimento; rispetto, venerazione; spavento.
— E questi stessi sostantivi, g. f.; onde



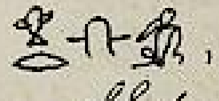
(Rit. 125,16). incutere spavento, cagionar terrore, atterrire, spaventare.



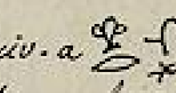
(S. Harr. 500, vers.), il fanciullo ha paura di essa (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 27 e 28).
ϩⲉⲗⲓ (M.), ϩⲏⲗⲏ (T.), τ, δειλία, terror. חִיל, חוּל, tremare, temere, aver spavento; far tremare; הֵחִיל idem; חִיל tremore, timore, dolore; — חָרַד paventare, tremare, essere spaventato; (Hiphil) far tremare, spaventare, incutere terrore; onde il sost. corrisp. חֲרָדָה, חָרוֹד.
2) — (Chab.) pronto, preparato, presto; esser pronto, esser preparato; preparare.
3) — (Masp. l. c.) precipitarsi su (costrutto coll'accus.).



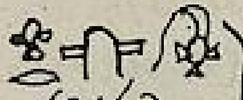
, ḥer (Rit. 145,42), deriv. dal prec., all. 1; la dea (o il dio) terrore.



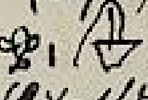
, ḥer, forse equiv. a



ḥr, all. 1. — Masp. (Journ. As. 1880, 391) assimila ad ϩⲁⲗ (M.), ⲉⲣϩⲁⲗ (M.) ⲣ̄ϩⲁⲗ (T.), decipere, ingannare.

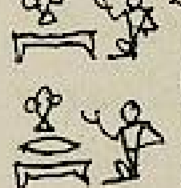


(Edfu)

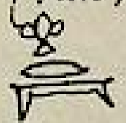


(Rit. 142,21)

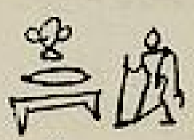
ḥer, forno, fornace; forno di fusione, di fucina; forno a riverbero.
ϩⲣⲱ (T. M., τ), fornax, χάμινος, conflatorium.
— (Birch) fuoco; (Pierr.) fiamma. חַרְחֻר, חָרַר, ardere, accendere, abbruciarsi, calcinarsi; כּוּר crogiuolo, fornace (per liquefare i metalli), כִּיּוֹר focolare; — עֲלִיל crogiuolo, fornello; — arab.-ebr. עִיר ardere, bollire.



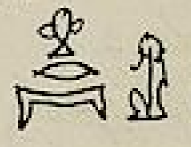
ḥer (Rit. 125,31), sost. equiv. ad



ḥr.

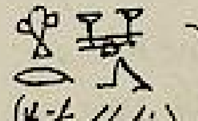


(Rit. 125,16)

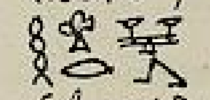


(ib. 135,2)

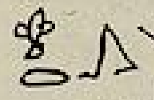
ḥer, equiv. al prec. nel senso di capo, capo grande, capo divino.

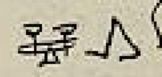


(Rit. 11,1; 152,6)

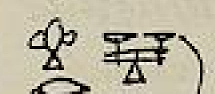


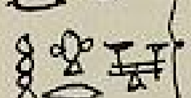
(ib. var.)



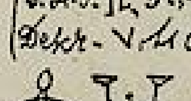


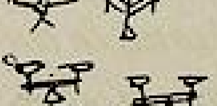
Vars.





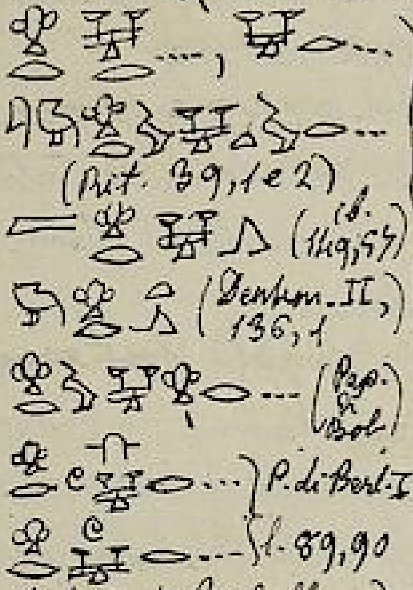
(S. MT. II, 52, a, 1; Dekr. V, 40)





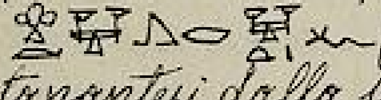
ḥer, andar in alto, volar via, volar in alto; — in generale: andar via, andarsene, partirsi; partire, allontanarsi. — salire, ascendere, montare (Rit. 152,6).
ϩⲱⲗ, ϩⲟⲗ, ϩⲏⲗ (T. M.), ϩⲁⲗⲁ (M.), volare, abire, proficisci, discedere; propere ire, venire, pervenire. — חָלָא partirsi, allontanare; עָלָה innalzarsi, ascendere, salire, venire, הֶעֱלָה trarre fuori; עִיר fuggire, vagare.
2) — Separarsi, separare, schivare, s'écarter; — escludere, eccettuare, onde
3) — Separato, staccato, diviso;

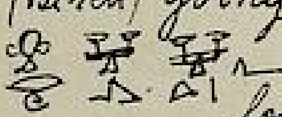
lontano, lungi, distante, discosto, allontanato, ecc. (da..., 𓂋...); eccetto, eccettuato, togli; eccettua, ad eccezione di.....

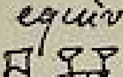
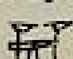
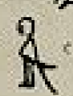


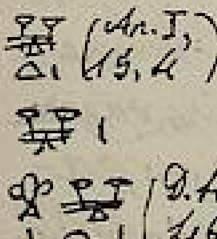
(Rit. 39,1 e 2) (ib. 149,57) (Denkm. II, 136,1) (Pap. di Bol.) P. di Berl. I, l. 89,90 (al P. di Berl. ll. cc.).

espressioni aventi il precedente signif.: eccetto, eccettuato, ecc. — Masp. invece (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 134,135) traduce: plus..., en plus de..., oltre a ...

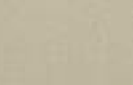
—  (Rit. 11,1 e 2) allontanantesi dalla sua strada; (Brugsch) Bleibe fern von der Strasse!; (Pierr.) qu'il s'écarte de mon chemin; (Birch) going on his road.

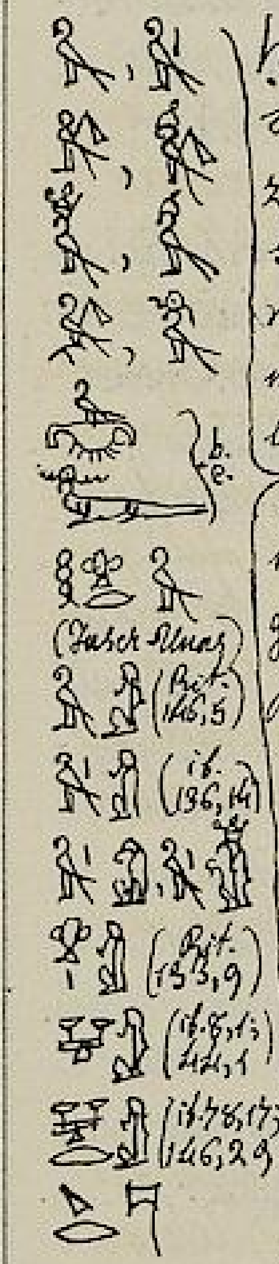
 (Rit. 89,4 e 5) allontanarsi dalla via di... (Pierr.) monter la voie de...

— 4) — Gli ultimi 5 gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg. (V. De Rougé, Descr. V, 40).  (Z. 1876, 90) neter-ḥer, la via sacra, la strada sacra, il dromos. — V. sotto mātn, ūa. 5) —  nelle b.e. è frequente variante di  ḥr, Horo.



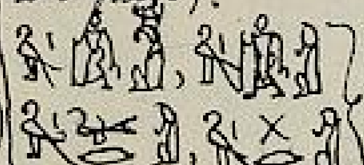
(An. I, 15,4) (D. H. T. 46)

ḥer, in connessione col prec., signif.: la direzione in cui si va, via, direzione, strada, cammino, ϩⲓⲏ (T., M., T) via. — V. il prec., all. 4. , ϯ ⲧⲉϩⲓⲏ, dare aditum, permittere aditum; dare la libertà, fare o lasciar volar via. 2) — Lato, faccia.

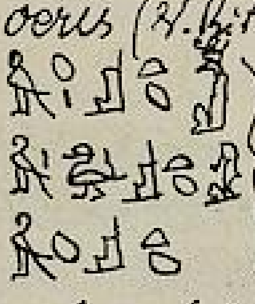


(Zeitschr. [illegible]) (Rit. 146,5) (ib. 136,14) (Rit. 133,9) (17,8,13; 42,1) (17,78,173; 146,29) b. e.

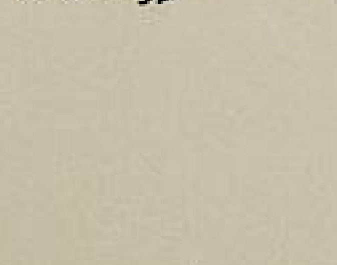
ḥor, Ωρος, Horus, il dio Horo, figlio di Rā, simboleggiante la successione del Sole a se stesso, la sostituzione di domani a ieri, il trionfo del giorno sulla notte, della luce contro le tenebre (Rit. 17,5 e 7); figlio di Iside e di Osiride (128,4; 134,7; 18,26; 19,9; 78,41); figlio di Seb (17,74); il nemico perpetuo di Set, con cui egli è in continua lotta (17,25,26). Confr. אוּר, אדר, ass. uru, luce, splendore, fuoco; sole; אֱלֹהַּ, cald. אֱלָהּ, Dio; אֵל Dio (vero o falso).



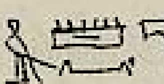
ḥor-ūr, Horo il grande, o, secondo Plutarco (De Iside et Osir., 12) Horo l'antico, il dio Haroeris (V. Rit. 15,34; 69,6; 142,3).

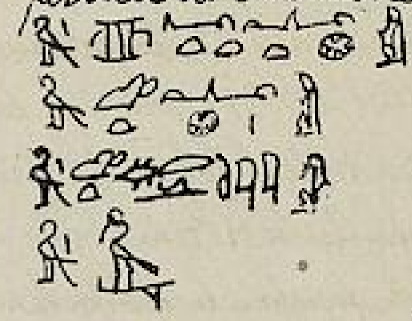


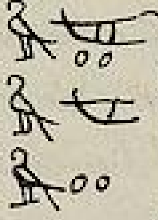
ḥor-se-ȧs-t, Horo, figlio di Iside, il dio Harsiesis degli scrittori greci; — designava particolarm. il Sole levante (V. Rit. 37,2; 71,3; 128,4; 142,5; 156,3; 19,2, 4,13).

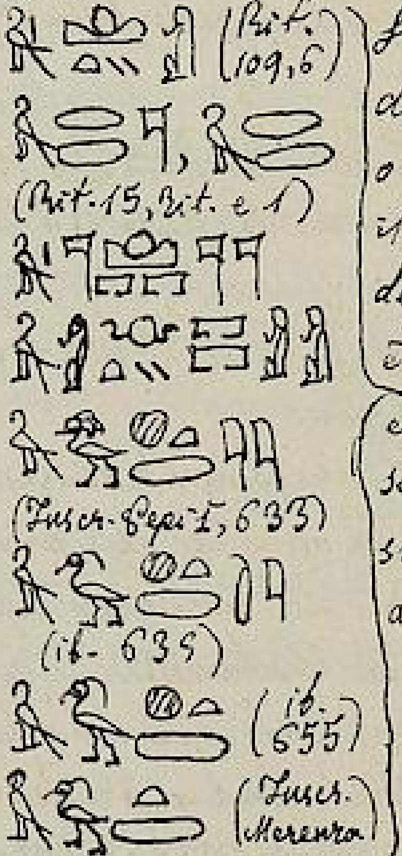


ḥor-p-xrod, Horo il fanciullo, l'Arpocras, Arpocrates dei Greci.

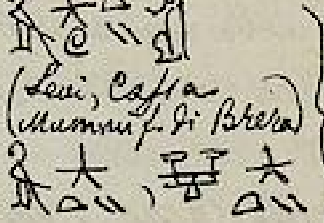
 , ḥor-men (Karn.) probabilmente uno dei nomi della forma ithifallica di Ammone.

 altre personificazioni di Horo (Rit. 142, 4.5, 10, 11, 17; 38, 63, 62) –

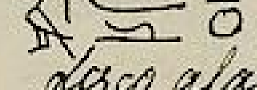
 ḥor-mer, Horo dei due occhi, o piuttosto: i due occhi d'Horo, opp. i due occhi divini (V. all. 3), gruppo frequentiſsimo sui monumenti di tutte le epoche.

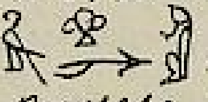

(Rit. 109,6)
(Rit. 15, Rit. e 1)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 633)
(ib. 635)
(ib. 655)
(Inscr. Merenra)

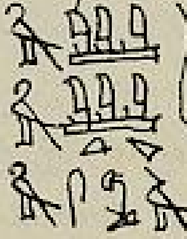
Ho-xu-ti, Horo dei due orizzonti o dei due emisferi, il dio Harmachis degli scrittori greci; è una forma di Rā, e rappresenta il dio supremo in tutta l'estensione delle sue attribuzioni.


(Levi, Caſsa Mummif. di Brera)

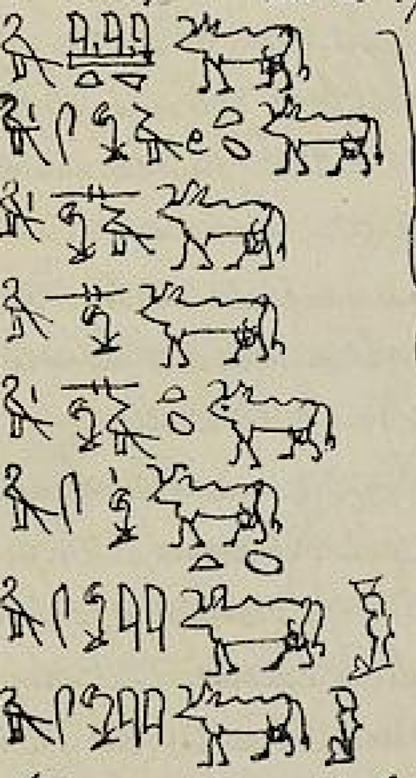
ḥor-duau-ti, Horo dei due mattini, rappresenta il Sole nelle due parti dell'emisfero inferiore, appena dopo il tramonto ed un istante prima dell'alba. — Nella lista oraria di Dendera designa la divinità tutelare della 7ª ora del giorno; e nella caſsa funeraria di Brera, per errore, quella della 5ª ora (V. Levi, Le Antichità egiziane di Brera).

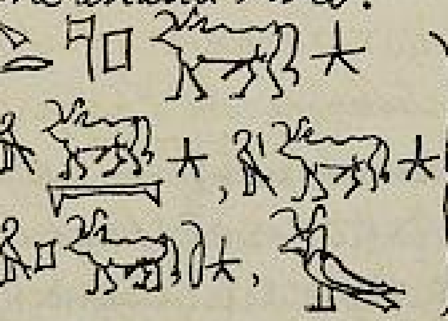
 , ḥor-ḥed, nome del disco alato del Sole, rappresenta il Sole volante nel cielo.

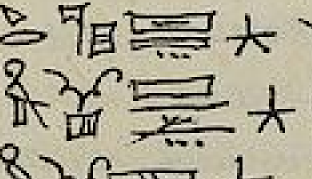
 , ḥor-her-xe, Horo sul pavese, nome della divinità tutelare della 5ª ora della notte (Levi, Caſsa funer. di Brera).

 ḥor-sexet, ḥor-sexa (Brug. Rev. ég. I, 39, Nota), designa le produzioni, i prodotti della terra; sopratutto il frumento, le biade.

2) — anche equiv. al seg..

 ḥor-sexet, ḥor-sexa (Brugs. l. c. prec., 38; Rit. 142, 9; Denkmal III, 194, 13), la vacca da latte, in conneſs. col prec., considerata come produttrice del nutriente frutto della terra; — e quindi la vacca Iside che allatta Horo.

 ḥor-p-qa, ḥor-qa, Horo il toro, designa il pianeta Saturno.

 Horo il secreto, o Horo indicatore del secreto, designa

il pianeta Giove.

, } Horo il rosso, l'Ἄρτης, Ἔρτωσι degli scrittori greci, designa il pianeta Marte.

(V. per i precedenti nomi di pianeti e le loro varr., Brugsch. Astron. Inscr.).

} e numerose varianti. ḥaṭ-ḥor, V. sotto ḥt.

, hor-m-xu, Horo all'orizzonte, nome della Sfinge di Gizeh.

(Rit. 99, 33; 101, 5) (ib. 156, 4) (P. Reale di Torino, e. 9010) } i servi o seguaci di Horo, appellativo che gli Egiziani davano ai loro antenati preistorici. Secondo il Rituale dei Morti (ll. cc.), sono questi che mietono il campo di Aanru, e ad essi si unisce il defunto.

(Rec. IV, 14) (Dend. temp. d'Osir.) (Mar. Dend. III, 23) } figli di Horo, secondo Von Lemm (Ritualbuch, 57), pare che questo gruppo designi una classe speciale di sacerdoti. — Secondo Loret invece (Rec. de trav. III, 54), designa i quattro genii funerari Amset, Hapi, Duamutef e Qebsenef.

, ḥor-rā-nefer (Dend.), nome di una costellazione che è rappresentata dietro il decano xnt-ḥr.

} ḥor-set (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. III, 2; I.; Meyer, Set-Typhon, p. 33 e seg.) Horo-Set, il Bene ed il Male; designazione di Ammone. (Birch, Z. 1870, 68) l'Alto ed il Basso Egitto.

— (e varr.) entra anche nella composizione di molti nomi proprii di persone; (Rit. 64, 31), principe del regno di Micerino (Menkarā).

, faraone della V din.

} altro faraone della stessa din. il Menxeres di Manetone.

, ultimo re della XVIII din.

, uno dei figli di Ramesse II.

} due figli del seg.

, primo faraone della XXI din. (Tanitica)

, , , , tre faraoni di posizione incerta fra la VI e la XII din.

, Next-ḥor-ḥeb. 1º re della XXX din.

, prenome di Domiziano.

— e molti altri nomi di re e principi.

, nome del comandante il presidio di Tebe sotto Thotmes III.

2) — Talora (e varr.) esprime l'idea astratta: il Bene; come nei precedenti gruppi: ḥor-sexet, ḥor-sexa, ḥor-set. Ma particolarmente nella freq. espressione , e varr., àr-ḥor, V. sotto àr.

3) — Aggettivo: divino, sacro, sinonimo di ntr, e perciò precede sempre il corrisp. sost., come in

decreto divino.

(V. pag. prec.) l'occhio divino.

(Rit. 154, 8), ḥeràu, V.

, ḥeràu, V. ḥr.

} ḥer-àb, e i vocaboli derivati,
e varr. } V. sotto ḥr.

, ḥeràt (An. IV, 8, 12), (Brugsch) eine besondere Art von Winterfrucht.

} ḥeri, equiv. al e ḥer, per lo più aggettivo o col senso relativo.
(Sall. III, 1, 3) } ḥeri-àb, V.
(Chab.) } e ḥer-àb, sotto ḥr.

} ḥeri-tep, V. ḥer-tep, sotto ḥr.
(Mar. Abyd.) }

, ḥerī (Inscr. Pepi I, 397), capo, V. ḥr, all. 3.
2) — Equiv. al prec.

, ḥerī (An. IV, 8, 5), derivato da ḥr, sopra; signif.: copertura, soffitto, asse; tavola, sopracoperta di una nave. — Una parte della nave, fatta di lunghi e larghi tronchi di legno. — Il Chabas lo ritiene come designante i pezzi di legno che entravano nella costruzione di una barca, le membrature, le ossature della barca.
— Probab. identico al più moderno .
— Brugsch confr. ϩⲓⲛⲉ, ϩⲉⲛⲉⲓⲉ (Ⲉ, ⲡ), pes navis, πηδάλιον, gubernaculum, temo.

(An. I, 19, 6) } ḥerī, ḥer-īt,
(Stel. Min. Pbr. 5; P. Harr. 500, verso) } V. ḥr.
(Chab.; Rosell., Mon., 69) }

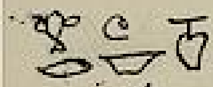
, ḥer-īt-u (Chab.), V. ḥrī.

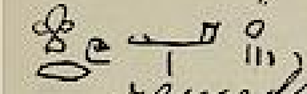
(Sall. II, 4, 7) } ḥer-īt,
(Chab.) } V. ḥr.

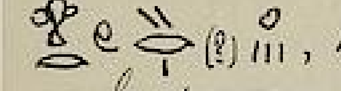
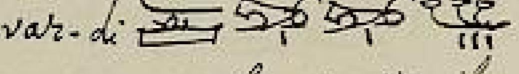
} ḥeru, equiv. a , ḥr, specialm. nel senso relativo col nome al plur. V. ḥr, all. 6.

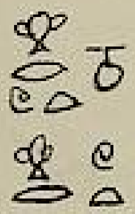
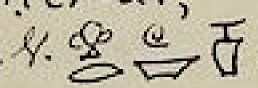
, ḥeru (Rit. 64, 10), (Pierr.) immagini.

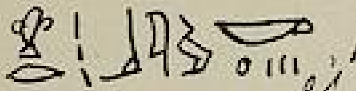
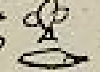
(Rit. 36, 1; 39, 1) } ḥeru, V. ḥr.
(P. di Berl. I, 89) } (Rit. 49, 5), allontanarsi dalla via di —
(ib. 90) } (Pierr.) monter la voce de...
… } (P. di Berl. I, ll. cc.), V. sotto ḥr l'espressione … e la traduz. che ne dà Maspero.

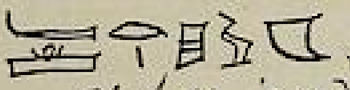
, ḥeruā, (E) specie particolare di vaso.

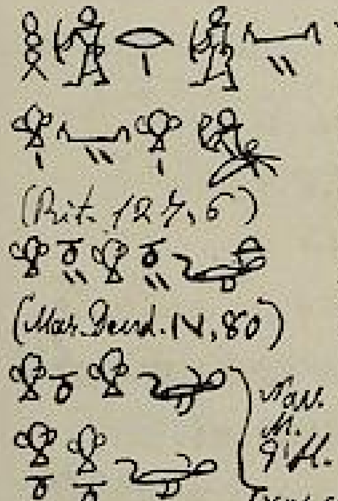
, ḥeru-ā (opp.-dod), (E) remedium praesens.

, ḥeruir (An. I, 1, 8), Masp. lo suppone var. di  ḥrr, fiore; — a meno che non sia il nome di una pianta ignota.

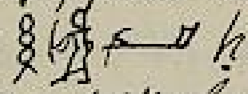
 (G. r. y. II, 19, 2) (E) ḥer-ut, V.  ḥruā.

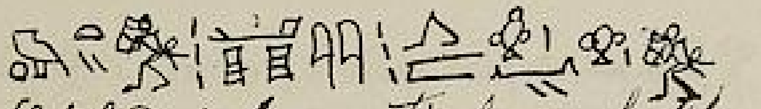
, ḥer-u bàuk, V. sotto  ḥr.

, ḥurpu (An. IV, 17, 1; Chab. Voy. 218), חרב, חֶרֶב, خُرْب, حَرْبَة, ἅρπη, acies gladii, spada, coltello tagliente, pugnale, scalpello.

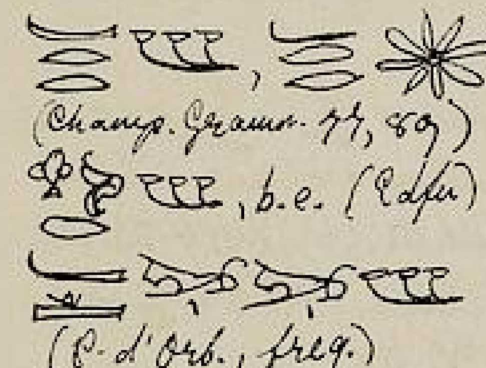


(Rit. 127, 6) (Mar. Dend. IV, 80) Nav. M. gill. XIX, 8; XX, sopr.

ḥeroni, ḥerniḥer, ḥerniḥerni, ḥernuḥer, ḥernuḥernu, ḥernuḥernuti (V. Bergm. Sarc. Inn. 93 e seg.) forme aumentate di  ḥe (V.); colpo, percossa, male, danno; — ciò che colpisce, che percuote qualcuno; la sconfitta, sventura, sciagura, disgrazia.

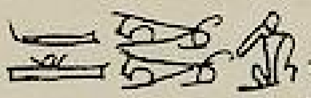


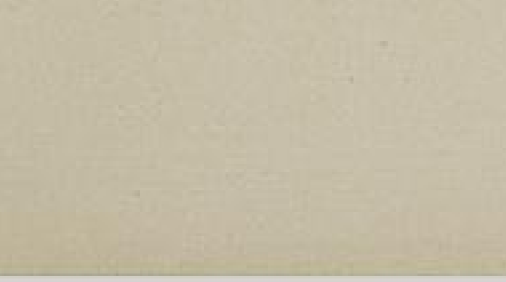
(Rit. l. c.); i dannati che con baldanza corrono alla sconfitta; (Brug.) die Todten, welche emporsteigen, befinden sich in Niederlage (oder unterliegen. — Invece (Birch) the dead, flying over the dead; (Pierr.) Morts. O vous qui vous envolez au-dessus des morts.



(Champ. Gramm. 77, 89) b. e. (Edfu) (P. d'Orb., freq.)

ḥerer, g. f., fiore; ϩⲣⲏⲣⲓ (M.), ϩⲣⲏⲣⲉ (B.), ϩⲗⲏⲗⲓ (B.), τ, ἄνθος, flos; κρίνον, lilium.

, ḥelel (Med. Abu), gridare, strillare, gridar di gioia, emetter grida. — Detto degli animali: ruggire, ragghiare di contentezza. — ⲗⲟⲩⲗⲁⲓ nei voc.: ⲉϣⲗⲟⲩⲗⲁⲓ, ϣⲗⲟⲩⲗⲁⲓ, ⲉϣⲗⲏⲗⲟⲩⲓ, jubilare, ejulare; ὀλολύζειν, ἀλαλάζειν; ted. lallen. — ילל, הלל, הילל, ululare, urlare, lamentarsi. ילל: urlo. ululo; — הלל celebrar con lodi, lodare; lamentare; חלל suonare, cantare (I Re, 1, 40). — ארר maledire.



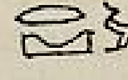
(Coffin of Amamu, XII, 4) (Esne) (Bon. 5, D)

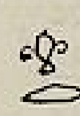
ḥerer, ḥerert, g. f., verme, baco, insetto, rettile; vermine.

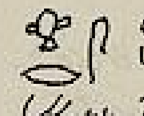
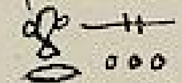
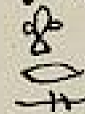
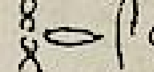
Lepage Ren. (Z. 1872, 72) confr. ϩⲟⲗⲉ, ϩⲟⲗⲓ, tineae.

— Pierret (Sarc. di Seti I) traduce il 3° gruppo: serpente dell'emisfero inferiore.

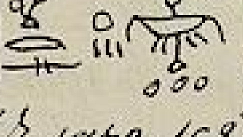
— Brugsch confr. ⲁⲗⲟⲩⲗⲁ (B.), ἀττέλαβος, locustae species.

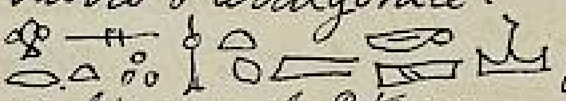
— Birch (Coffin of Amamu, l.c.) è di parere che probab. il gruppo significa i solidi, le materie solide, in antitesi a  rdu, nominato subito dopo.

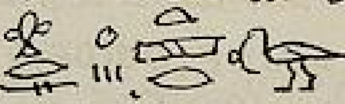
, ḥeres (Inscr. Sepi I, 399), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII, 161) être rendu prospère.

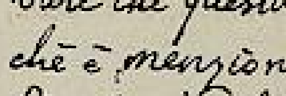
, (Harr. I, 64, b)
 (Dend.)
 (Rec. IV, 91, 50)
 (Lieb. Denkm.) p. 53

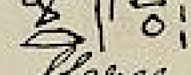
ḥeres, una particolare specie di pietra preziosa, che, secondo Lepsius (Metal.), era un bel quarzo.

Ve n'erano di due colori; bianco o latteo, e rosso; il bianco era più stimato.  (Rec. l.c.) ḥeres bianco che Birch (Z. 1873, 153) trad.: alabastro o arragonite.

 (Edfu), ḥeres bianco di Etiopia.

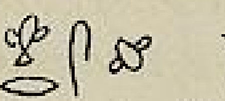
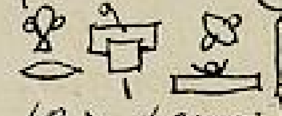
 (Rec. l.c.), ḥeres rosso.

Pare che questa pietra fosse imitata, perchè è menzionato  (Rec. 97, 14) ḥerdes vero.

2) — Questo nome è pure dato ad un amuleto tifonico (B. H. T. 8, 2), menzionato anche in Harr. I, 15, a: , amuleti di Heres.

— E forse, osserva Brugsch, è da questo e simile impiego di questa pietra risultato il copto ϩⲣⲏⲩϣⲓ, ⲉϩⲣⲏⲩϣⲓ, ⲧ, torques, monile, catena da collo, collana.

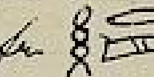
— Brugsch fa derivare questo vocabolo dal seg.

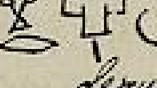
 (B. H. T. 113)
 (B. ierat. 32253 Louvre)

ḥeres, ḥersa, esser grave, pesante; oneroso, penoso.

— Sost., freq. negli antichi testi: peso, carico, soma, riferito a misura e numero di prodotti naturali (biade, datteri) difficili a pesare.

ϩⲟⲣϣ, ϩⲣⲟϣ, gravem esse, gravari, difficilem esse, ingravescere, gravare, fastidire, aversari; — gravitas, onus, pondus. ϩⲁⲣϣ ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ patienter expectare, longanimem esse; ϩⲁⲣϣϩⲏⲧ patientiam habere.

— Confr.  ḥrš.

 ḥer-sa (P. Harr. I, 20, a), deriv. dal prec., signif.: giovenca, vacca pregna, gravida, ingravidata.

ḥersep, ḥersepī, ḥersepu, v. e ḥsp.

(Harr. I, 15, a; 40, b; Rec. IV, 9, 49, a) (Ctf; Z. 1873, 153; Harr. I, 15, c, 7) (ultime epoche) ḥeres-t, Varianti di ḥrs.

ḥerset (Nav. M. d'H. V), verbo derivato dal sost. prec.; splendere come la pietra ḥeres.
2) – Var. di ḥrs (V.); esser pesante, esser di peso, esser grave, opprimente, duro.

ḥers-t-seriu (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXII, 8), chair or ankles.

(Rec. IV, 86, 5; 63, 7) (B. H. I. 8, 2) ḥersed, Varianti di ḥrs.

ḥereš (P. Rhind, 8, 5), esser pesante, importuno, gravoso, oneroso, difficoltoso, difficile, spinoso, arduo; molesto, noioso. אלץ molestare, opprimere, ערץ fiaccare, disturbare, molestare.

V. il copto sotto ḥrs.

ḥer-šef, ḥer-šefī, V. sotto ḥr, all. 4.

(Rit. 15, 14; 34, 9; 64, 17; 74, 1) ḥer-t (Boul. 10; Leid. Stel. V, 70; – pr.), derivato da ḥr; propr. il superiore, il più alto; cioè: il cielo, il cielo superiore, l'emisfero superiore; in oppos. a duā-t, il cielo inferiore, l'emisfero inferiore, il mondo sotterraneo.
2) – Equiv. a ḥr, onde
m-ḥer-t, n-ḥer-t, r-ḥer-t superiormente.

(tomba di Ti) (Z. 1867, 102) (T. de Roug. Edf. 53, XII) (B. H. T. II, 52, a, 10) (Rec. I, 49, 19) ḥert, V. ḥr.
2) – Ciò che è di sopra, lo strato superiore di melma, fango o limo, concime naturale lasciato dal Nilo dopo l'inondazione (Brug.). ϩⲁⲓⲣⲉ, ϩⲟⲓⲣⲉ, ϩⲟⲉⲓⲣⲉ (S., T), ϩⲱⲣⲓ, ϩⲱⲓⲣⲓ (M., ϩⲁⲛ), fimus, stercus, excrementa.

(Stel. 46, Torino) (Dict. géo. 523) ḥer-t, V. ḥr.

ḥer-t-u, V. ḥrī.

ḥer-t (Harr. I, 8, 4), equivalente a ḥr.
(l. c.) la via sacra, il dromos.

(Edf. Calend. col. 14) (ib. l. 13) ḥer-t, V. e, ḥr. du-ḥer-t, + ⲦⲈϤⲒⲎ, V. ibidem.

ḥer-ta (opp. ḥer-t). V. sotto ḥr-t (col. prec.).

ḥer-ti (Rit. 50, 2), i capelli; (Birch e Pierr.) le teste.

ḥer-ti (Harr. I, 77, 12; 78, 2), lo stesso che ḥr ḥr (V.); stendere, distendere; estensione, distendimento.

ḥertu, (E) vermis in ventre.
Affine con ḥrr.

ḥer-tep. V. sotto ḥr questo gruppo, le sue varianti ed i vocaboli con essi composti.

ḥer-t-r-tā (Inscr. Pepi I, 64), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 166) verbo composto che pare significhi: essere superiore alla terra, dominare la terra; allungarsi, stendersi al di sopra della terra. Questo verbo designa l'azione della dea Nut, quando è raffigurata col corpo steso al di sopra di Seb; Nut personificando il Cielo e Seb la Terra.

ḥertes (Harr. I, a, 5; c, 7, f, 5), Var. di ḥrs.

ḥer-tt (Dict. géo. 526), V. ḥr.

ḥerd (J. de Rougé, Edf. 42, 27), scrittura delle epoche posteriori invece di ḥrt.

ḥrod (Denkm. III, 9), Var. di xrd.

ḥerdt (Harr. I, 22, 9), (Brug.), forma equiv. a ḥrīt.

ḥerdes (Rec. IV, 63, 7; 97, 14; 9, 49 e 24; — 8. Harr. I, b, 7; d, 7), Var.

di ḥrts e di ḥrs. (Rec. IV, 97, 14), la pietra ḥerdes vera, cioè non imitata, non falsificata, non artificiale.

, ḥer-ḥer (Z. 1879, 72), dirimpetto a. (V. sotto ḥr, prepos.).

ḥerḥer (Mar. Abyd.), forma rad. dop. di ḥr, ed equivalente a ϩⲉⲗϩⲱⲗ (ⲉⲃⲟⲗ) (T.), extendere, dilatare, stendere, distendere (su...., ....); — estensione, distendimento.

2) — In unione con cuore, e costrutto con , signif.: rallegrarsi di...., godere di..., se réjouir de...; essere soddisfatto, contento di.... — Gioia, allegrezza, allegria, letizia, diletto, giubilo.

, ḥerḥer (B. H. T. 33, 4), Equiv. al prec., all. 2 (Brugsch).

, ḥerḥeru (D. Z. T. I, 4, 7), equiv. a ḥrḥr, specialm. all. 1.

, ḥerḥer, ?; designa il 12º giorno del mese (spec. lunare).

ḥes (Rit. freq.; D'Orb. 16, 4; Chab. Voy. 123), g. f., sudiciume, sporchezza, lordura, immondezza; — escrementi (dell'uomo e delle bestie).

2) — (E) legato con nomi di metalli, signif. la ruggine.

ḥes signif. fondam.: colmare qualche cosa di...; versare, spandere sopra....; — onde

2) — Nascondere, celare, coprire, occultare, rinchiudere, serrare, otturare; ϩⲱⲥ, obstruere, obturare, ϩⲁⲥⲓⲉ, submersio.

— Cingere, circondare tutto intorno con...

3) — Equiv. a , , , , ḥs.

4) — (Tav. Stat.), g. f., brocca, mezzina, boccale. — Vaso in forma di brocca o di mezzina. — V. il seg.

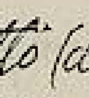
Confr. אֲשִׁישָׁה, fiasco, orcio da vino.

5) — in conness. con ḥs, freq. al plur. , , , , onori, favori (regi o divini). — Dono, presenti, gratificazione, ricompensa.

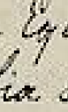
ḥes, equiv. al prec., all. 4: brocca, boccale (di metallo, Z. 1873, 31); propr. il vaso che serve al versamento (confr. il prec., all. 1) di un liquido.

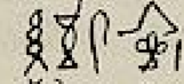
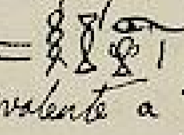
(Stel. Eg., Bul.)

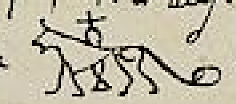
(C, 26, Louvr.)

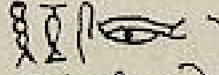
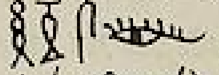
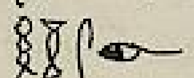
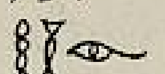
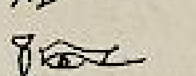
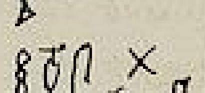
ḥes, proceder sopra, andare sopra; — andare, venire all'incontro di un altro che sta dirimpetto, mettersi dirimpetto (a..., ...). — Tirare, passar sopra. — Andar a traverso, nel centro di qualche cosa; attraversare, oltrepassare, varcare (per es. i confini). Andare su, sopra (i nemici), camminar sopra. — Cader sopra.

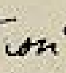
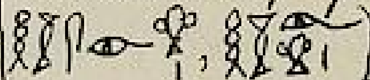
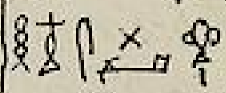
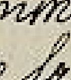
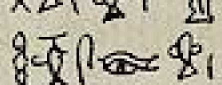
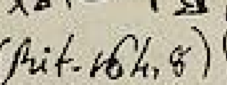
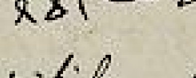
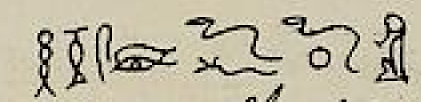
2) — (Stel etiop. cit.) [illegible], forare, traforare, perforare; scavare.

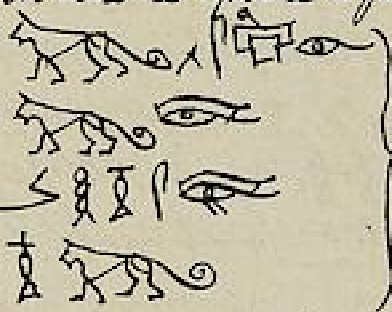
3) — Equiv. a  ḥs, all. 2, come fa la sabbia sulla statua della sfinge, che essa copre, nasconde, passandovi sopra (V. Brugsch, Z. 1876, 96).

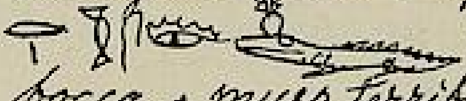
4) — Raro, equiv. al seg. nell'espress.  = , V. il seg..

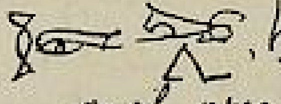
5) — Equivalente a  ḥs.

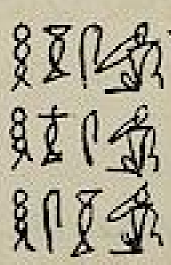

(Rit. 163, 10)

(ib. 163, 4)




(D.H.T. 18, 4)

ḥes, freq. legato con  ḥr, viso, nelle espressioni:   traforare, trafiggere collo sguardo; — ferire, colpire cogli occhi il viso, signif.: esorcizzare, scongiurare qualcuno per mezzo degli occhi, collo sguardo; affascinare, fascinare, incantare, ammaliare. — Praticare, esercitare la magia, la malìa, l'incantesimo, il fascino (contro... ...; su..., ...). — Sost.: sguardo, occhio maligno, cattivo, fosco, terribile. — Onde ,  (Rit. 163, 4 e 164, 9),  (Rit. 164, 8), il dio dallo sguardo terribile o affascinante, chiamato anche  (ib. 163, 10), dio dalla pupilla terribile, affascinante. (V. D.H.T. 35, b, 2, col. 9; Berg. Sarc. T, 83). Confr. [illegible] fare incantesimo, ammaliare, incantare (colla parola); [illegible] incantesimo, sortilegio; serpente (che incanta, che affascina collo sguardo).

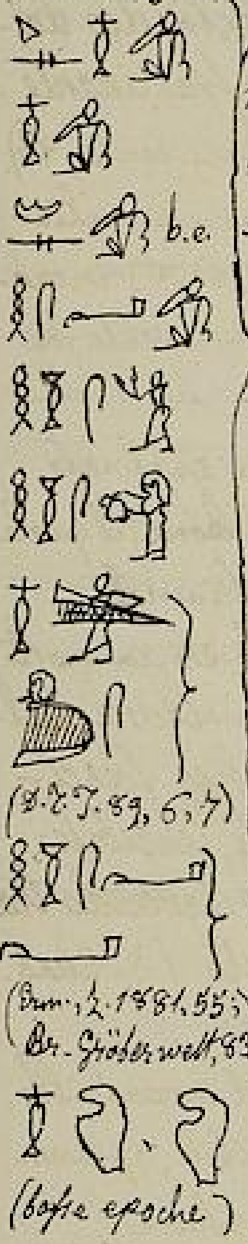
— Il più sovente è questo ḥes applicato allo sguardo fascinante del leone, il quale in tutte le epoche è perciò chiamato  ma-ḥes, con molte varr.: leone dall'occhio fascinante, terribile; dallo sguardo traforante, penetrante, acuto (V. Chab. Voy. 78).

— È detto però anche del coccodrillo, relativamente alla sua terribile, spaventevole gola. Onde l'espressione  ro-ḥes, letter. bocca o muso terribile, affascinante, incantatore, bocca il cui aspetto opera il fascino sul riguardante, designazione del coccodrillo.

 ḥes (Denkm. IV, 14, d), affine al prec.; affascinare, ammaliare, esorcizzare, scongiurare, respingere collo sguardo affascinante.

 ḥes, cantare, suonare (uno strumento musicale), celebrare in versi, celebrare, lodare, fare l'elogio di, inneggiare a, ap-

(Continuazione)

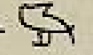


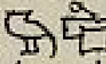
(B.Z.T.89, 6,7)

(Brun.; Z. 1881, 55; Br.-Gräberwelt, 83)

(basse epoche)

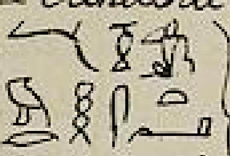
plaudire a (—) glorificare, magnificare.

Nel senso di suonare con uno strumento, si costruisce con .

— Costrutto con  m-sa, signif. cantar dietro un tale, accompagnarlo col canto o col suono di uno strumento.

2) — I sost. corrisp.: canto, suono, inno, musica, lode; il cantare, il far musica.

— Cantante, musicante.



(Tomb. Gizeh)

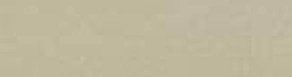
mer-ḥes, capo del canto o della musica, maestro di cappella.

— Confr. ϩⲱⲥ (T.M.) canere, laudare, celebrare; ⲡⲓϩⲱⲥ, cantus, canticum; ϩⲁⲛϩⲱⲥ musici; ⲡⲓϩⲟⲥ timpanum; הדה celebrare; הד, הדר, הוד, gloria.

3) — Accordare, concedere, accordar benignamente, ricompensare, rimunerare; operare a gratificazione di qualcuno, piacere a qualcuno; — accordare, concedere grazia, favore, perdono, ricompensa, premio, guiderdone, gratificazione, concessione, benigna testimonianza, prove di favori, dimostrazioni di grazia, onore, onori, favori. — E questi stessi sostantivi.

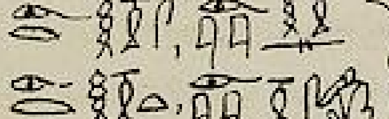
— Uno che è ricompensato, graziato, favorito, ecc., per prova di favore divino o reale. — Ed anche ciò che uno contracambia con riconoscenza.

— (Masp.) Favorevole.

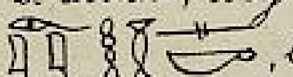
 (Abido, Grande Inscriz. di Ramesse II; Rec. I, 37), essere ricompensato con una cosa da una persona.

4) — Comandare, imporre, ordinare, volere, desiderare, domandare;

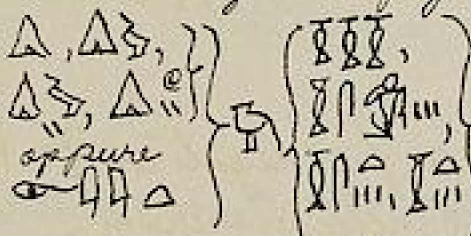
— ed i sost. corrisp.: ordine, volere, comandamento, imposizione, desiderio, volontà, ecc.



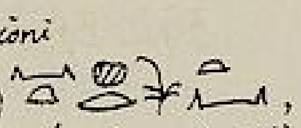
(Mél. di Chab. I, 271, Nota) far la volontà di alcuno, eseguir l'ordine.

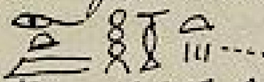
, eseguito è il tuo ordine.

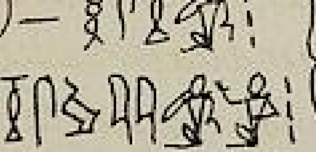
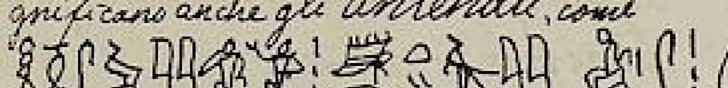
Frequentemente sui monumenti, che i re hanno dedicato ad alcune distinte persone come segno di gratitudine e memoria, si trova una delle seguenti espressioni

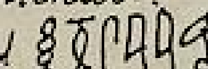


oppure

, du (opp. àr-īt) m-ḥes-u nt-χer-suten, dato (opp. fatto) ad espressione della reale gratitudine (per..., —...); oppure: dato o fatto in seguito agli ordini che piacquero al re, cioè: per ordine regio (V. Rec. I, 63, 1 e 5).

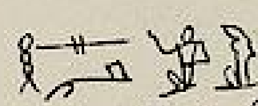
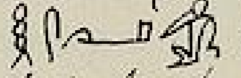
In Leps. Ausw. 11 si trova parimenti l'espr. ...., fatto per ordine di....

5) —  frequente denominazione di rispetto dei defunti seppelliti in un ipogeo, per significare che essi si erano resi degni del favore degli dèi. — Questi gruppi significano anche gli antenati, come  (P. Abbott), lodevoli antenati.

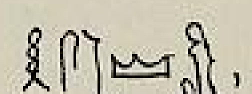
— Ed anche equiv. ad  ḥsī-u.

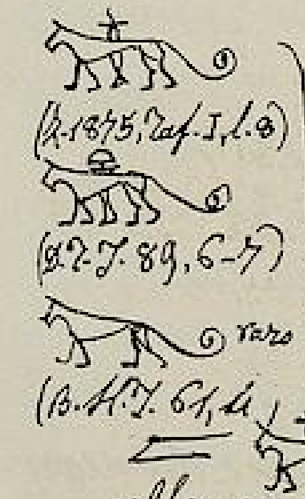
6) — (Rec. I, 72, 3, l. 5; Z. 1868, 73 e seg.), chiamare a testimonio, citare come

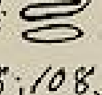
testimonio; farsi attestare, certificare qualche cosa da....

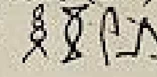
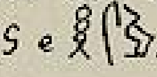

, ḥes (Schiap. L.d.F. I, 5), derivato da  ḥs, designa un sodalizio di individui dei due sessi, i quali precedevano la barca funebre nel trasporto della mummia al sepolcro e accompagnavano il canto battendo insieme le palme delle mani.

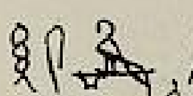
— Anche gli individui che seguivano la mummia nel predetto trasporto, esprimendo con gesti il loro dolore e decantando le virtù del defunto; letteralm.: i cantori, i cantanti.

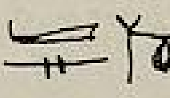

, ḥes (Rit. 164, 6), la dea della terra Hes; — (Pierr.) i negri.

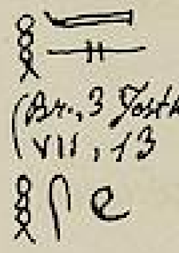

(L. 1875, Taf. I, l. 8)
(D. T. T. 89, 6-7)
varo
(B. H. T. 61, 4)

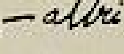
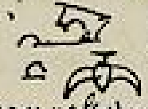
ḥes, cingere, circondare, accerchiare, avviluppare (con un circolo magico); spesso usato in cambio di  (D. T. T. 86, 5; 103, 28; 108, 16).

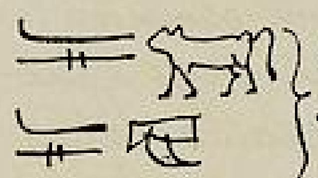
m-ḥes, nel circuito, nella cerchia di, tutto all'intorno di. V.  ḥs e  ḥsu.

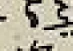

, ḥes (Inscr. Pepi I, 668), (Masp.) la via lattea (?).


, ḥes (J. de Roug. Edf. 39, 4), il ceppo di vite, da cui pendono i grappoli unš-t.

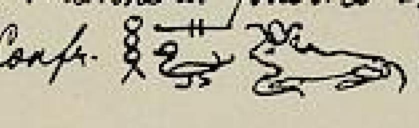

(Br., 3 Jostk. VII, 13)

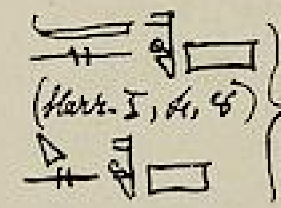
ḥes, parte del corpo di un animale, la quale veniva impiegata negli olocausti; alcuni traducono fegato; — altri , petto, col polmone e ciò che vi appartiene. Nel l. c. l'ḥes di un uccello corrisponde all'  ḥā-t (di un gatto) che è posto in connessione colla respirazione.


ḥes (De Rougé, Chrest. 114) vitello.

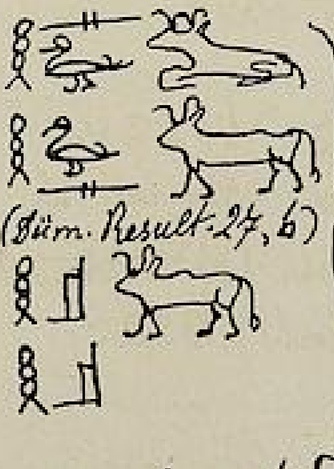
Confr.  capra.

— V. anche al fonetico bḥs.

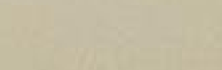
— Confr.  ḥs.

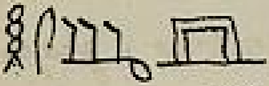
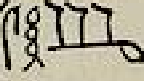

(Harr. I, 4, 8)

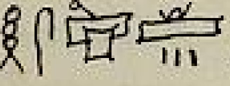
ḥes, specie di pietra di fina qualità, che serviva ad ornare monumenti.

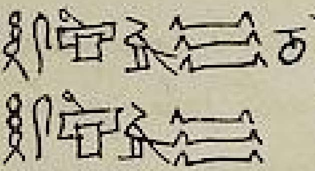

(Düm. Result. 27, 6)

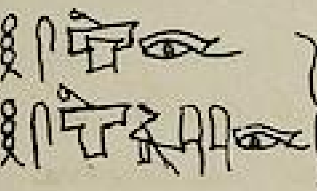
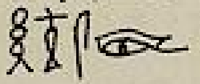
ḥes, g. f., nome di una delle sacre vacche della dea Iside nella sua speciale attribuzione di dispensatrice di latte.

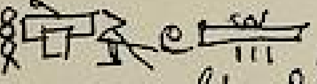
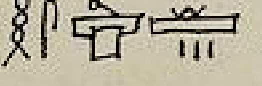
— Secondo Wiedemann e Revillout, è anche designazione di Iside medesima, come giovane vacca (Confr.  ḥs); Brugsch però contesta e rifiuta questa seconda interpretazione.

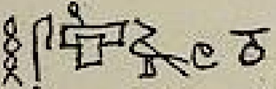
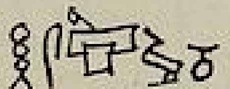
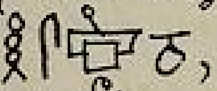
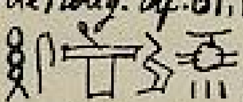
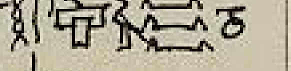
, ḥes (Meidum, Tomba N. 2), un particolare mobile di casa; cassa? armadio? tavolo? panca? — Forse deve leggersi  sḥ (V.).

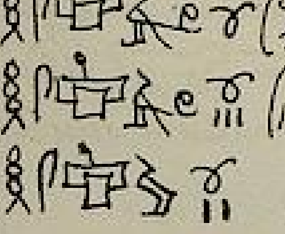
, ḥesa-u (Masp.) habiletés.

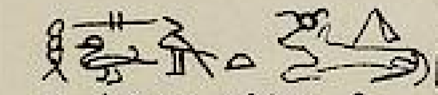
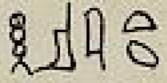
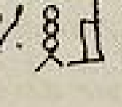
 ḥesa, g. m., [(E.) dilutum quoddam, seu gluten]. Il latte munto di fresco, latte puro; e in generale latte come alimento. 2) — Latte, nel senso di sugo o succo latteo, secrezione lattea, lattiginosa di certe piante; — ed il liquido che se ne ricava.

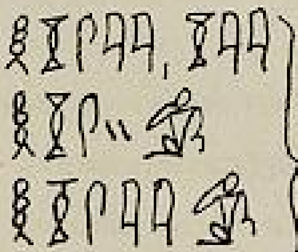
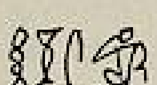
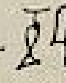
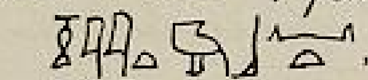
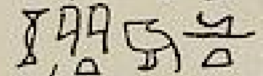
 ḥesa, ḥesaī, Varianti di  ḥs.

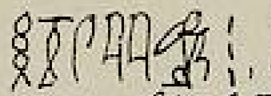
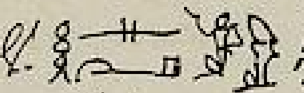
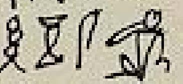
, ḥesau (Masp.), V.  ḥsa.

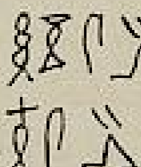
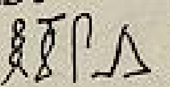
,  (P. Med. 6, 1; J. de Roug. Ed. 61, IX) ,  plur. (Dict. géo. 1388, IX, 3; Stel. 1397, Berl.) ḥesau, Varianti di  ḥsa.

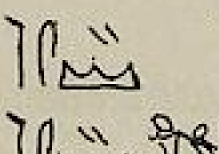
 (An. I, 7, 4) (Harr. I, 13, 6, 3) (Id.) ḥesau, filo, cordella, cordoncino (spec. al sigillo, An. l. c.), catenella, catena, cui erano attaccati la pietra e l'anello del sigillo. ϩⲱⲥ, ϩⲟⲥ, ϩⲟȣⲥ, filum, funiculus; vitta, torques.

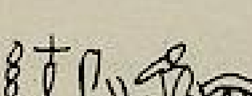
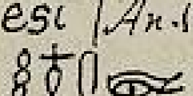
 (Stela, Monaco)  (Philae, tempio di Iside-Hathor) ḥesa-t, ḥes-āt, V.  ḥs.

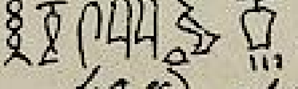
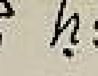
 ḥesī, equiv. ad  ḥs, specialm. come aggettivo e nome d'agente. femm.  ḥes-īt, onde: , suonatrice d'arpa. , colei che batte il tempo, che segna le battute colle mani. Confr. il seg.

, ḥesī-u, V.  ḥs. — V.  ḥs, all. 5.

 (Géog. I, N. 292) (Champ. Not. descr. II, p. 91) ḥesi di  ḥs.

 ḥesi, ḥesi-u, (Pierret e Gujeysse), il paese dei negri, — i negri.

, ḥesi (An. IV, 3, 5), Var. di  ḥs.

, ḥesī-ut-u (Harr. I, 28, 12; 49, 8), plur. di  ḥs.

, ḥes-u, plur. di ḥs, all. 5 (V.), e sost. equiv. a ḥs, all. 2 e 3.

} ḥesu, equiv. ad ḥs, in tutti i suoi significati. — Equiv. al prec.

, ḥesu, V. ḥs.

, ḥesu (L. 1876, 92, 95), V. — Ma propr. colmare, cioè: coprire, velare, cingere, accerchiare, circondare interamente, כסה. — V. ḥs.

, ḥesu (Rit. 109, 6), V. ḥs.

, ḥesu (Inscr. Sepi I, 306), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 154) la via lattea.

, ḥesu (Chab.), V. ḥs.

, ḥes-ui, sost. equivalente a ḥs, all. 5 e ḥsu.

, ḥesui-u, V. ḥs, all. 5 e ḥsi.

, ḥes-ut (Wiedemann, Stela di Firenze, 149 e seg.), V. ḥs.

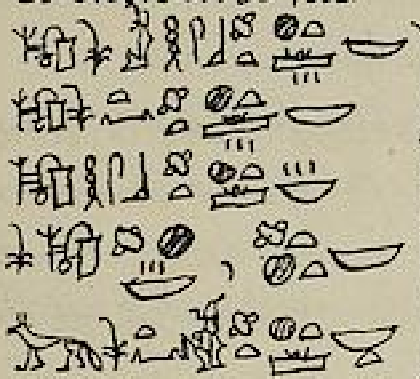
, ḥeseb (Rit. 17, 52) Var. di .

(Rit. 153, 5) (Bon. II, A, col. 16) } ḥeseb, חסף, חשף, scorzare, sfrondare, snudare, sbucciare, pelare, scorticare, radere, levar via rastiando. — Tagliuzzare, tagliare, raschiare. 2) — (Rit. l. c.) sost. g. f., tagliuzzamento; (Brug.) Zerstückung: — (Birch) knife (?); (Lefeb.) spada, coltello od altro strumento tagliente.

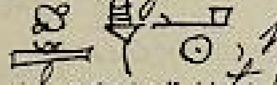
, ḥeseb (Rit. 129, 7), designa una specie di pietra o pasta di pietra o smalto, e probabilmente pietra o smalto da mosaico (confr. חֹשֵׁב disegnatore, mosaicista, polymitarius; חֵשֶׁב disegno, fascia o cinta disegnata dell'Efod). Nel l. c. specificata di color verde. — (Pierr.) brique.

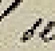
(Rit. freq.; Inscr. Sepi I, 341), , (Rit. 144, 10), , (Tomb. di Ti; Dict. géo. L. 460) (L. 1875, 120) (Sall. II, 6, 8) } ḥeseb, ḥesebu, ḥeseb-t, stimare, valutare, tassare, ponderare, apprezzare, porre in conto, calcolare, supputare, contare, considerare, esaminare, חשב, حسب. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: , } sostant. calcolo, conto, contabilità, ecc.

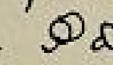
-calcolatore, contatore, stimatore, esaminatore, ecc.

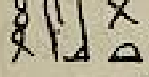


titolo freq.: regio scriba di tutti gli affari (o di tutte le sostanze) di calcolo; oppure: lo scriba contabile di tutte le cose, segretario della contabilità generale (H. Voc. I, 6, 2, 3; 9, 5; f.).

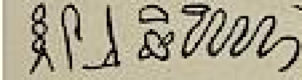
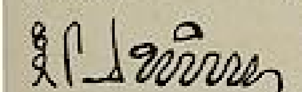
, ḥeseb-ḥā (I. H. T. 48, 6), il computatore del tempo, epiteto del dio Xons, in riguardo al suo ufficio lunare (De Rougé, Mél. d'Arch. I, 11).

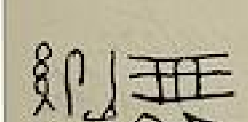
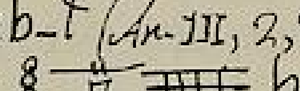
2) — Il segno  designa anche una misura di capacità.

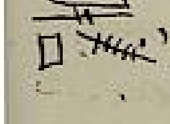
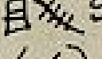
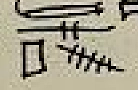
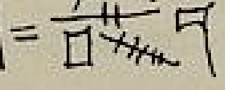
3) — Lo stesso segno è pure equivalente a  tp (Z. 1869, 89).

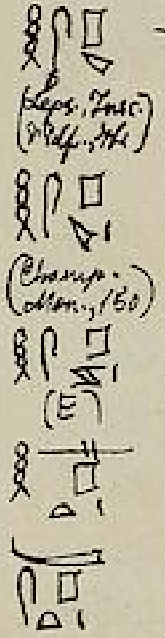
, ḥeseb-t. (Brug.) cordella, cordoncino, corda, filo, ϩⲱⲥ (M.), funis, funiculus; ϩⲱⲥⲉⲃ (T.) funiculus.

2) — Sost. equiv. al prec.



ḥeseb-t, (E) ϩⲱⲥ taenia, genus vermis.
Probab. in conness. col prec., all. 1o

, ḥeseb-t (An. III, 2, 3), Var. di  ḥsp.

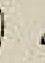
, ḥesep, brano, pezzo, Var. di  sp. Onde  =  (H. ibid.).



(Leps. Insc. Edf. Hi)

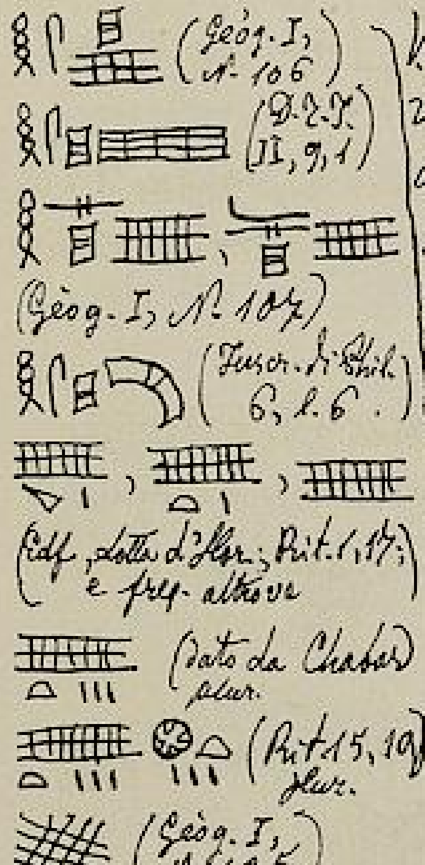
(Champ. Mon., 160)

(E)

ḥesep, speciale misura agraria, che, secondo Leps. (l. c. p. 108), come misura di lunghezza vale M. 5,27 e come misura di superficie vale Mq. 111,2; e rappresenta $\frac{1}{4}$ del piccolo sat () o schoinion.

2) — Designa anche l'ἐνιστάμενον ἔτος, l'anno che è imminente. Secondo Horapollon (I, 5; V. anche Brug. Matér. p. 75), gli Egiziani dipingevano, per designar l'anno nuovo, un quarto di arura (τέταρτον ἀρούρας) o di sat (Confr. l'all. prec.). — Conservato nel copto ⲁⲥⲫⲟⲟⲩⲓ, ⲁⲥ = ⲫⲱⲟⲩⲓ annus primus.

3) — Equiv. al seg., all. 1 e 2.



(Géog. I, N. 106)

(D. Z. T. II, 9, 1)

(Géog. I, N. 107)

(Inscr. d. Phil. 6, l. 6.)

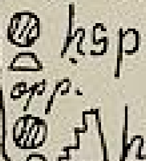
(Edf, lotta d'Hor; Rit. 1, 17; e freq. altrove

(dato da Chabas) plur.

(Rit. 15, 19) plur.

(Géog. I, N. 105)

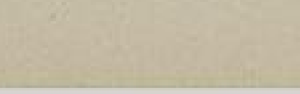
ḥesep, g. f., vigna, vigneto, paese abbondante di vino (Pierret, I. H. I, 16).

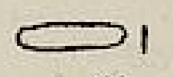


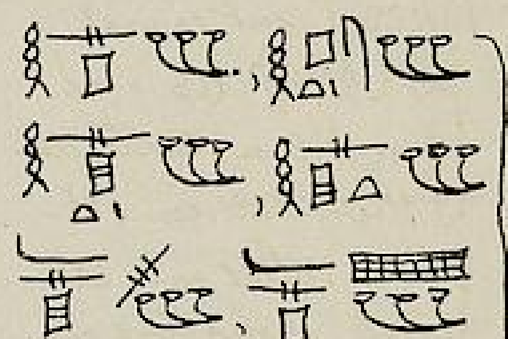
ḥsp (V. sotto Xt), opp. ḥsp propr.: scala di vite, vigna a scaglioni su una collina.

2) — In generale e più freq.: distretto; recinto limitato, delimitato; quartiere, dipartimento, provincia, nômo; regione, località, paese.

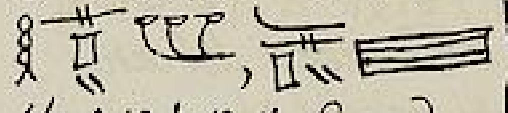
3) — (Chab.) dominio, possessione, podere, beni; — (Devéria) campo.

4) — (Dieb.) bacino, bacino terrestre, scritto anche  ḥsp-ta.

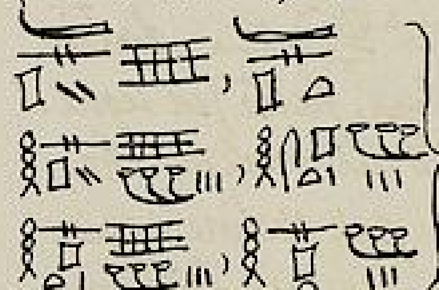
, ḥesep (Liebl., Sarc. Stoccolma). Var. del prec., all. 2 e segg.



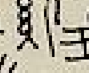
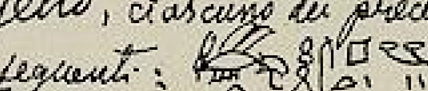
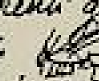
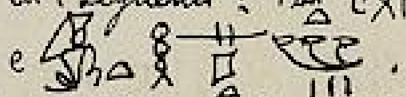
(Rec. IV, I, col. 110, 107)

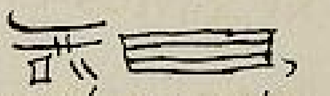
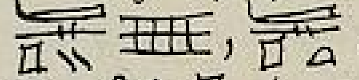
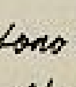
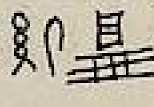


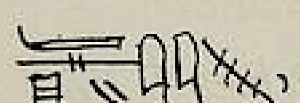
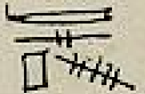
(ib. col. 1, 2, 3, 12, 14, 16, ecc.)

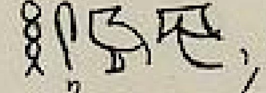
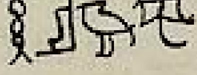


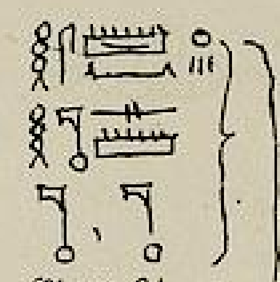
(Rec. de trav. III, 44)

ḥesep, ḥesepi, ḥesep-t, deriv. da  ḥsp, all. 1; ceppo di vite che rappresentava una parte importante nella celebrazione della festa di Osiris-Dionisius. Confr. ⲁⲥⲡⲁⲑⲓ, racemus dactylorum. — Anche pianta di vite, ed anche vigna in generale. — Loret (Rec. de trav. l. c.) traduce tino, vagello, ciascuno dei precedenti gruppi ed i seguenti: ,  ḥspi e .

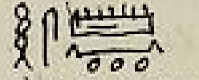
2) — I gruppi precedenti , , , sono anche equivalenti a  ḥsp, all. 2 e segg.

, ḥespiī, v.  ḥsp.

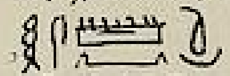
, ḥesem (Sall. I, 7, 5), animale feroce della Palestina. Forse si deve trascrivere  ḫtm (V. questo vocab.).



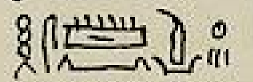
(Inscr. Unas, 14 e 18)



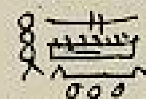
(Rit. 17, 17; 20, 8; 79, 4; 133, 11)



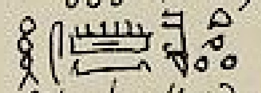
(P. Med. 5)



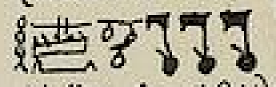
(Harr. I, 15, b, 4; An. III, 2, 9)



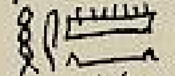
(P.P.Y. I, 15 e 12)

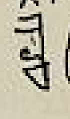


(Dend. Mar.)



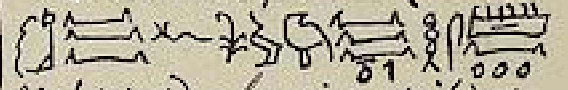
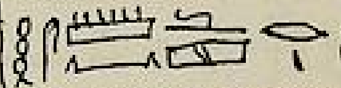
pl. (Inscr. Pepi I, 291)

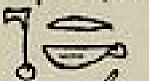
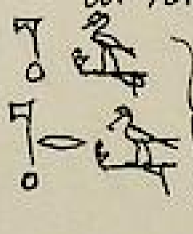
 (E)

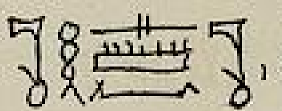


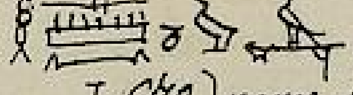
(Schiap. L. d. F. II, d, 3)

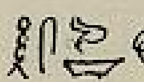
ḥesmen, g. m.; specie particolare di pietra, che era impiegata per fare scarabei. Brugsch confr. חַשְׁמַל, ἤλεκτρον, oricalco, metallo splendente composto di oro e argento; bronzo o rame fino scintillante.

2) — ⲛⲓⲧⲣⲟⲛ, natron, sale lissiviale, deriv. dall' all. seg. — ambra?, nitro?  (Rit. 29, 8), esso si purifica coll (opp. nell') acqua di natron.  (E) ϩⲟⲥⲙⲉϥ ⲧⲣⲉϣⲣⲟⲩ, nitrum rubrum.

3) — Purgare, purificare, mondare, mondare da lordura; purificarsi od essere purificato col nitro. — Purificazione (Inscr. Pepi I, l. c.); mestrui, spurghi mensili.  (Inscr. Unas), tu sei purificato di nitro (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 182).  (ib.), Thot è purificato di nitro (Masp. l. c.).

, ḥesmen (Inscr. Pepi I, 612) Var. del prec.

, ḥesmennu (Inscr. Pepi I, 670), nome di un dio; — deriv. dal prec.

, ḥesrā (D. K. T. 63, 10), designa un membro che agisce nel moto del corpo;

quindi probab. sinonim. di o di, braccio o gamba.
Confr. זְרוֹעַ, זְרֹעַ, braccio.

, ḥeser-t (Sarc. in Pietroburgo), metatesi invece di ḥrs.

, ḥeser-t, nome di una località, supposta residenza di Thot (Rit. 125, d) e di Osiride (ib. 142, 13, 3ª).

ḥeses, forme aumentate di ḥs, con tutti i suoi significati.

, ḥesesu (Z. 1879, 136), ardore.
V. ḥsḥs.

, ḥeses-t (C, 174, Louvr.), sost. corrisp. a , , ḥs e varr.

(Rit. 146, 43) (Karnak) ḥes-t, V. ḥs.

, ḥes-t (Descr. V, 4). V. ḥs.

ḥes-t, deriv. da ḥs; la galleria che circonda un santuario (quasi con circolo magico).

, ḥes-t (Stel. V, 2, Leida), deriv. dal seg.; cantatrice, suonatrice.
— V. ḥs.

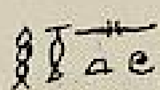
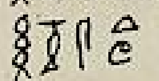
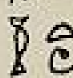
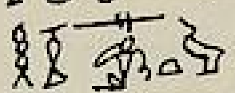
(Inscr. Pegi I, 267) , (Roug. Ins. H., 3; Br., Gräberw., 83) , plurale , , plur. ḥes-t, sost. equival. a ḥs e ad , ḥs-u; canto, musica, inno, ecc.; ordine, volere, ecc.; cantante, suonatrice, ecc.
, l'intendente del canto e della ricreazione del re.
oppure , , , dato (opp. fatto) in seguito all'ordine che piaque al re, cioè: per ordine regio.
.... (Leps. Ausw. 4), fatto per ordine di....
— Masp. trad. il 1º gruppo nel l. c.: favorevole.

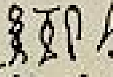
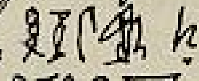
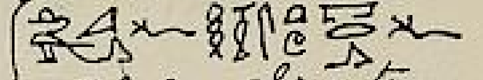
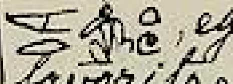
, ḥes-t (P. Med.), V. ḥs.

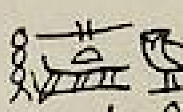
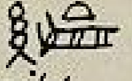
(D. Z. I. I, 40, 10; Stela Metterr.) (R. d'Orb. 16, 4) ḥes-t, V. ḥs.

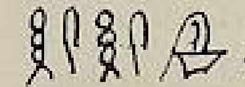
, (L. Ausw. 2-9; Mar. Dend. N, 6, 16) , (Wiedem. Stel. Flor. 1490 e seg.; Rit. 110, 16) ḥes-t, V. ḥs.

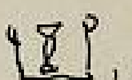
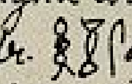
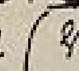
, ḥes-t (Harr. I, 65, a, 15),
V. ḥs.

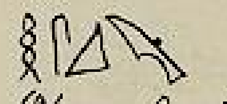
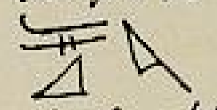
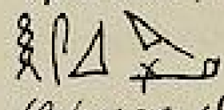
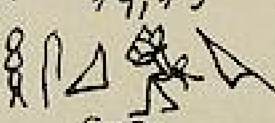
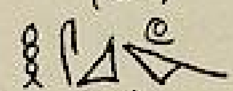
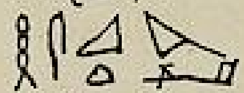
 (Rit. 152,6)
 (ib. 1,15)
 (Chab.)
 (Rit. 145,84)

ḥes-tu, participio di  ḥs,  ḥs.  , egli entra favorito ed esce amato; (Leféb.) qu'il entre favorisé, qu'il sorte aimé; (Birch) he goes in as he wishes, he comes out as he likes; (Brugsch) sie geht hinein nach ihrem Wunsche, sie geht hinaus nach ihrem Belieben; (Pierr.) qu'il entre à son plaisir, qu'il sorte à son gré; (Rein.) intrat ad voluntatem, exit ad libidinem. — Il senso favorito, essere in favore, dato già da Chabas, pare evidente in Rit. 145, 87, e della stessa opinione è il Pierret. — Al Rit. 152,6 è probabilmente sostant. e signif. incantesimo, fascino ecc., oppure favore, grazia, ecc. — Pierret però traduce anche qui favori. — Birch traduce ordered, ordinato a 145,84 e 152,6.

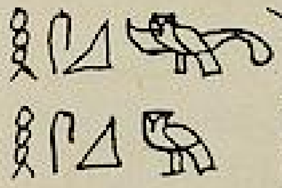
, ḥestem (Sarc. Entef, 32), Var. di  ḥtm, approvigionare, riempire, ecc. (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 214).

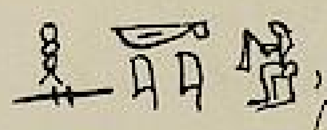
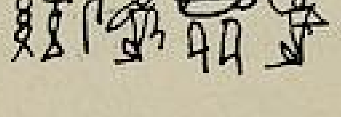
, ḥesḥes (Pierr. Z. 1879, 136), ardore.

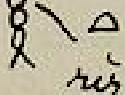
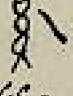
, ḥes-qa (Liebl. Aeg. Denkm. 74) designa colui che celebra cantando (Confr.  ḥs) la persona o il nome, il Qa (V.  qa) di qualcuno.


(Champ. Grammat. p. 385)

(Bon. Sarc. 14, C, 20; Bul. Sarc. 71)

(Rit. 15,25; 17,57; 19,13)

(E.)

(E.)

(Karu.)

ḥeseq, ḥesequ, ḥeseq-t, tagliare, recidere, troncare, segare, aprire, sventrare, decapitare, mozzare, staccare; — detto quasi sempre però della decapitazione (C, 66, Louvre; Rev. égyp. 1880, 183; Rit. 19,13). (E.) caedere, ictus, plaga. Confr. כסח tagliare, recidere. — Massacrare, immolare, uccidere. — Ed i corrisp. passivi. — I sost. corrisp.: decapitazione, sventramento, taglio, recisione, segamento, ferimento, massacro, immolazione, uccisione, sgozzamento.

 ḥesgem (Inscr. Pepi I, 188), forme antiquate del prec.

, ḥeskī (C, 15, Louvre), (Pierret, I. H. II, 28) titolo o qualificazione particolare. — Forse  ḥes-kī ?

, ḥe-t (Inscr. Teti 282), sost. corrisp. a  ḥ (V.); colpo, percossa, ecc.

ḥat, g. f., [plur. , , , (Z. 1867, 92), v. qui appresso gli esempi], casa, abitazione, dimora.

2) — L'ultima dimora, la camera mortuaria, la camera della tomba, la tomba, il sepolcro.

3) — Un senso speciale ha nell'espress. , àmu-ḥat (S. Z. T. 41, 1), equiv. a àmu-χe, i visceri, gli intestini, v. sotto àm.

— Col senso dell'allin. 1, questo ḥat entra nella composizione di moltissimi nomi di città e di diverse località. Ne diamo qui parecchi esempi.

(Rit. 109, 7), nome di una località mistica.

, la dimora di Ammone, Tebe, Diospolis.

(Rit. 162, 13), la casa nascosta, la tomba. Il Rituale dei Morti è nel l. c. chiamato il libro della sovrana della dimora nascosta.

(ib. 58, 5), la divina dimora di Anubi, la camera funeraria adiacente a quella del sarcofago. In essa si deponevano le offerte.

(ib. 17, 40), altra località mistica.

(ib. 78, 31 e 32), la casa di Osiride, il soggiorno dei defunti, il mondo sotterraneo.

(Rit. freq.) la casa grande, espress. sinonima della prec.

la casa pura o la dimora della purificazione, equival. a āb-t.

2) — il cielo.

3) — (Mar. Dend. III, 374), uno dei molti nomi del Tempio di Hathor a Denderah.

(Rit. 75, 2), i luoghi di purificazione: (Pierr.) les demeures pures; (Birch) the pure Place; — designa il soggiorno dei defunti mā-χru.

(Rit. 141, 5; 148, 14), la dimora delle mummie, la tomba.

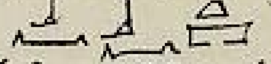
, , v. sotto utt.

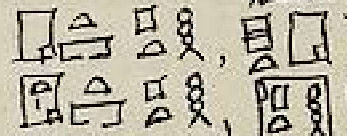
, letter. la dimora dei fuggiaschi, la città Avaris.

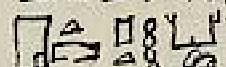
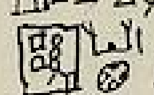
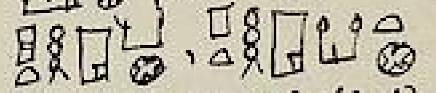
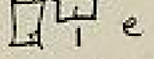
(Rit. 4, 1) (ib. 44; 145, 86) la dimora del Capo, designa il tempio o santuario di Osiride in Eliopoli.

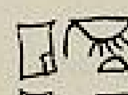
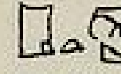
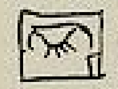
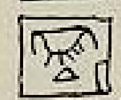
(ib. 130, 16), la casa grande, il tribunale; onde i plurali (Louv. Sall. hist. n. 368) (ib., Baketta l. pietra) (ib. Stel. C, 74) le case grandi, designazione dei sei grandi tribunali, nei quali il giudice supremo rendeva giustizia e dava la sua sentenza.

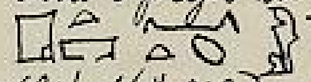
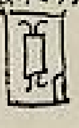
(Rit. 140, 1) (Denkm. III, 229) (Rit. 142, 1, 5) , la casa delle due piramidi (V. anche Géog. I, N. 1249 a 1252, t. XVII).

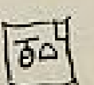
o dei due obelischi, equivalente a  'bnbn-t.

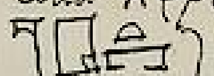
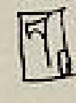
 la dimora di Ptah, la città di Menfi.

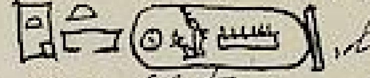
 (Rit. 26,5; 42,33)
 (ib. 42,22)

(Ab. 106, Zt.; 125,23,26; 142,17) altra designazione della città di Menfi (V. qui appresso  e varr.).

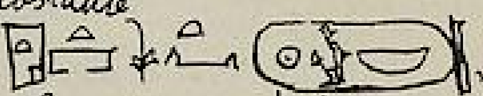
 (Chab.)
 (Roug. Rech. 140)
 (Zuser. Bepi I, 559)
 (Geog. I, p. 225, N. 1052) casa dell'oro, designazione di una cava di pietre, e precisamente della regione montuosa, onde si estraevano le pietre ed i marmi per i monumenti funerari. — Anche nome di una località entro o presso la città di Menfi.

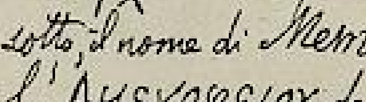

(Rit. 145, 82)
 la dimora o il santuario della dea Neit, designa la città Saïs, grec. Σάις.

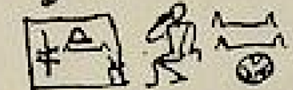
 (Champ.), la dimora di Nut, la città Ἀφροδιτόπολις, Ⲧⲡⲓϩ.

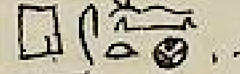

 (Rit. 58,5; 111,1), la casa divina o la dimora della divinità, il tempio.

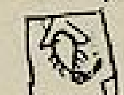
, la dimora di Rā-mā-men (Seti Menephtah I), nome del palazzo di Gurnah a Tebe e del quartiere circostante.

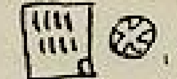
, la dimora di Rā-mā-neb (Amenofi III), nome dell'edifizio e del quartiere di Tebe, conosciuto sotto il nome di Memnonium dai Greci, l'Ἀμενοφειον dei contratti egiziani dell'epoca tolemaica.

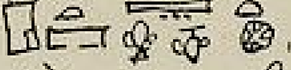
, la dimora di Rā-men-xeper (Thotmes III), nome di un altro edifizio di Tebe e del quartiere annesso.

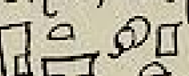
 (Rit. 17, fr.), designa la città Bubasti.

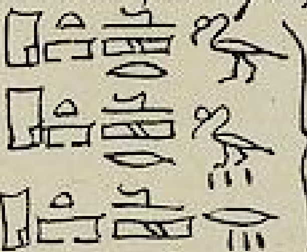
, la città Ἀσγυνις dei Greci.

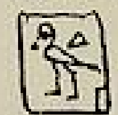
, (Zuser. Bepi I, 665), la dimora della dea Selq.

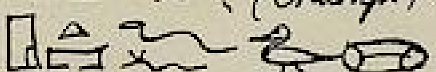
, la città degli otto, ϣⲙⲟⲩⲛ dei Copti, Ἑρμοῦπολις dei Greci, ora Aschmunein.

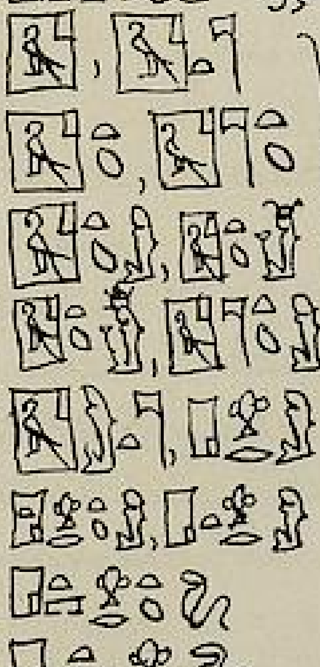
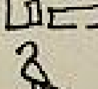
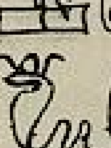
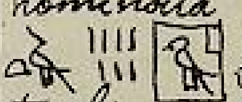
, la città Athribis, Ἀθρίβις, ⲁⲑⲣⲏⲃⲏ, ⲁⲑⲣⲏⲃⲓ, ⲁⲧⲣⲏⲃⲉ.

 (Rit. 68,1), la prima dimora, designazione astronomica?

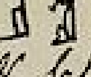
 (Rit. 141,7; 148,15 e 33), la dimora rossa, o la dimora dei rossi; località mistica.

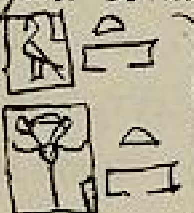
, la dimora di Thot, Ermopoli; (Champ.) Ⲡⲓⲙⲓⲛϩⲱⲣ.

, V. sotto ⲍ f a.

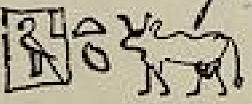

 (Stela Ameni; Mus. di Ginevra)
 (Br. 3 Festk. VII, 3, 5, 6, ecc.) letter. la dimora di Horo, la dea della casa di Horo, la dea Hathor, Ἀθώρ, Ἄθυρι, la Venere egizia. — Questa divinità era anche costituita da sette dee riunite in una sola personificazione, denominata  la setteplice Hathor, la Sette-Hathor. Maspero (Journ. As. 1878, 347) assimila

queste sette Hathor alle fées marraines del medio evo, a cagione del loro ufficio di presiedere alla costituzione del destino di ogni nuovo nato.

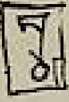
2) — La Hathor significa anche la defunta, ed è il femminile corrispondente al maschile  àsàr, l'Osiride, l'Osiriano (V. Schiap. L. d. F., Tav. XXI, 14 e 6; XXII, 5). — Questa denominazione della defunta appartiene però solamente alle ultime epoche.



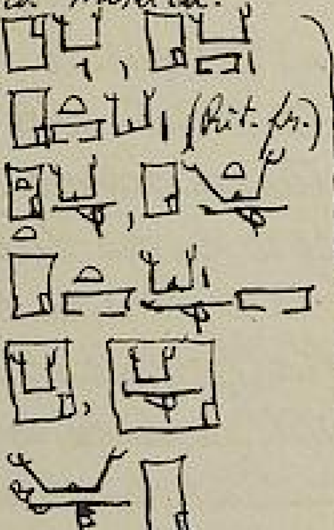
la dimora di Ḥathor, la città Tentyris o Tentyra, Denderah. — Il tempio di Ḥathor a Denderah.



, la vacca Ḥathor, nutrita in Afroditopoli.

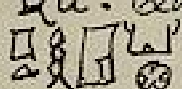


(Inscr. Pepi I, 590), la casa di Natron o del dio Ḥesmen, località mistica.

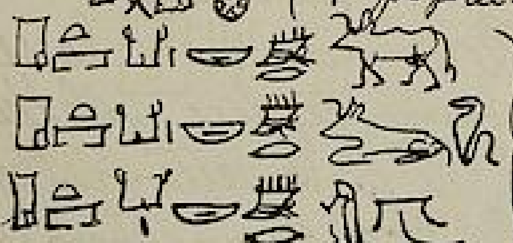


(Rit. fr.)

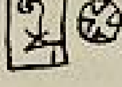
(V. Dict. géo. 812, 814, 1337), in connessione con qa (V.), significa: tempio, cappella consacrata al nome ed alla memoria di speciali divinità o persone; — tempio eponimo, cappella eponima; letter. dimora del Qa. La più conosciuta era —



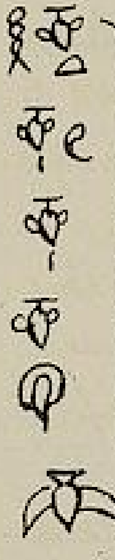
(V. p. prec. col. 1).

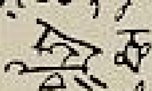


(Rit. 141, 13; 148, 12, 29), letter. dimora del qa (V. il prec.) di Neb-ter (Signore universale), nome di una delle sette vacche mistiche. — Secondo Chabas, ḥat-qa designa un tempio funerario.



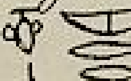
, la dimora di mille (?), la città della sabbia (?), designa un borgo chiamato ⲧⲁⲡⲓϣⲱ e ⲡⲓϣⲱ nei libri copti.

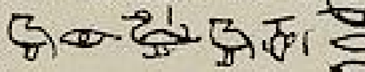


ḥet, g. m., in freq. parallelismo con  ḥāti (V.); il cuore od una parte del corpo umano vicina al cuore; — petto, seno, stomaco.

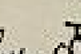
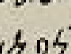
2) — L'interno, l'interiore. — ϩⲏⲧ (T. M. B., Π) [cum suffix. ϩⲧⲏ (T.), ϩⲑⲏ (M.)], cor, stomachus, ventriculus; ἦθος, intimum rei; חזה petto; חדר interno, intimo.

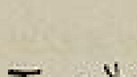
3) — Desiderio, gusto, passione, voglia, volontà, volere, intenzione.

 amante, amoroso.

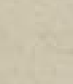
 (Denkm. III, 73, d), operando come il figlio amante (del padre).

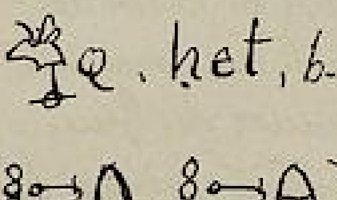
V. ai fonetici ḥā e àb.

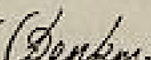
Plur.  (Rit. 17, 27),  (ib. 26, 1; e freq.).

, ḥet, il cuore umano.

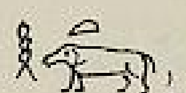
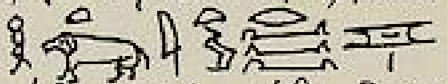
V. il prec..

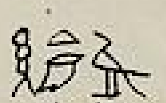
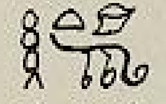
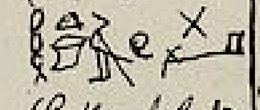
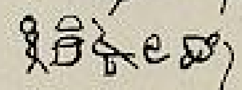
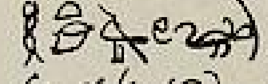
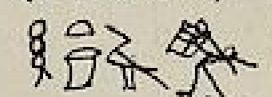
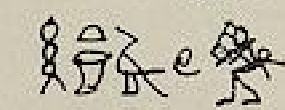
. ḥet, b. e., V. ḥti.



het (Denkm. II, 6, 9; 92, 98; Berl., Pietra delle off.), (duale , Denkm. II, 146, a), una specie di focaccia per offerte, la quale, dalle liste delle offerte, pare si presentaſse doppia.

— Verosimilmente, in conneſsione con ϩⲟⲧ (T.) cophinus, pera magna in qua reconditur panis, — con het è solamente designato il paniere.

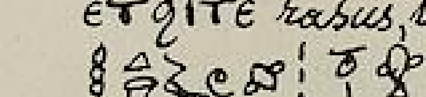
, het (Rit. 110, b), nell'espreſsione  (Birch) river; (Pierr.) canaux; (De Rougé) canaux d'Atour.


(Pleyt. Et. p. 31)

(Stel. Bianchi

(P. Mor. di Bul. 7)

oppure

(E. 87, 16)



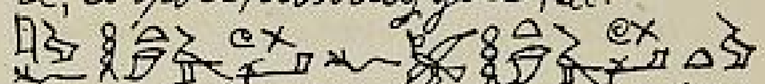
heta, hetau, fregare, stropicciare, scorticare, stracciare, pelare, usare, raschiare, logorare, rodere, lacerare; — impiccolire, raccorciare, accorciare.

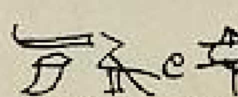
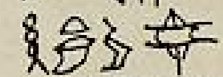
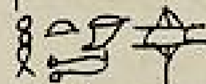
2) — I paſsivi corrispond.; — eſsere fregato, stropicciato, scorticato, stracciato, pelato, usato, raschiato, tarmato, logoro, lacero, vecchio; — non eſsere più fresco nè nuovo; eſsere in cenci, in brendoli; être en loques, en guenilles, être rapé.

ϩⲓϯ (M.), excoriare, ϩⲓⲧⲉ (T.) terere, atterere, comminuere, confringere; ⲉⲧϩⲓⲧⲉ rasus, tritus; [illegible] straccio.

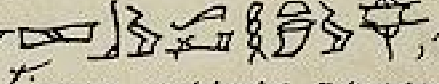
 (E, l. c.), stracciatura, escoriazione o scorticatura della faccia, denota una malattia cutanea della faccia, (Brugsch) Schwinde, serpigine.

3) — In conneſs. con ḥ; battere, colpire, distruggere, ecc.

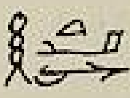
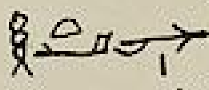

(P. Mor. di Bul., l. c.), (Chab.) è lui (Dio) che colpisce, colui che è colpito.


(Elf.; Nav. M. d'H. VII)

(D. H. T. 35, col. 48)

(St. Bianchi, verso, 15)

ḥetau, ḥeta-t, designa la grande vela di una nave.

, ritirare, serrare, ammainare la vela.

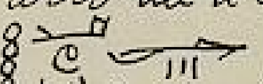
2) — In conneſs. col seg.: il pennone, l'antenna che sostiene la vela, (Pierr., al Rit. 99, 14) la vergue.

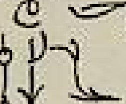



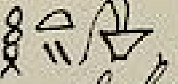
ḥetā (Lav. Stat.), g. m., lungo bastone in forma cilindrica, asta o stanga rotonda; — bastone, mazza, caſse-tête; specie di arma.

ϩⲱⲧ (T.), ϩⲁϯ (M.), cylindrus, lignum rotundum et politum, palus (ϣⲉⲛ̄ϩⲱϯ, M.).

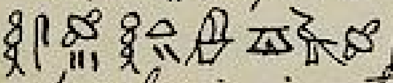
2) — L'arco da tiro.

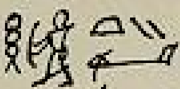
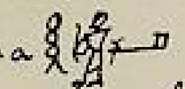
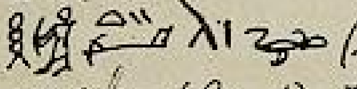
3) — V.  ḥāu.

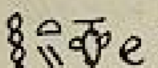
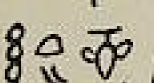
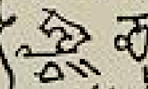
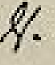
4) — V.  ḥz.

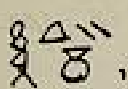
 ḥeti (Rit. 32, 5; Z. 1877, 107), il fuoco che distrugge (confronta ḥta), [illegible] tizzone.

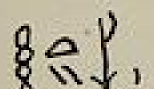
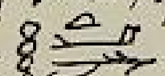
2) — esalazione (Rit. l. c.); (Lepage Ren.

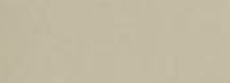
Z.l.c.) vapor; (E.) vapor, nidor.
אִיד, אֵד vapore, esalazione.
 (Rit. l.c.) escrementi ed esalazioni putride; (Birch) the unclean; (Pierr.) les impuretés.

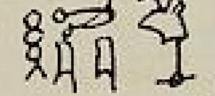
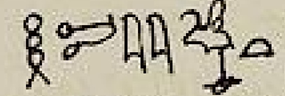
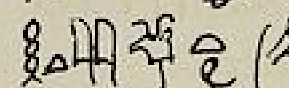
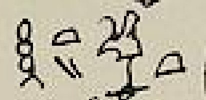
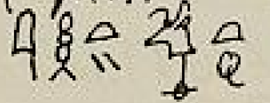
, ḥe-ti (Rit. 6,2), equiv. a  ḥ, abbattere, atterrare, ecc. — ed i passivi.
 (l.c.) abbattuto è il male; (Birch) the evil has dragged; (Brugsch) das Sündige ist beseitigt (an ihm); (Pierr.) lui est enlevé tout principe mauvais; (Loret) il a chassé de lui toute souillure.

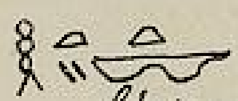
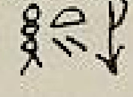
 (Schiap. L.d.T. p. 86, 89; Lav. XXI, 8, 13)
 (Rit. 99,2) plur.
} ḥeti, Varr. di  ḥāti, cuore.
2) — Seno, petto; V.  ḥt.

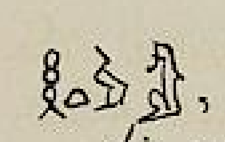
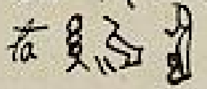
, ḥeti (S.H.T. 83), una specie di vaso, forse così chiamato per la sua forma lunga e lanciforme (V. il seg.), opp. simile ad un cuore (V. il prec.).

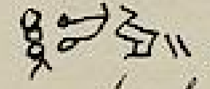
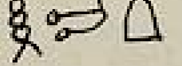
, ḥeti (Rit. 145, 21), arco. (Brug.) Bogen; (Birch) stick of wood; — (Pierr.) specie di legno. — Equiv. a  ḥtā in tutti i suoi significati.

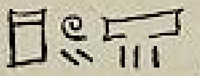
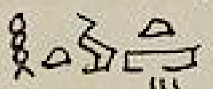
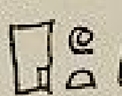
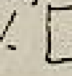
, ḥetī (Chab. P. Mag.) ϨΟΙΤΕ, iena.

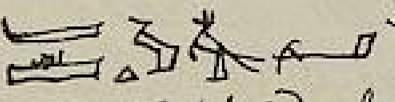
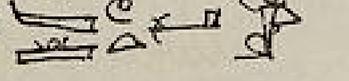
 (Brug. D.A.)
 (Descr. V, 40)
 (Z.-1873, 83)
 (P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 11)
} ḥeti, ḥet-īt, strozza, gola, fauci, trachea, gozzo, gorgozule, collo. Forma radicale di  àḥti-t.

, ḥeti-t (Mar. Dend. IV, 80), l'arco da tiro. V.  ḥti.

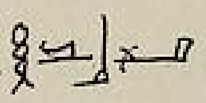
, ḥetu (Rit. 78, 38), nome di un dio; (Pierr.) les aliments (Confron.  ḥui).

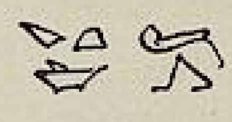
, ḥet-ui (Denkm. II, 146, a), duale di  ḥt.

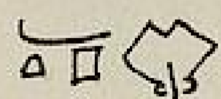
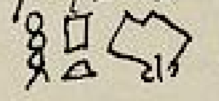
 (Rit. 99, 2) duale op. plur.
 (Brug.) plur.
 (P. Harr. I, freq.)
} ḥat-ui, ḥat-ut, V.  ḥt.

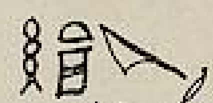
, ḥutu-ti (P. Harris I, 77, 9), plur. di  ḥ-ut.

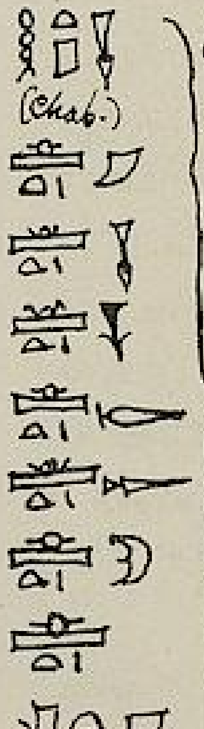
, ḥeteb (S.T.T. I, 102, 22) forma

di dialetto, invece di  ḥdb.

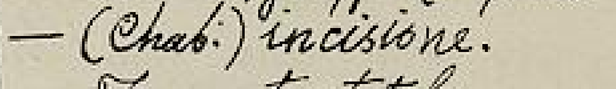
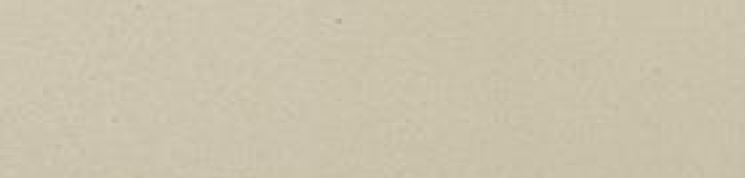
 , ḥeteb (Dict. géo. 1885, XVII, 3), ?

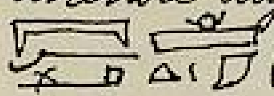
 , ḥetep (Dend. Mar.), metatesi invece di  ḥpt.

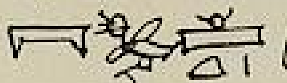
 , ḥetep (B.H.T. pl. 67), tagliare, fendere, uccidere, ammazzare, annientare, annichilare. ϩⲧⲟⲡ casus, ruina exitium; חטף, חטב, tagliare, svellere, segare, esterminare.

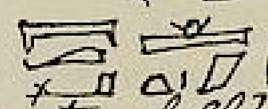


(Chab.)

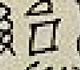
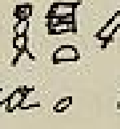
ḥetep (Z. 1876, 146 e seg.), derivato dal prec., designa uno strumento di metallo che serviva ad incidere figure e caratteri su corpi duri; lo stile per incidere, stilo, bulino, cesello. — (Lauth, Z. d. d. m. G. 1876, 478). stile, stocco, graffio (di ferro). — (Chab.) incisione. — Frequenti i titoli  (Lauth) eingrabend mit Griffel, che incide con lo stile; (Brug.) Steinschmeider in Schrift, lapidario, scultore di scritture; sinon. di , ed altre varr.: incisore, scultore di scritture, lapidario. Il mastro-incisore o il capo, il direttore degli incisori si chiamava

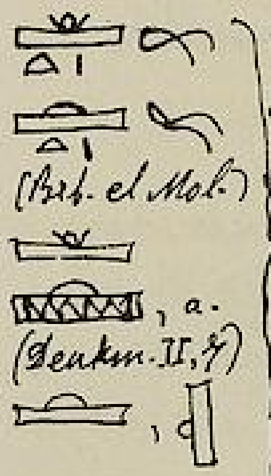
 (Mar. Catal. Abyd. N. 1208)

 (D. 49, Louvr.)

 (Stel. 5a, Berl.)

ḥer-za-ketep, capo, direttore, capo-mastro dell'incisione; capo degli incisori. mastro-incisore.

— Chabas ritiene  come metatesi di  ḥpt (V.) specie di squadra o compasso.



(Bet. el Mol.)

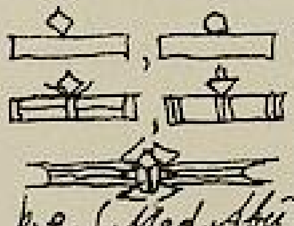
, a. (Denkm. II, 7)

ḥetep (opp. s'ā, V.), fascio di scritti, volume (ϥⲱⲧⲡ, ⲛⲓ, vincula); scritto, scrittura, ecc.

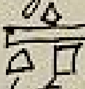
V. es. sotto s'ā.

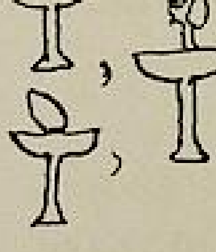
2) — I quattro ultimi sono anche varr. dei seg.

3) — Il 3°, 5° e 6°, equival. al prec.

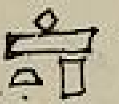
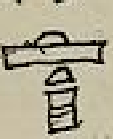
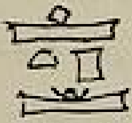
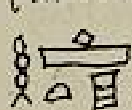
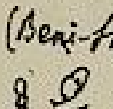
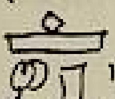
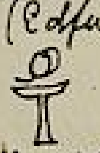
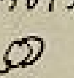
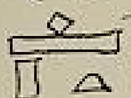
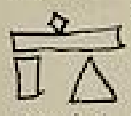


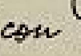
b.e. (Med. Abu)

ḥotep, Varianti di uno stesso segno ed equival. al seg.  ḥtp coi suoi vari determinativi.



ḥotep (Z. 1873, 119), rare varianti delle b.e. invece del prec. e del seg.

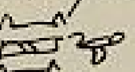



(Rit. 132, 2)

(Beni-Hass.)

, b.e. (Med.-Abu)

, b.e. (Edfu)

(L. 1873, 118)

(Trans. VIII 215)


(Stel.-Bentres; 16,25; 13,20)

hotep. 1) — accordarsi con; unirsi, congiungersi con; riconciliarsi, confederarsi; eſsere in coesione, in conneſsione, in consonanza, in accordanza; accordarsi con, adattarsi con. Costr. con  (e varr.).

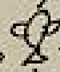
— Ed i sost. corrisp.: unione, riunione, congiunzione, collegamento, accordo, concordanza, riconciliazione, confederazione, coesione, conneſsione, consonanza, accordanza, ecc.

2) — Congiungere, unire, pacificare, riconciliare, persuadere, propiziare, conciliare, calmare.

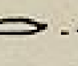
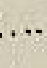
3) — Eſser in disposizione d'animo placabile; eſser in pace, pacifico.

— Conciliazione, pace, riposo, felicità (in oppos. a  nsn, Inscr. della camera Kemak, Dend.). — Pacifica, placida disposizione d'animo.

— Calmarsi, riposarsi, detto anche di un uomo nella tomba; — e quindi

4) — Tramontare, coricarsi (di un astro); propr. congiungersi coll'occidente, detto tanto del sole tramontante, quanto delle anime dei morti (Rit. 15, Lit.). — E in generale riposare, posare, giacere; eſser posto, coricato, posato, ecc. (su...,  ...).

— Occaso, tramonto, occidente.

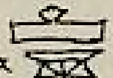
5) — Eſsere contentato, appagato, soddisfatto (da...,  ..., op.  ...).

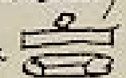
— ϩⲱⲧⲡ (B.M.), ϩⲟⲧⲡ, ϩⲉⲧⲡ, conjungere, concinnare, reconciliare, reconciliare se, copulare; optare; occidit (sol); — et paſsiva; — sost.: unio, conjuctio, reconciliatio, occasus, occidens.

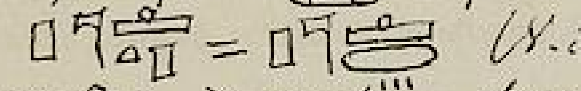
— 6) — Instituire, formare, collocare, mettere, porre; — e i paſsivi.

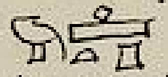
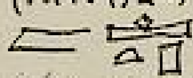
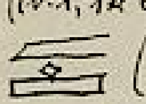
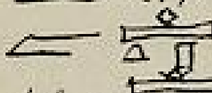
7) — (Chab.) Raggiungere un luogo, conventum facere.

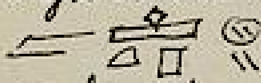
8) — Offerta, dono, oblazione; — offrire, presentare, fare un offerta.

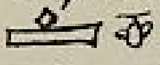
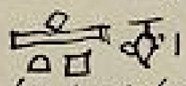
9) — (Stel. in Monaco) equiv. a  ḥtp.

10) — Equiv. a  ḥtp:

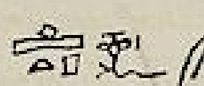
 (N. d.).

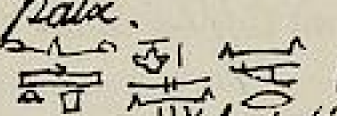
— 
(Rit. 1, 20)

(ib. 1, 14 e 16)

(ib. 99, 1)

(ib. 132, 2)

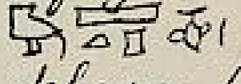
espreſsione frequentiſsima, speſso dopo un verbo di moto, signif.: felicemente, sanamente, in salute, prosperamente, senza nocumento, in pace, con pace. — Quest'espreſsione si trova pure alla fine delle strofe di certi inni, e Pierret (Ét. I, 15) è d'opinione che eſsa abbia qui un carattere puramente lirico, e si debba leggere isolatamente, come l'ebr. סֶלָה. Lo steſso valore ha l'espreſsione  (Rit. 15, 41; 39, 5), che è il raddoppiamento della precedente: in pace! in pace!, felicemente! bis.

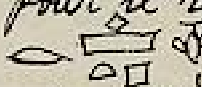
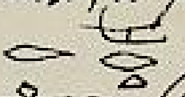

(Chab.)

(Rit. 15, 49; 15, 37; 149, 56)

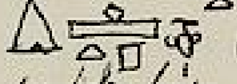
(Chab.) fare un'offerta propiziatoria; eſsere propiziato e soddisfatto da un'offerta; oblari.

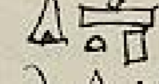
 (Rit. 18,37) lo rallegra; (Birch) he is at peace; (Pierr.) son coeur est en paix.

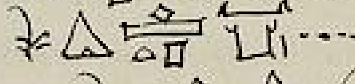
 (ib. 149,56), eſsi non sono soddisfatti del desiderio; (Birch) they have no peace, if they wish; (Pierr.) ils ne satisfont pas leur coeur; (Lefèb.) leur désir ne s'y apaise pas; (Brug.) nicht ist zufrieden ihr Herz deſshalb.

 (ib. 15,49), per la pace del cuore (così pure trad. Lefèb.); (Pierret) pour le repos du coeur; (Birch) in peace.

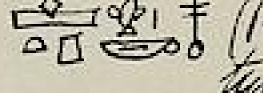
 (Düm.-Flott. 18,a,6-7), a piacimento, a piacere; in parallelismo con  r mrt.

 (C, 26, Louvre), contentare, soddisfare; equiv. al più comune causativo s-ḥtp-àb (V.).

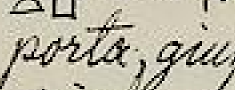
 (Stel. 53, Torino) far grazia.

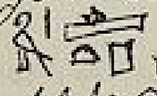
 (ib.) confr. l'espreſs.

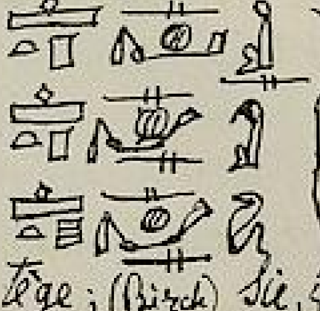
(Goodw. Z. 1876, 101).

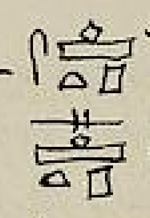
 (Rec. I, 78,2), sia benigno il tuo volto.

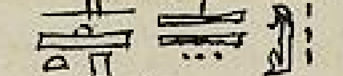
(Rec. IV, 20, 114 e segg.) mettere, porre qualche cosa su ----

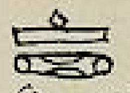
 (Rit. 129,8), raggiungere la porta, giungere alla porta; (Pierr.) joindre le chapitre.

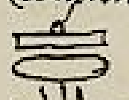
, ḥor-ḥotep (Rit. 142,8), forma del dio Χnum.

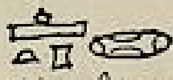
 hotep-s-χu-s (ib. 17, 32 e 36) nome di una dea; letter. (Pierr.) l'Uni-à-celui-qu'il-protège; (Birch) she, whose peace is sure.

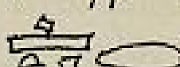
—  e molte varianti, forme causative con diversi significati in conneſsione e dipendenza di quelli di ḥtp. V. al fonetico sḥtp.

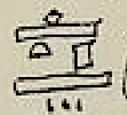
 s-ḥotep-ta-ui (Rit. 124,5) nome di certe divinità; letter.: i pacificatori delle due terre; (Birch) the Goods, who salute the earth; (Pierret) les dieux qui nourriſsent la terre.

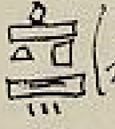
 (Cang. 34)

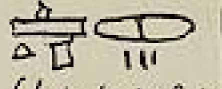
 (C, 232, Louvre)

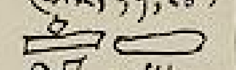
 (Leps.-Bauurk. 17)

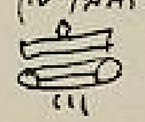
 (Insc. Sep. I, 405)

 (Rit. 1,19)

 (ib. 41,3)

 (ib. 41,4; 29,2; 64,2; 99,28)

 (ib.-144,8)

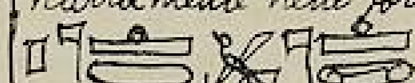
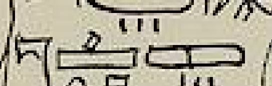


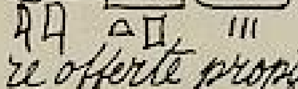
ḥotep, ciò che ad un dio, cioè al collegio dei suoi sacerdoti abbisogna pel suo nutrimento e mantenimento, onde: pagnotta, pane, alimento, nutrimento, cibo; l'offerta dispensata pel mantenimento, pel nutrimento, per la suſsistenza.

— Offerta, in generale.

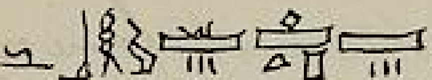
— Entrate, rendite neceſsarie al mantenimento.

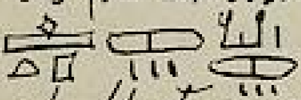
— Proprietà, poſsedimenti neceſsari al mantenimento.

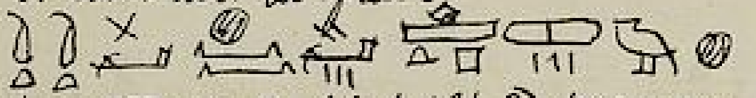
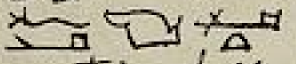
— Poſseſsioni, proprietà, rendite di un tempio, appartenenti al culto degli dèi; ordinariamente nelle forme   (Rit. 97,3) divine rendite, proprietà sacra; (Birch) divine offerings; (Pierr.) alimentation céleste.

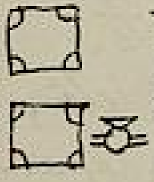
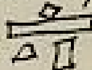
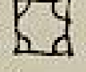
 (Rit. 136,11; 144,13), fare offerte propiziatorie, fare offerte; (Pierr.) fare gli alimenti.

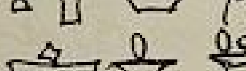
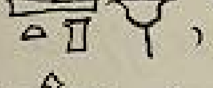
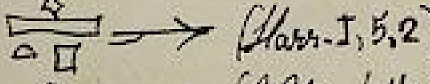
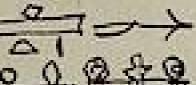
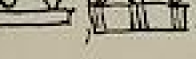
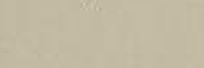
— Anche nel senso di propiziatorio, propiziazione, come in

 (Rit. 1, 19), le preghiere di propiziazione; (Birch) the peaceful prayers; (Brug.) die Opfergebete; (Pierr.) les prières propitiatoires (ou conciliatrices). (V. anche 144, 8, 13)

 (ib. 124, 2) proprietà ed offerte sacre; (Birch) heaps of food; (Pierr.) des aliments et de la nourriture.

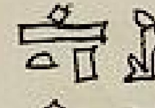
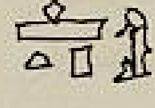
— Si consideri la frase:   (Rit. 164, 3), maneggiatrice della infelicità e dell'abbondanza nel suo pugno; (Brugsch, cominciando da xnni) Streit und Friede ist in deiner Faust (Gewalt), opp.: das Unheilvolle und das Glückliche liegt in deiner Faust. — Pierr. traduce tutta la frase: écrasant les rebelles; les aliments sont dans ton poing.

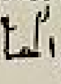
 hotep (?) (Stela etiop. Nastosenen). Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 129) fa questi gruppi equiv. a  ḥtp, all. 8, ritenendo il segno  come rappresentante una tavola di offerte. — E per conseguenza anche equiv. al seg.:

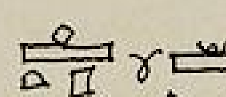
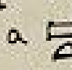
 (Zav.-Stat.)
 (A, 88, Louvr.)

 (Harr. I, 5, 2)
 (P. Rhind, 17, 3)
 (Denkm. II, 129; 69, 70)

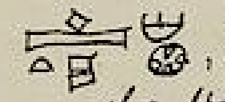
ḥotep, tavola d'altare per accogliere le offerte, tavola di offerta in un tempio. — Tavola o altare dei sacrifizi.

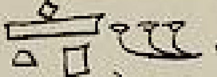
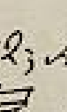
Questa tavola avea per piano una sottile lastra di pietra (e talora anche di legno), la quale avea pure lo stesso nome. Confr. ϩⲧⲟⲡ (M., 141) tabulae tenuis lapidis, lapidae.

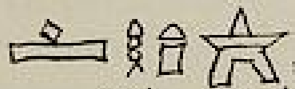
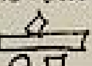
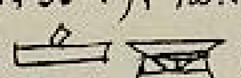
 (sic) (Rit. 110, 11)
 (ib. 128, 6)

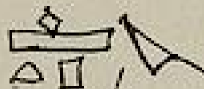
ḥotep, nome di un dio, associato al dio  qa (Rit. 128, 6).

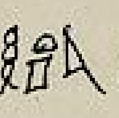
, ḥotep (Chab.) equivalente a , ḥtp, all. 3 e 4, nel senso di coricarsi, riposare; detto della mummia che è messa nella tomba.

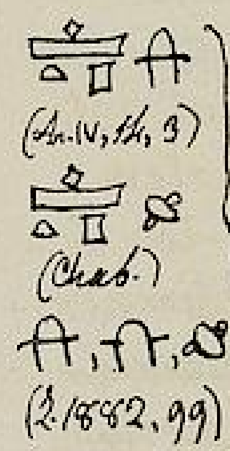
, ḥotep (Rit. 28, 4; 72, 9; 125, 45; 149, 47), nome di una località mistica nella Campagna di Aanru, oppure altra denominazione della Campagna medesima. letter. luogo del riposo o della pace.

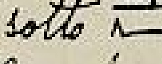
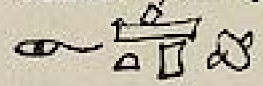
, ḥotep (D. K. T. 47, 5, 12; An. III, 4, 9), una riunione (confr.  all. 1) di fiori, mazzo di fiori.

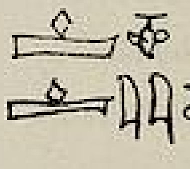
, ḥotep (Stela Saitica, Louvre, N. 421, 334), Var. di , all. 3 e 4 (?). — V.  ḥtp.

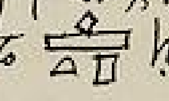
, ḥotep, (Rit. 110, b, 2° scomp.), nome di uno dei luoghi della Campagna di Aanru,

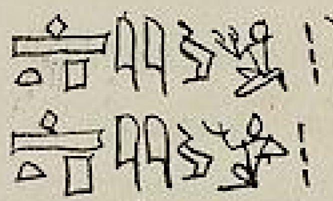
forse in connes. con  ḥtp.

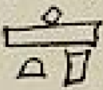

(An. IV, 14, 3) (Chab.) (Z. 1882, 99)

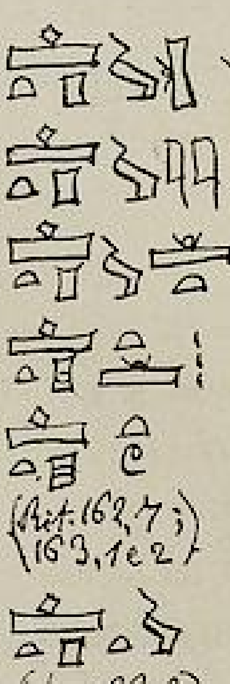
hotep, (Düm., Z. l. c.) una misura equiv. a 4 àpt, cioè a litri 72,80, oppure a 160 hn. — V. sotto  dnà. — (Brugsch e Goodw.) misura od unità di peso, libbra. — (Chab.) canestro, paniere, cesta; — onde , il panieraio.

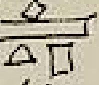


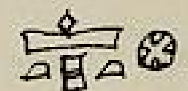
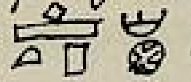
hotep(-àb), hotepī(-àb), V. sotto  ḥtp.

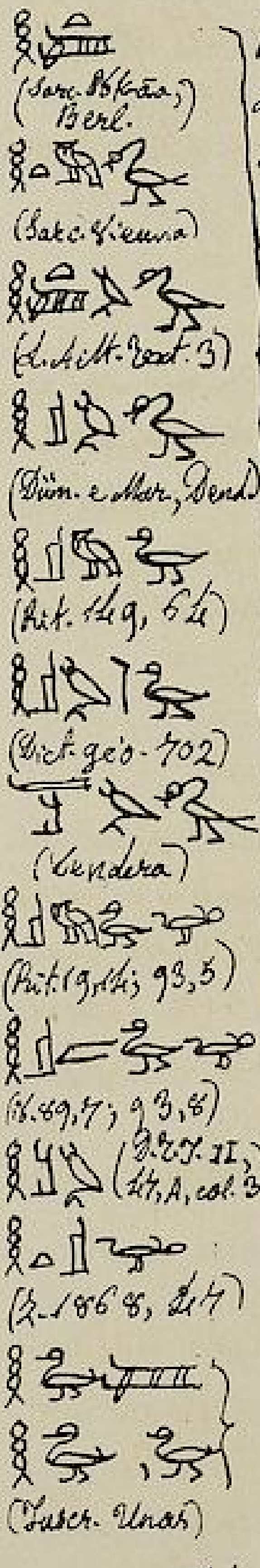


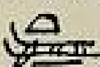
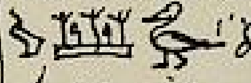
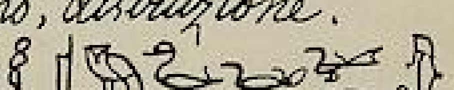
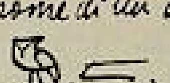
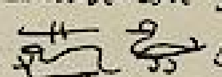
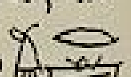
hotep-īu (Leps., Ausw. 12,20), deriv. da  ḥtp, all. 1, 2, 3; signif.: gli affezionati, quelli di pacifica o benigna intenzione, od un quid simile.

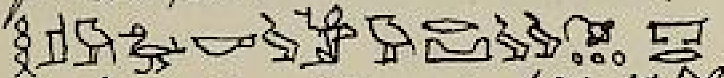
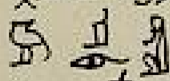

(Rit. 162, 7; 163, 1 e 2) (ib. 163, 3)

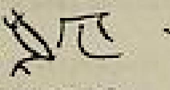
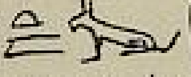
hotepu, hotep-ui, hotep-ut, hotep-t, hotep-tu, equiv. ad  hotep. — il 1º 3º e 4º specialm. nel senso degli all. 3, 4 e 8; — il 2º (Inscr. Pepi I, 348) duale dell'aggett. pacifico. — il 5º e 6º, specialm. come participio: riposante, ecc.

, hotep-t (Rit. 110, 11, 13). V.  ḥtp.

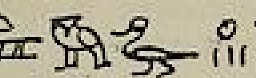
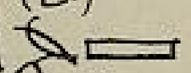

(Sarc. Nkhtàa, Berl.) (Sakc. Vienna) (L. A. M. Text. 3) (Düm. e Mar., Dend.) (Rit. 149, 64) (Dict. géo. 702) (Vendera) (Rit. 19, 14; 93, 5) (ib. 89, 7; 93, 8) (Z. Z. I. II, 44, A, col. 3) (Z. 1868, 24) (Inscr. Unas)

hetem, ha due significati diametralmente opposti, corrisp. ai due opposti significati di  tm, non essere ed esser perfetto; — significa perciò: 1) — Vuotare, evacuare, render vano, sinonimo di  usà (V.); ridurre in nulla, al nulla; annientare, annichilare (ϥⲉϭⲙ, Z., extinguere), detto specialmente delle anime dei morti malvagi o dei nemici prigionieri: distruggere, schiacciare, écraser; (Birch, al Rit. ll. cc.) to suffocate, to strangle; — Pierr. (Rit. 149, 64) s'abîmer. — Ed i passivi corrisp. — Non essere, non esistere. — I sost. corrisp.: annientamento, annichilamento, distruzione.  (Rit. 19, 14), il grande annichilatore, nome di un dio. 2) — Costr. con , ed in parallelismo con  sḥf,  àpr, ecc., signif.: empire, riempire, colmare, ricolmare, far pieno, render pieno, guernire, fornire, approvigionare; — ed i passivi corrisp. (Inscr. Unas, Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 183, 185, 214; Rit. 149,64). — E gli aggettivi corrisp.: pieno, colmo, ricolmo, guernito, fornito, ecc..

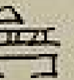
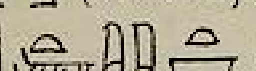
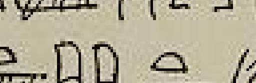


, io mi riempio dell'effluſso uscente da Osiride (Rit. 149,64); (Pierr.) je m'abîme dans l'écoulement iſsu d'Osiris.

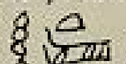

(Az. I,23,7)

(Rec. II,71,4)

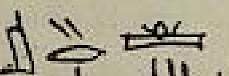
ḥetem, g. f., deriv. dal preced., all. 1: il quadrupede annichilatore; designa un quadrupede vorace, verosimilmente una specie di lupo o di iena (V. Chab. Voy. 124).

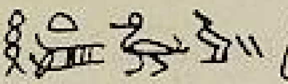
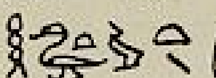
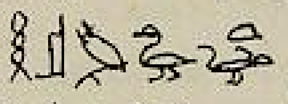
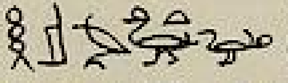
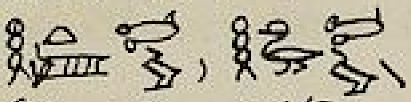
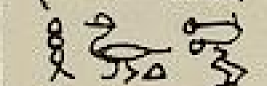
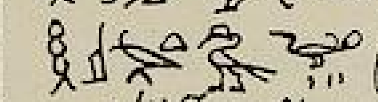

(E.)

(C, 10, Louvre)

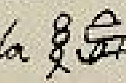
ḥetem, (Brug.) un minerale identico a quello chiamato mstm e più raram. ksfn (Rec. IV, 69 e seg.); ⲥⲧⲏⲙ, ⲥⲑⲏⲙ, στίμμι, stibium, antimonio.
— (E.) grana quaedam sacrificalia.

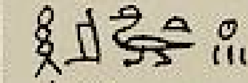
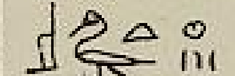

(Descr. V,40)

(Bon. 3, D)

(L. 1968, 47)

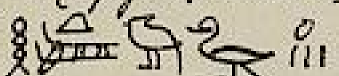
ḥetem, ḥetemit, derivato da  ḥtm (V.), il luogo dell'annichilamento, del supplizio.
— Anche sost. equiv. al predetto ḥtm, annichilamento, annientamento.

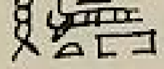
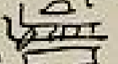

, ḥetemir (?) (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 59) délaſsement, ricreazione, sollazzo.

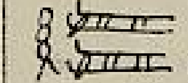
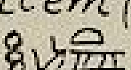

(Stela Nefriu)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 681)

(Rit. 17,46)

(ib. 17,6)

(Inscr. Unas 264)

(ib. 265)

(Rit. 127,4)

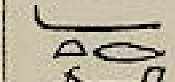
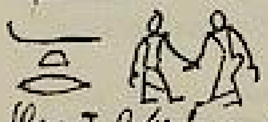
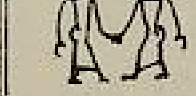
ḥetem-ui, ḥetem-ut, ḥetem-t, ḥetem-tu, deriv. da  ḥtm: 1) — annientamento, distruzione (Rit. ll. cc.; Inscr. Pepi I, 651); 2) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 214, dell'Inscr. Unas ll. cc. e Stela Nefriu) colmato, colmo, ricolmo, pieno, riempito.

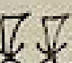



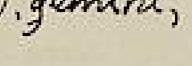
ḥetem-t (opp. ḥetem) (E), V.  ḥtm.

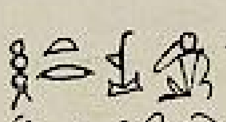
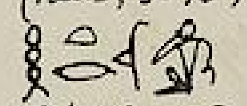
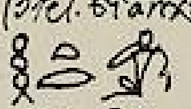
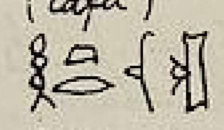
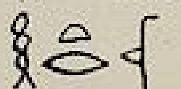
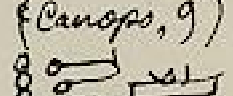
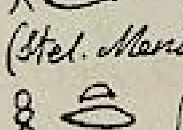

, ḥetem-t (Descr. V, 40), V.  ḥtm.


, ḥetemtem (Sarc. Sebek-āa, Berl.), V.  ḥtm.

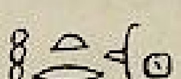
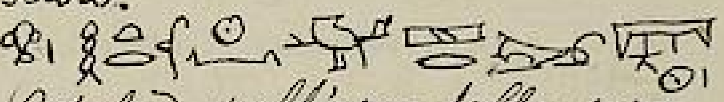

(D. H. I. 104)

(Rec. I, 34; Sarc. Heter)

(D. Z. I. II 15, 9)

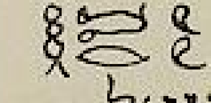
ḥeter, sinon. di  snsn, signif.: eſsere con alcuno, eſser collegato, alleato con; eſser aſsociato, attaccato, legato

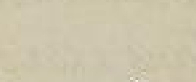
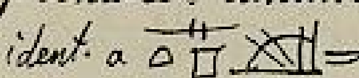
con; esser composto, connesso.
— Attaccare, legare, legare insieme, annodare insieme, comporre.
— I sost. corrisp.: legamento, legame, commessura; alleanza, coalizione, associazione, ecc.
ϩⲱⲧⲡ, ϩⲟⲧⲡ-ϩⲟⲧⲉⲡ (T.), conjungere, componere, convenire; et passiva: אטר, אסר, chiudere, legare, attaccare, unire.
2) — (Specialm. il 1°) equiv. al seg., al. lin. 1.
3) — Il 2° e 3° significano anche: gemelli, fratello gemello, due gemelli (m. o f.). V.  àār.
ϩⲁⲧⲣⲉⲉⲩ (T.), ⲁⲑⲣⲉⲩ (M.), gemini, gemelli.


(Rec. I, 36, 3)

(Stel. Biārxi)

(Edfu)


(Canopo, 9)

(Stel. Mendes)

(Karn.)

ḥeter, esser obbligato, esser tenuto a.., esser impegnato con alcuno; impegnarsi, obbligarsi a qualcosa, obbligarsi a fare qualchecosa; — obbligare, impegnare.
ϩⲧⲟⲣ (T.), necessitas, potestas, voluntas, beneplacitum, arbitrium, officium, obbligatio, vinculum. אסר avvincere, obbligare, vincolare; obbligarsi; vincolo, legame, obbligazione, voto.
2) — Imporsi il dovere di dare, somministrare, pagare (un tributo, un'imposta), esser gravato di una imposta (Abyd.); pagare imposta.
— render soggetto alle imposta, gravare di un'imposta, mettere un'imposta.
3) — Il sost. corrisp.: ϩⲱϯ (ϯ, M.), census, tributum, vectigal; imposta, requisizione, taglia, imposizione, dazio, gabella, tassa, tributo; — percezione.
4) — (Harr. I, 4, 12) equivalente al prec., al. 1.

 ḥeter (Z. 1863, 54; Rit. 79, 8), il momento, il tempo adattato, giusto, opportuno, conveniente;
— In generale: il tempo.
ϩⲱϯ (ϯ) tempus congruum, tempus opportunum; [illegible], [illegible], tempo, secolo.

(Rit. l. c.), sull'ora della sera; (Birch) at the eventide; (Brug.) beim Eintritt des Abends; (Pierret) au moment du soir.

 ḥeter, (E.) alae, axillae. אַצִּיל, אַצִּילָה, ascella, ala, giuntura.

 ḥeter (J. de Roug. Edf. 66, XIX), cornice, telaio, intelaiatura od ossatura di legno; gabbia per prendere o custodire uccelli. Pare a Brug. ident. a  stp, trappola,

aggiuato, laccio.
— V. e ḥtrà.

(Rit. 125,67)
(L. Ausw. 16,19)
(Rec. I, 41,33)
(Kahn)
(Sall. III, 1,1)
(ib. 1,6) plur.
(ib. 2.3)
(Z. 1879, 136)

heter, hetrà, cavallo.
— Muta di due cavalli, biga, carro guerresco.
— Cavalleria, spec. nella forma plur. .
ϩⲧⲟ (B.), ϩⲑⲟ (M.) πι, equus; ϩⲧⲱⲣⲓ, ϩⲑⲟⲣⲓ, ϯ, equa; ϩⲑⲱⲣ (M.), ϩⲧⲱⲱⲣ, equi, equites.

(In ebr. עֵדֶר greggia, gregge, mandra.

, salir sulla biga, opp. montar a cavallo, onde (An. IV, 3), cavaliere, ϭⲁⲥⲓϩⲑⲟ eques, letter.: conscendens equum, conscendere equum.

, porsi a cavallo o sul carro.

, uscire a cavallo o sulla biga.

(Rec. l.c.)
(D. H. T. 4,45)
(Sall. I, 4)
(Sall. III, 2,3)

g. f. la cavalleria, coloro che montano a cavallo o sulle bighe o sui carri di guerra; cavalleria su carri, sulle bighe; esercito a cavallo, carro con cavalli:

(Poema di Pentaur, Sall. l.c.), nessuna cavalleria era con me.

, puledri, giovani cavalli.

V. Chab. Ant. Hist. p. 444.

(B. ier. Zor.; Harr. I, 49,9)
(Harr. I, 4,4 e 5)
(ib. 4, 12)

hetrà, V. ḥtr.
— N. 3º nel l.c. pare piuttosto sinonimo di ḥtr, all. 1, nel senso di legami, commessure, ecc. (Birch, Z. 1873, 11).

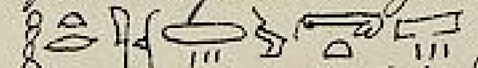
, hetrà (Denkm. III, 219, e), una località, in collegamento con animali bovini (Confr. עֵדֶר all'art. ḥtr), stalla? ovile?
— Confr. tuttavia חֶדֶר (costr. חֲדַר), gabinetto, camera, camera interna; חֶדֶל luogo di quiete o sepolcro.
— Certamente in connessione col prec.

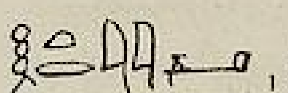
, hetrà-u (Harr. I, 5, 9), (Birch, Z. 1873, 12) valves; valvole, battenti, imposte.
— V. ḥtr e il seg.

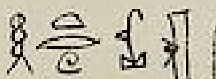
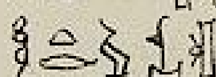
(Denkm. III, 237, c)
(Harr. I, 57)
(ib. 4, 11)

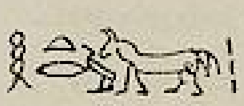
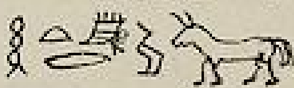
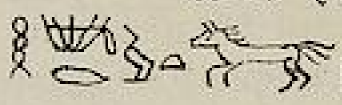
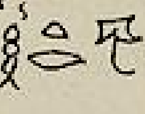
hetrà, hetrī.
Questo vocabolo si trova sempre legato con sb, porta, uscio... (Brug.) il telaio o la

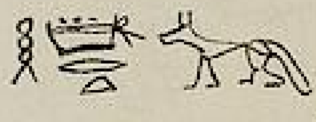
cornice (di legno o di pietra), entro cui le porte si muovono nei loro cardini; corrisponde al franc. huisserie.

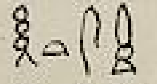
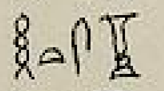
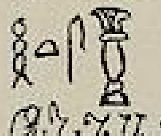
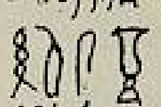
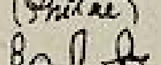
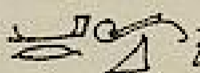
 (Harr. l.c.), (Eisenlohr, Z. 1874, 24) Schiessscharten, feritoie, letter.: le finestre della fortezza o delle mura.

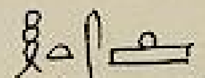
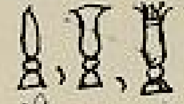
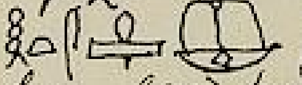
, heterī (Rit. 64, 13). V. ḥtr. (Birch) to cause; (Pierr.) exiger.

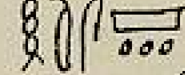
 (Abido, Grande Iscr. di Ramesse)
 (Abyd. Mar.) } heteru, V. ḥtr.

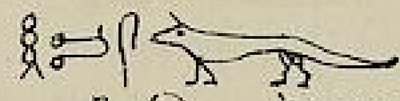
 (L. Ausw. 12, 61), pl.
 (Chab., Ant. Hist. 66 [illegible])
 (Ramesseum) } heteru, heterut, V.  ḥtr.

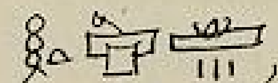
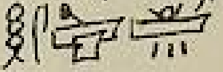
, heter-t (Brug. Dict. géo. 549), il schakal (?).

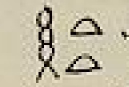



(B. T. T. II, 39, 14)
 (Philae)
 (Stel. Piānxi)
} hetes, sinonimo di  ārq e di s-ma, ed identico a ϣⲧⲡⲧ, esser nuovo; rinnovare. Detto specialmente degli edifizi e delle città che sono riedificate. Proseguire oltre una costruzione intrapresa e compierlo con nuovo lavoro; compire, finire, condurre a fine qualche cosa.

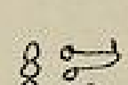
 (Rec. IV, 15)
 (Dict. géo. 1115; Z. 1870, 7) } 2) — Finire, compiere, chiudere, conchiudere, detto dello spazio e del tempo.  (Stel. Piānxi, facc., l. 29) hetes-heb, finire, compiere, chiudere una festa. — , s-hetes (Rosetta), forma causativa: far proseguire, far terminare.

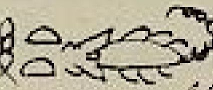
, hetes (Brug., Dict. géo. 1030). Var. di ḥrts.

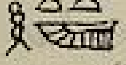
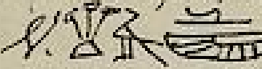
, hetes (Ant. Stela in Bul.), icneumone?.

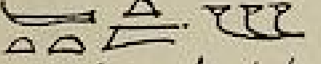
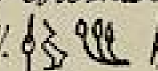
, hetsa (L. di Berl. I, l. 49), secondo Masp., forma di  ḥsa, habiletés.

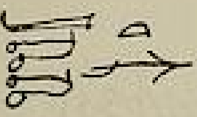
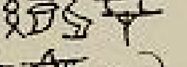
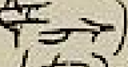
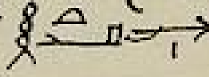
, hetet (Dend.), denominazione del (morto) Osiride; la mummia (?).

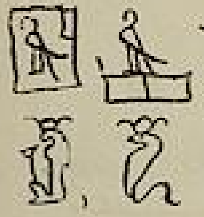
, het-t (Z. 1864, 12), iena, tasso, faina o gatto selvaggio, hyæna striata. ϩⲱⲓⲧ, t., hyæna melis.

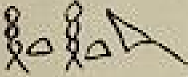
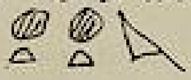
, hetet (Nav. M. d'H. IX), Var. di ḥzz. — Designazione della dea Iside.

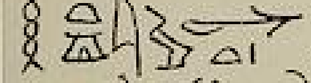
, ḥetet (Rec. 3, 96), stendersi; distendersi. V.  ḥad.

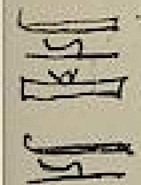
 (Kum. Omb.), Brugsch legge ḥetet-tem, e considera cioè composto di ḥtt, ϩⲧⲓⲧ (V.  ḥzu) e tm, ثوم, שום, aglio.

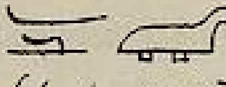
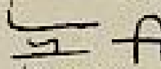
, ḥetet-t (Tempio di Edfu), l'albero di nave, al quale era fermata e assicurata la vela ( ḥtau) mediante l'antenna (). Conf. ϩⲱϯ (V. sotto  ḥtā).

 ḥat-ḥor, con moltissime varianti. la dea Hathor. V. sotto ḥt.

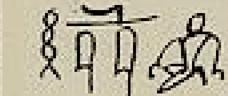
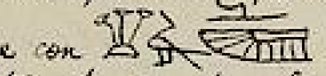
, ḥetḥet (Philae), Var. del dialetto delle ultime epoche invece di  xtxt.

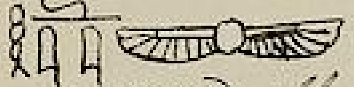
, ḥetegāu (P. Rhind, 9, 8), (Brug.) porta, portone, uscio. — Conf. אַתּוּק, אַתִּיק, colonnato, portico, loggia.

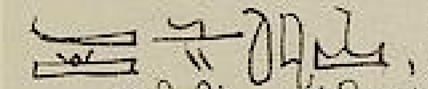
 ḥed opp. debeḥ? V. sotto dbḥ.

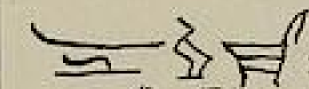
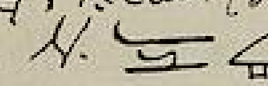

(Denkm. IV, 11, c)

(B. H. T. 53, a; D. R. T. II, 6, 6)

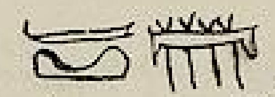
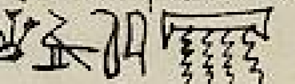
ḥed, deriv. dal seg.; sedia, sedile, seggio, trono. — L'alta sedia o il trono, su cui usava salire il re, e su cui erano montate le statue degli dèi.

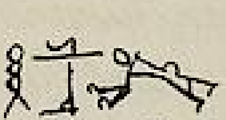
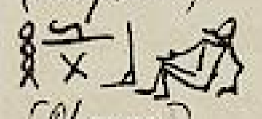
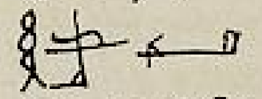
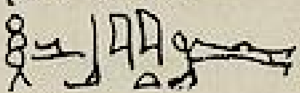
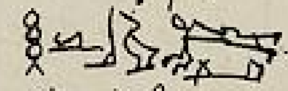
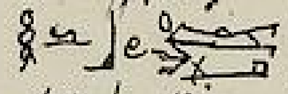
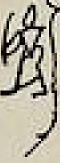
, ḥedī (D. H. T. 22, 20), accomodarsi, sedersi, sedere. — Affine con  ḥad (V.); signif.: stendersi, stendersi in; stendersi, distendersi o allungarsi su…; — collocarsi, mettersi.

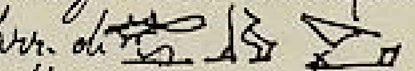
, ḥedī (Grean, Fouilles, V, 19), affine col predetto ḥad; esser disteso, steso, allungato; stendere, distendere, allargare, spiegare; — detto per es. del Sole che stende, dispiega le sue ali.
הדד stendere, distendere, allargare; stendere, allungare (la mano).
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G. 1871, 624) conf. anche הוד, splendore, maestà.

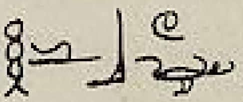
, ḥeditā, חדיד, Ἀδιδὰ, Ἀδδιδὰ, El-ḥditeh, città all'Est di Lydda e di Migdol.

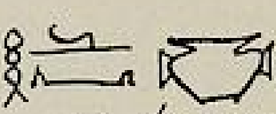
, ḥedu (Stela delle Min. d'oro), V.  ḥd.

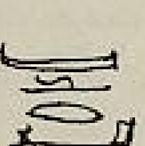
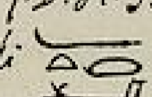
 , ḥedu (L. 1882, 77), pioggia. V.  ḥatà.

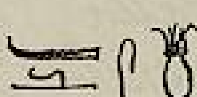
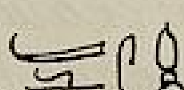
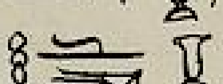
 (Lugsor)
 (Champ.)
 (D. R. T. 24, 3)
 sost., g. f.
 secondo Brug.
  secondo Masp. (An. II, 3, 3)

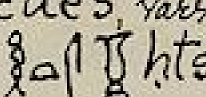
ḥedeb, ḥedeb-īt, ḥedebu, uccidere, massacrare, ammazzare, distruggere, atterrare, ϩⲱⲧⲉⲃ, ϧⲱⲧⲉⲃ, uccidere. — Uccisione, massacro, distruzione. Var. di  χdbu (V.). — Confr. דאב, הדאיב, affievolire, stancare, consumare, tormentare, affliggere.

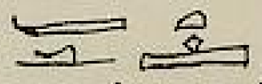
 , ḥedebu, (E) ϩⲱⲇⲡ, obturatio. — Forse equiv. od affine al prec.

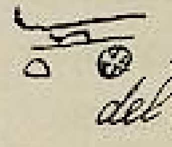
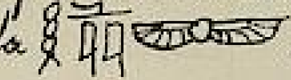
 , ḥeden (Dend.), una specie di vaso per incenso. Confr. דְּלִי, vaso, secchia.

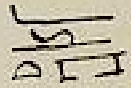
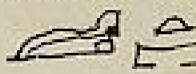
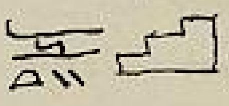
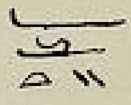
 , ḥeder (D. H. T. II, 49, a, 17), Var. di  ḥtr, nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2.

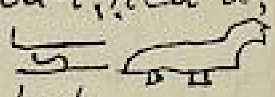
 ,  , (Dend.)
 (D. R. T. II, 44, 6)

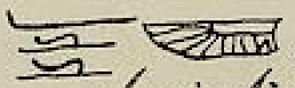
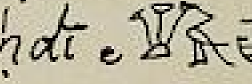
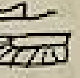
ḥedes, Varr. di  ḥts.

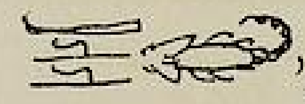
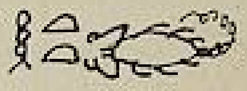
 , ḥed-t (L. 1874, 85), vocabolo della XII din., signif. tavola dei sacrifizi; sostegno o tavola, su cui erano collocate le offerte funerarie pel defunto.

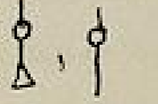
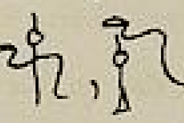
 , ḥed-t, frequente nome del disco del sole; deriv. da  ḥdī.

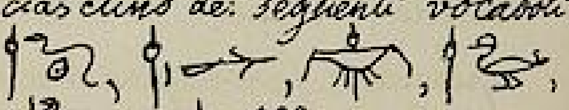
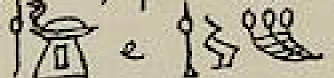
 (Edfu)

 (D. R. T. 44, 4, a, 6)
 (L. 1867, 6)

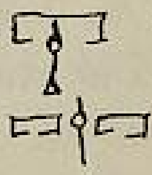
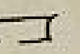
ḥed-t, ḥed-ti, V.  ḥd.

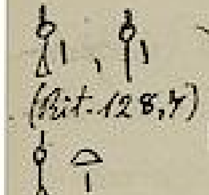
 , ḥeded (D. R. T. 363), stendersi, distendersi. V.  ḥdī e  ḥad.

 , ḥeded, V.  ḥtt.

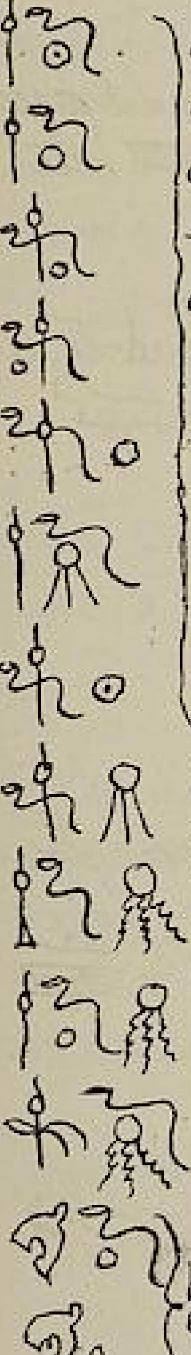



ḥez, si trova usato invece di ciascuno dei seguenti vocaboli:  .

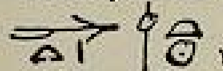
 e varr. pe-ḥez. V. sotto  p.

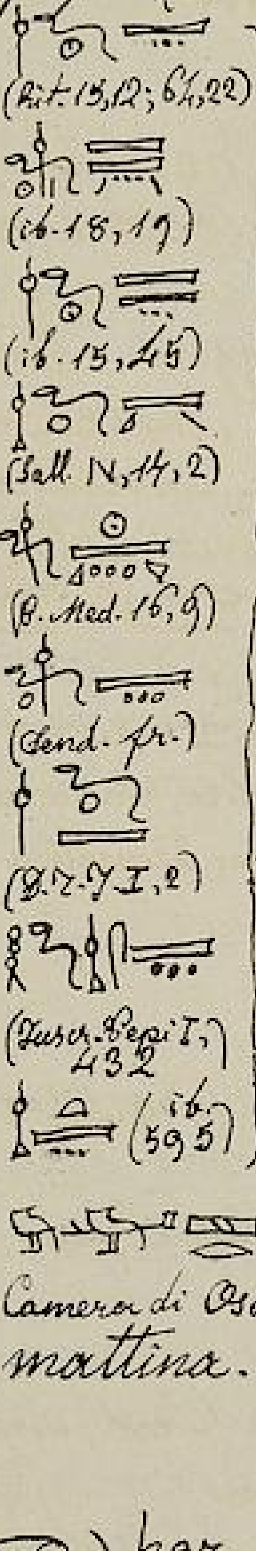

(Rit. 128,7)

ḥez, 1) — equiv. a (Rit. l. c.).
2) — Equiv. a ḥz (P. 33 di Berl., Cap. 9).

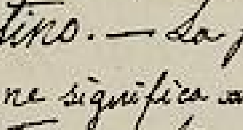


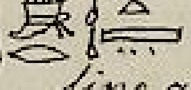
ḥez, bianco, candido, puro, chiaro, splendido, lucido, lucente, brillante, luminoso. — Illuminare; illuminato, divenir luminoso, diventar bianco, candido ecc.; biancheggiare, splendere, lucere, brillare, risplendere.
— Caus. e varr., V. al fonetico sḥz.
2) — Sost., g. f., ciò che luce, riluce, splende, cioè: raggio di luce, luce; — lustro, splendore, vivezza di luce; bianchezza, candidezza, nitidezza, albore; imbianchimento, rischiaramento.
3) — In senso figurato: aver l'aspetto chiaro, lucente, splendente, cioè sereno, contento, soddisfatto (V. Goodwin, Z. 1867, 95) — E quindi i sost. corrisp.: serenità, contentezza, ecc.
— Confr. צחה nitido, bianco, chiaro, candido, sereno; צחצח, צחצחין, brillare, risplendere; far risplendere; render splendente, lucente.

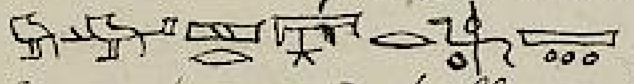

, xe ḥez-t, (Düm. Rec. IV, 88 e seg.), legno bianco, sorta di arbusto balsamifero ānti, di color d'oro, che cresceva in Etiopia. Non era impiegato nelle funzioni sacre, ma solo privatamente nella preparazione dell'olio odoroso ḥknnu.

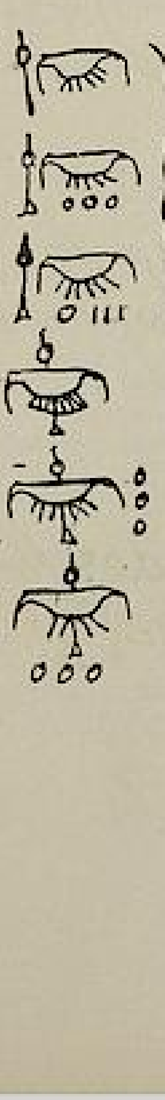

(Rit. 15,12; 64,22)
(ib. 18,19)
(ib. 15,45)
(Sall. IV, 14, 2)
(B. Med. 16, 9)
(Dend. fr.)
(D. T. Y. I, 2)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 432)
(ib. 595)

ḥez-ta, ḥez-ta-ui, letter.: l'imbianchimento e il rischiaramento della terra, il rischiararsi della terra all'alba; alba, aurora; mattino. — Anche avverbio: all'alba, all'aurora, al mattino, di mattina.

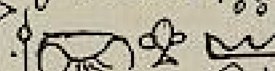

(Edfu; D. T. Y. I, 2), il principio, la punta del mattino, il primo crepuscolo del mattino. — La prima espressione significa anche ogni mattina, di ogni mattina.


(Inscr. Pepi I, 595), fino all'alba.

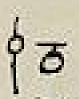
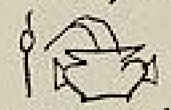

(Dend., Camera di Osiride), dalla sera alla mattina.

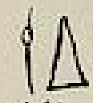
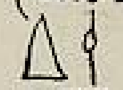
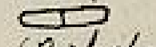


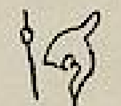
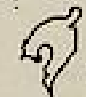
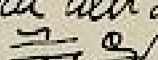
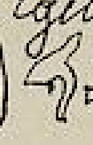
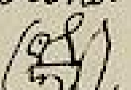
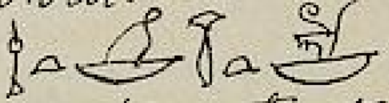
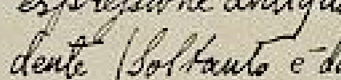
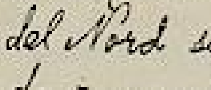
ḥez, il metallo bianco, l'argento, ϩⲁⲧ (P. M.). Non confondere questo gruppo con , nub-ḥez, oro bianco (V. sotto nb.

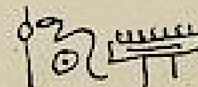
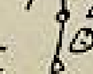

(Harr. I), argento di miniera, argento vergine, naturale.
2) — Danaro, moneta, costo di danaro, nello stesso senso del franc. argent.

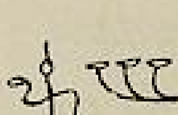
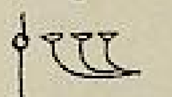
ϩⲁⲧ (T.M.), ϩⲉⲧ (B.), π, argentum, nummus argenteus. ϩⲁⲧⲉ (T., ϩⲓⲧ), nummi argentei.

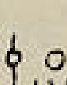
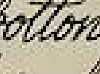

(B.T.T.I. 15,19 e 20)

(S.K.T.84)
ḥez, lett.: il bianco, signif.:
1) — il latte.
2) — Vaso con latte o vaso da latte.

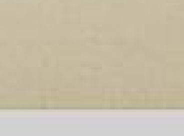
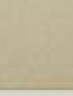
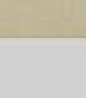

(Rit. 144,28) (Harr. I, 17, 6)


(Rit. 140, 14, 15)
ḥez (-seped), pagnotta di pane bianco in forma di piramide o di cono.

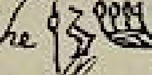

(Rit. 76, 2)

(fr.) (Rit. 134, 8; 164, 1 e 12)
ḥez, la corona bianca, la corona superiore, la corona del Sud, la corona dell'Alto Egitto. In oppos. a  dšr.  (Rit. 164, 1), la corona bianca e la corona rossa, la corona del Sud e la corona del Nord, la doppia corona () o il doppio diadema del Sud e del Nord.
 (Inscr. Sepi I, 614), espressione antiquata equiv. alla precedente (Soltanto è da notare che la corona del Nord si chiama qui ūaz-t, la verde, invece di dšr-t la rossa come comunemente dal secondo impero in poi).
, coronato del doppio diadema del Sud e del Nord.
 (Rit. 164, 12) letteralm.: con la corona bianca e la corona rossa; fornito, fregiato, incoronato del doppio diadema, avente la doppia corona del Sud e del Nord.

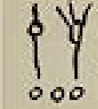
, ḥez (P. di Berl. I, l. 153), (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 149) le lunghe banderuole o pennoncelli svolazzanti, attaccati alla cima dei lunghi pali che si ergevano davanti le porte dei templi.
2) — Stoffa bianca, abito bianco, — abito splendido, abito festivo. (Confr.  ḥz-t)
3) — (Masp. l.c.) Vestire, essere vestito; — veste; ϩⲟⲉⲓⲧⲉ, ϩⲟⲓⲧⲉ (T., π), vestis.

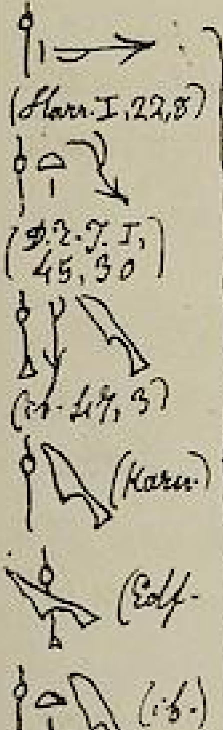


ḥez (Tebe, Tomba di Nefer-hotep), germoglio, bottone, gemma, pousse, bourgeon; — fiore (Pierr. Ét. I, 51): Confr. il seg.
Brugsch confr. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ, viridis, durus (V. al fonetico ut).
— Io confronterei con עֵץ, assir. ʿis, legno, albero.

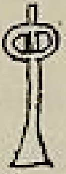
, ḥez (Rec. IV, 85, b, col. 2, l. 6, 8), affine col prec. e col seg., signif. bottone di fiore, gemma, boccia, tubercolo del fiore; — fiore. — Plur. .
Confr. צִיץ, צִיצָה, fiore.

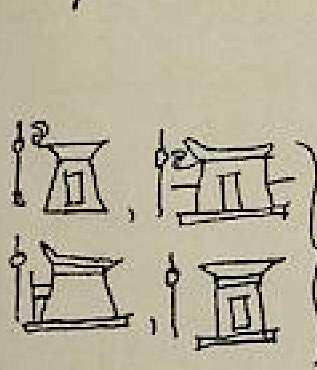

(a)
ḥez, comunemente al plur. ,  (Denkm. II, 85; 69, 70) ed

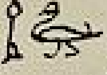
anche  e varr. ḥzu (V.), – significa: cipolla, bulbo di cipolla; bulbo in generale di qualsiasi pianta; – qualsivoglia parte di pianta in forma di cipolla, di bulbo o di tubercolo (V. i due prec.).
– Aglio; cavolo.
ϩⲧⲓⲧ, cepa, allium cepa, brassica (E).

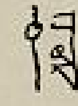
 ḥez (Rit. 58, 3), spelta bianca, sorta di grano.

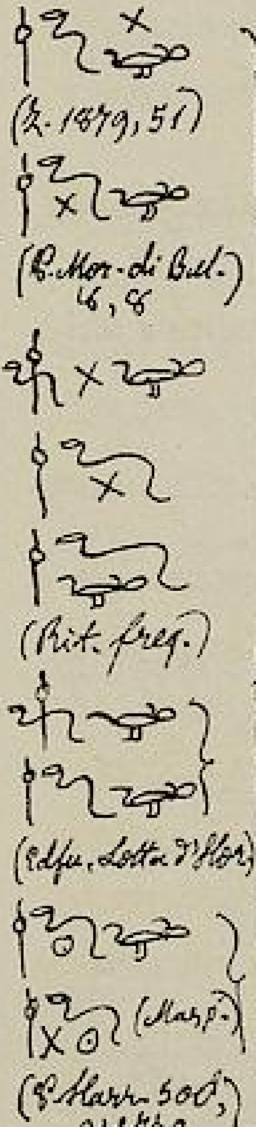

(Harr. I, 22, 8) (D. Z. T. I, 45, 30) (Rit. 49, 3) (Karn.) (Edf.) (ib.)

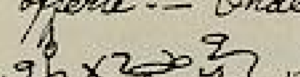
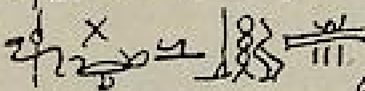
ḥez, l'arma bianca, più comunem. la mazza di guerra; כִּידוֹן. In Denkm. II, 148, c quest'arma è figurata così: 
– Anche: spada; lancia, asta, bigordo, giavellotto, spiedo.
ϩⲧⲏ (T.), τεχοντὸς, hasta; חֵץ, saetta, strale, freccia.
– Confr. anche חדד, essere acuto, aguzzare; חד aguzzato.
2) – Verbo: piagare, distruggere, far strage, annientare, annichilare, demolire, radere, ferire, troncare, tagliare, mozzare; spec. i gruppi 3–6.

 ḥez (Mar. Dend. II, 65, b), naos, sacro stipo od armadio, cappella portatile di una divinità.

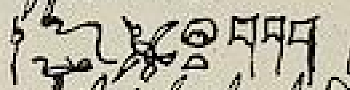
, ḥez (Tomba di Ti), l'uccello bianco, l'oca? l'anitra?
Rabbin. אָוָז, אוֹוָז, אוֹוָזָה, oca.

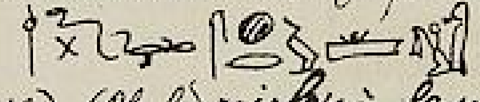
, ḥez (Dend., su una statuetta di Iside), l'unghia.

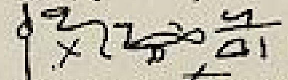

(Z. 1879, 51) (P. Mor. di Bul. 6, 8) (Rit. freq.) (Edfu, Lotta d'Hor) (Mar. P.) (P. Harr. 500, verso)

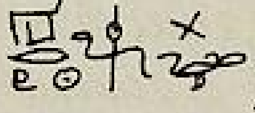
ḥez, signif. fond.: serrare, comprimere una cosa e renderla stretta, angusta, piccola; – diminuire, scemare.
2) – Vessare, opprimere, inquietare, affannare, molestare, tribolare, affliggere.
– Esser di cuor stretto, essere senza cuore.
– Delicato, debole, timido, pusillanime.
3) – Brevità, cortezza, accorciamento, abbreviamento (Edfu, l. c.), ove Chabas traduce invece massacro, strage, revers. – Errore, follia, insania, defezione, accès d'égarement.
4) – (Chab.), Viziare, defraudare, alterare, falsare, detto specialmente della corruzione, alterazione e falsificazione dei libri sacri, delle preghiere e delle offerte. – Onde le frasi:
, falsare le parole.
 (Rit. 125, 19) (Chab.) defraudare le cerimonie religiose; (Levi) ammisurare scarse le offerte; (Pierr.) diminuer les

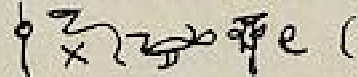
offrandes.

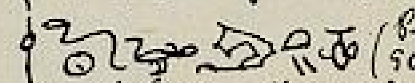
 (ib. 125, 37), molestare il cibo degli Dei; (Birch) to injure the Gods; (Pierr.) diminuer le pain consacré aux dieux; — (Chab.) alterare gli ordini divini, déranger les séries divines. (V. qui sotto)

 (Denkm. III, 140, 13), (Chab.) violerà le mie intenzioni.

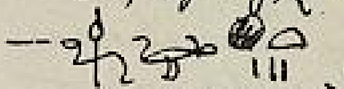
 (ib. 16; idem) mano ingannatrice, traditrice, frodatrice, infedele.

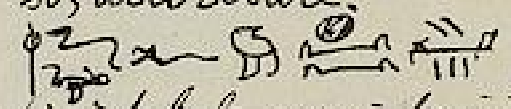
 (D.H.T. II, 40, 21), (id.) giorno di decezione, d'errore.

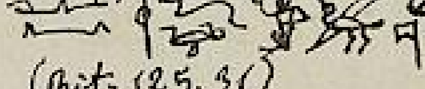
 (P. Bor. Li. Bul. l.c.) (Chab.) falsare il cuore,

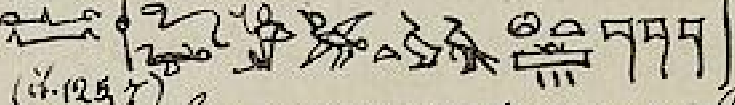
 (P. Mayr. 900, l.c.)

cioè: falsare l'opinione, la stima, la considerazione. — (Masp. J. Journ. As. 1883, 37) spezzare il cuore.

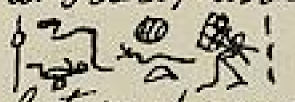
—  (Brug.) ammisurar scarso, accorciare.

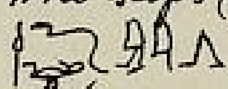
 (Rit. 93, 1), egli è debole per infermità; — (Pierret) la destruction des rebelles.

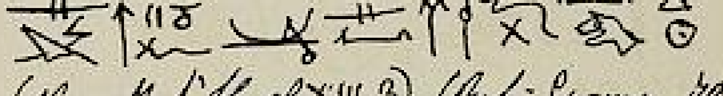
 (Rit. 125, 31)

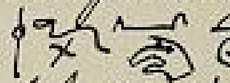
 (ib. 125, 7)

io non ho ammisurato scarse le offerte degli Dèi; (Birch) I have not injured the images of the Gods; (Brug.) Nicht habe ich verunheiligt einen göttlichen Herrn, oder verkleinert die Göttercyclen, oder verringert die Opfer der Götter; (Rein.) Ich habe nicht zu klein gemacht meine Opferbrote für die Götter; (Pleyt.) je n'ai pas dérangé les offrandes des dieux; (Masp.) je n'ai point distrait les gâteaux des dieux; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas diminué le pain consacré (ou les substances consacrées) aux dieux; (Chab.) je n'ai pas dérangé les séries divines (ou les ordres divins).

 (ib. 145, 14; 146, d) tribolatrice dei nemici, che molesta i nemici; (Pierr.) châtiment des ennemis; (Birch) who stops (or afflicts) the enemies.

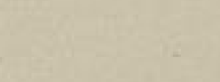
 (ib. 149, 28), l'angustia è passata.

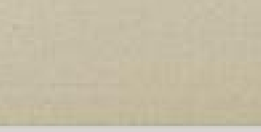


(Nav. M. d'H. pl. XIII, 3), (Rossi, Gramm. 79) l'uno uccide l'altro in un massacro di un istante; Chab. traduce  errore, follia, insania, defezione di un istante, accès d'égarement.

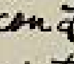
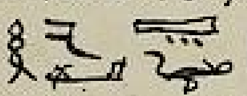
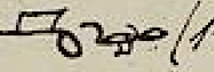
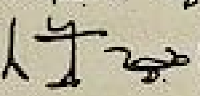
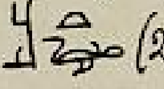
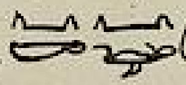
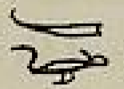
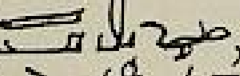
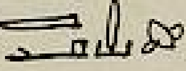
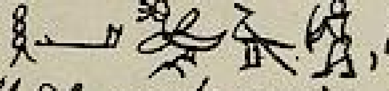
— ϩⲟϫϩϫ, ϩⲟϫϩⲉϫ, ϩⲉϫϩⲱϫ, ϩⲉϫϩⲟϫ, premere, comprimere, arctare, affligere; et passiva; — oppressio, afflictio; arctum, angustum esse. — צוק opprimere, stringere, molestare; molestia, oppressione; angusto, stretto. צרר esser stretto, angusto, pressare, premere. — ϩⲱⲧⲉ (?), τρίβειν, terere, atterere, ϩⲓⲧⲉ (?) comminuere, confringere. — ציק miseria, calamità, disgrazia.

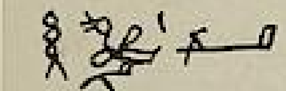
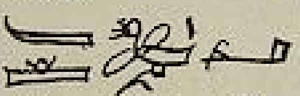
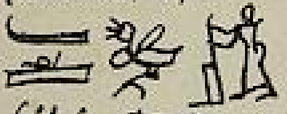
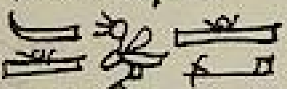
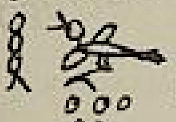
— Confr. il seg.

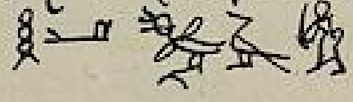
 (D.T.T. I, 48, 14; B.H.T. 60, 1)

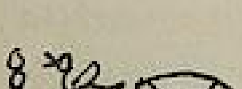
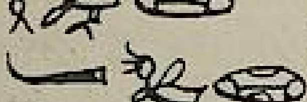
 (E.)

ḥeza. (spec. il 1°) il male, la bruttura, l'impurità, la sozzura, l'immondezza, l'immondizia, il sudiciume, la sporchezza, la lordura, ecc., che penetra, che irrompe (ϩⲱϫⲉ,

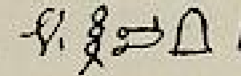
ϩⲱϫⲉⲉϩⲟⲩⲛ, insinuare se, penetrare).
— Ed anche identico al prec., nel senso di angustiare, affannare, opprimere, vessare, molestare, tribolare, inquietare; - comprimere. (E.) ϩⲱϫ affligere in legame con  cuore.
— In D.T.T. 78 si trova come sinonimo di  ḥe-ta (12),  (16),  (22),  (24),  (28) e  (30).
— V. anche ,  e , ḥāza.
— Il 2º anche equiv. al seg..

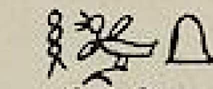
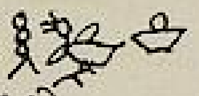
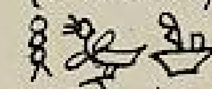
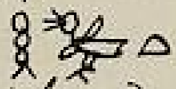
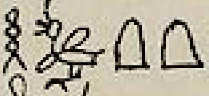
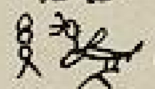


(Harr. I, 5, 12)

(Stel. etiop.)

(Ostrac. di Torino)
 (Mar. Dend.)

ḥeza, coprire, intarsiare, incrostare, impiallacciare, applicare, intonacare di..., rivestire, plaquer.
— (Brug.) Kunsterzeugniß, un oggetto artistico; un oggetto guernito di (oro), intarsiato di....
2) — (Masp., Rec. de trav. II, 116) frotter; fregare, strofinare, pulire, lisciare; - far bello, lucido, liscio.
— ϩⲱϫⲉ, ϩⲱϫⲉⲉϩⲟⲩⲛ, insinuare se, penetrare; ϩⲉϫ (?) polire, laevigare.
— V.  ḥāza.

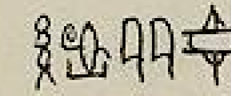
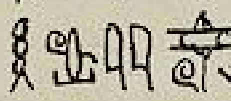


(D.T.T. II, 35, 4)

ḥeza, pane compresso, munito di impronte; specie di focaccia.

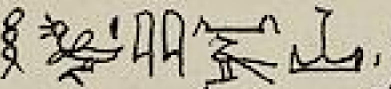
V.  ḥt.

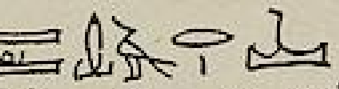
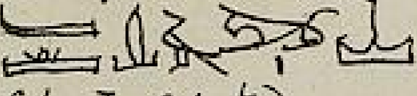
, 
(D.T.T. II, 32).
, 
(Leps. Aelt. Text. 40, 10)
 (Birch, Coffin of Amam. XVII, 4)
Duale
 (D.H.T. 35, 4)

ḥeza, ḥezat. Varr. del prec..

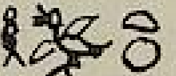
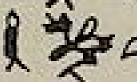



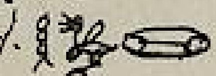
ḥezaī, ḥezaī-ui (L. 1875, (128), vento d'occidente, vento freddo (ϩⲱϫ frigidum esse).

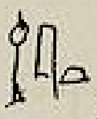
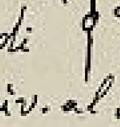
, ḥezaīna, (גֶּבֶר) עֶצְיוֹן, nome di un porto presso il seno elanitico del Mar Rosso, l' Ἀσιὼν dei Settanta, ora Ain-el-Ghadyan.

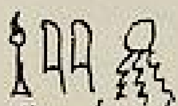
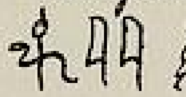
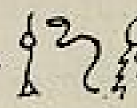

(De Roug. Mon. p. 50, N. 31)

(An. I, 21, 4)

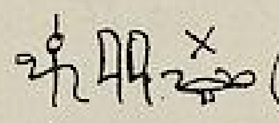
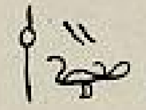
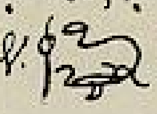
ḥezar, (Chab., Voy.) ident. a Ἀσωρ. Confr. חָצוֹר, ora Hazur, la città fortificata da Salomone, luogo o rocca nella tribù di Nephtali.
— Nella tribù di Beniamino e nell'Arabia vi era un distretto portante lo stesso nome חָצוֹר.

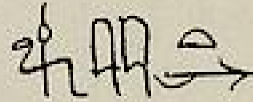
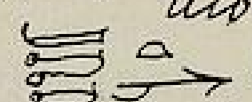
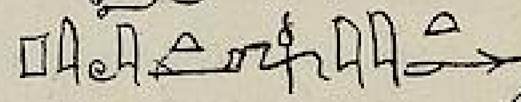
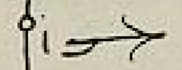
 (Med. Abu)
 (Leps. Aelt. Text.)

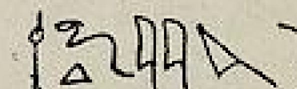
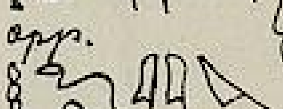
ḥeza-t. V.  ḥza.

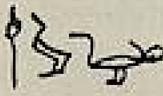
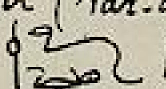
, ḥez-àt (Inscr. Pepi I, 640), aggettivo femm. di  ḥz, bianco, ecc.
2) – Equiv. al seg., sost., g. f.


(Tomba di Ramese IX)

ḥezī, equiv. a  ḥz, come verbo, come aggettivo e come sostantivo, g. f. (l. c.).

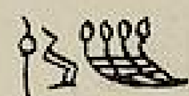
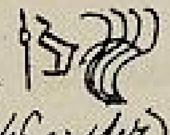
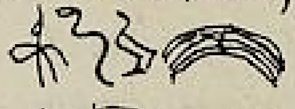
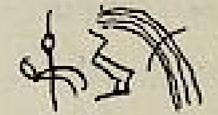
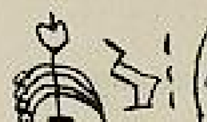
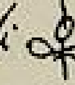
 (Burt. Excerpt. 4, pl. 44, col. 28)
 (Har. al Rit. 125, 7)
ḥezī, ḥezi, V.  ḥz.

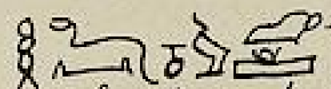
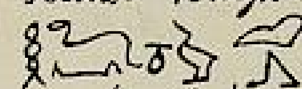
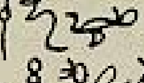
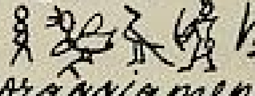
, ḥez-tt (Br. 3 Aeg. Zeit. X, 13), albero di nave, identico a  ḥtt-t.
 (Br. l. c.) der Mast-Matrose, il marinaio che sta all'albero.
2) – V.  ḥz.

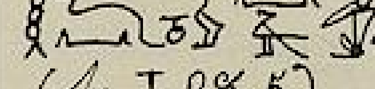
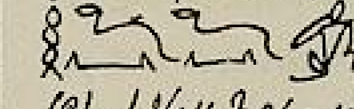
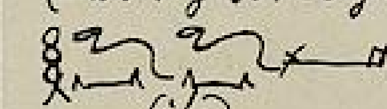

opp.

ḥez-īt, opp. ḥez-tī (Mar. Dend.), V. ḥz.
Nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2.

, ḥezu (Har. al Rit. 125, 7), V.  ḥz.

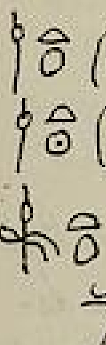
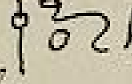
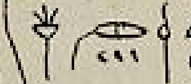
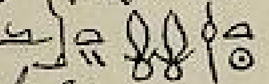
, ḥezu (Louvre C, 50), (Pierr. Ét. I, 51) fiori; – plur. di ḥz.
– V. al fonetico ut; – ed il seg.

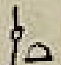
, 
(Denkm. II, 146, a; 147)
 (Leps. Aelt. Text. 40)
 (S. H. T. 35)
 (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 16, 23)
ḥezu, forme plur. di  ḥz, collo stesso significato: cipolla, aglio; – bulbo, tubercolo, ecc.
– V. al fonetico ut.

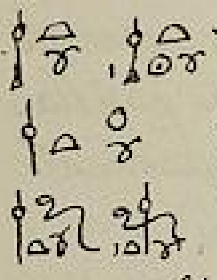
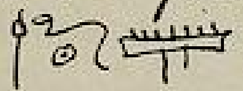

secondo Brugsch

secondo Chabas
ḥezennu (R. Mor. di Bul. 9, 4). (Brug.) forma deriv. da  ḥz (V.) ed equiv. a  ḥza (V.); empire di scoraggiamento, di abbattimento, di disperazione, di timore, di accasciamento, di pusillanimità; render abbattuto, costernato.
– E questi sost. ed aggettivi.
– Chabas assimila a ϩⲟϫϩⲉϫ comprimere, arctare, e trad.: étouffer; étouffement des oiseaux entassés dans le filet (l. c.); – constriction des entrailles; – le serrement du cœur (R. di Bul. VI, p. 35; Voy. N. 916).

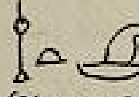
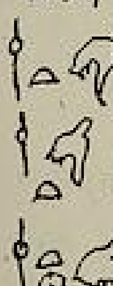
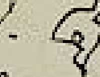
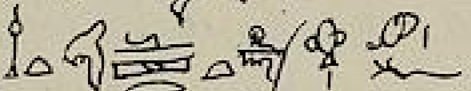
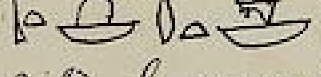
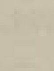

(An. I, 28, 5)

(Chab. Voy. 301 e seg.)

(ib.)
ḥezennuna, ḥezenzen, Brugsch ritiene questi gruppi equival. al prec.
– Chab. trad.: digiunare, e vede in questi vocaboli il latino jejunium.
– A Brugsch però questa interpretazione pare molto arrischiata, ed egli inclinerebbe piuttosto a riferire queste forme specialmente

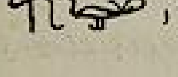
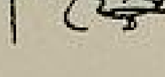
le ultime, al copto ϩⲧⲟⲙⲧⲉⲙ gravari, e tradurrebbe schwer sein, esser grave, gravoso, oneroso. — Lauth confr. ϩⲧⲏⲛ mors, e חדל cessare, tralasciare.

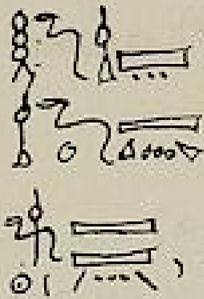
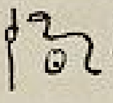
 (Rit. 52,5) (ib. 102,3; 125,66) (Brug. Dict.) } ḥez-t, equiv. a  ḥz, sost. e aggett. femm.  (Rit. 102,3), spelta bianco.  (ib. 125,66), candidi sandali.

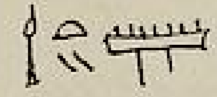
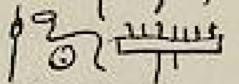
, ḥez-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 595), equiv. al prec.

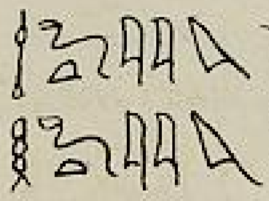
 } ḥez-t, b.e. (Z. 1871, 57; Karnac, Inscr. del tempio di Apet), la stoffa bianca, abito bianco; abito festivo. — V.  ḥz.

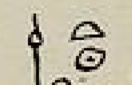
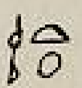
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 451, 460)  (Rit. 142,1) (ib. 124,4) (ib. 146,45) } ḥez-t, la corona bianca. V.  ḥz.  la corona bianca e la corona rossa sono sul tuo capo.  (Inscr. Pepi I, 614), la corona bianca e la corona verde. V. sotto  ḥz il significato di queste espressioni.

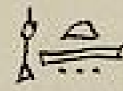
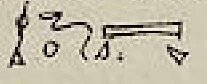
, ḥez-t (Z. 1870, 163), V.  ḥz.

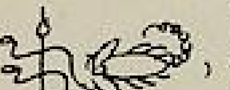
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 432) } ḥez-ta e varianti, V. sotto  ḥz.

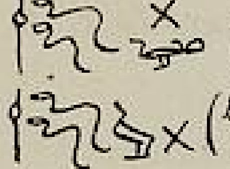
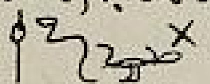
, ḥez-ti (Edfu; Z. 1871, 143); V.  ḥz.

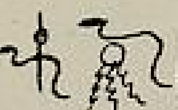
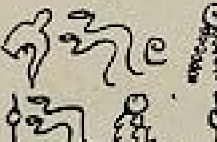
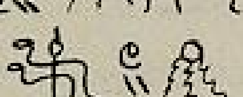
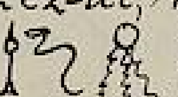
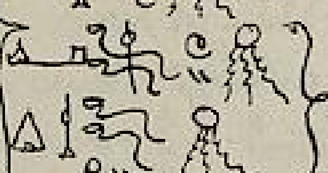
 } ḥez-ti, V. sotto ḥz-ti.

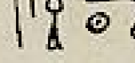
, ḥezt-t (Rit. 124,3), Var. di  ḥz-t, bianca.

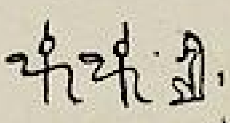
, ḥez-t-ta (Inscr. Pepi I, 595), equiv. a  ḥz-ta.

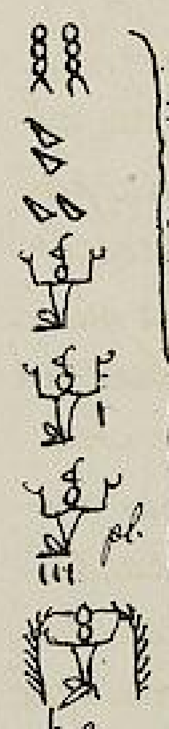
, ḥezez, una specie di scorpione. — Designazione di Iside.

 (Dend.) (P. Brit., VI, 3) } ḥezez, ḥezzu, V.  ḥz.

 (Collez. Caffa-lupa, N. 1125)  (Obelysk Ef. p. 112)  } ḥezez, ḥezezu, ḥezez-ui, Varianti di  ḥz. 

du ḥezez-ui, equiv. a  s-ḥz.

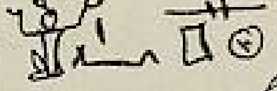
 ḥezḥez (Rit. 17, 39), uno dei sette genii protettori del sarcofago di Osiride.

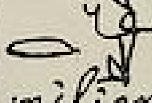

b.e.

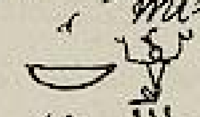
ḥeḥ, molto, numeroso, infinito, innumerevole; – numero stragrande; milione; moltitudine; – al plur. milioni, moltitudini.

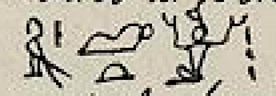
pl.

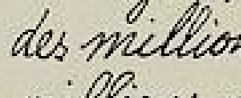
– ḳaḳ, multum, multi, multitudo.

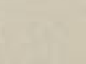
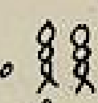
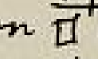
, infinite volte, infinitamente.

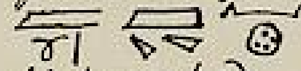
, r-ḥeḥ-u (Rit. 7, 4) per milioni, a milioni; (Pierr.) de millions d'années.

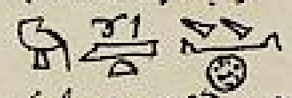
 (ib. 142, 13), signore dei milioni, (Pierr.) maître des années; qualificativo di Osiride.

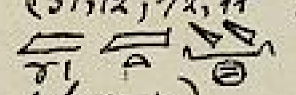
 (ib. 142, 13 e 21), Horo che risiede fra le moltitudini; (Birch) Horus who dwells in (or who treads amongst) millions; (Pierr.) Horus pour des millions d'années (ou au sein de millions d'années.

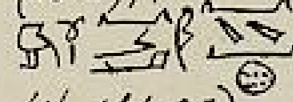
 (ib. 93, 1) a milioni, in numero infinito; (Birch) for millions of years; (Lefeb.) des millions de fois; (Pierr.) pendant des milliers d'années.

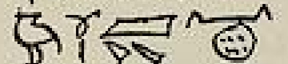
— Come si scorge dai prec. esempi, alcuni egittologi fanno questi gruppi equivalenti a  ḥḥ. Questa equivalenza è dimostrata pel gruppo  (V. pres. in Z. 1871, 94). – Quanto agli altri gruppi, questa equivalenza risulta dalla loro unione con  sp e varr., come scorgesi dai seguenti esempi:

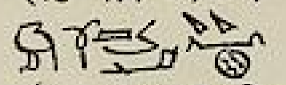

(Rit. 18, 40)

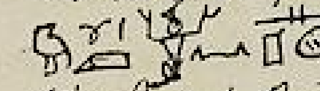

(ib. 19, 16; 20, 8; 31, 12; 72, 11


(ib. 49, 7

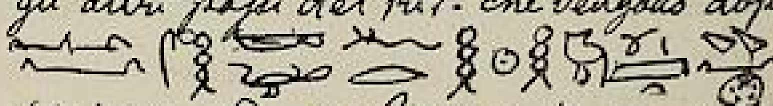

(ib. 144, 35)


(ib. 148, 5)

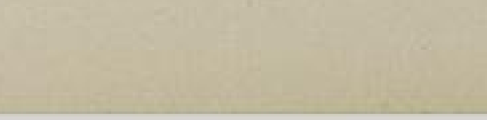

(ib. 148, 22)

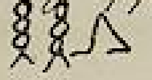

(Var. Vato da Brug.)

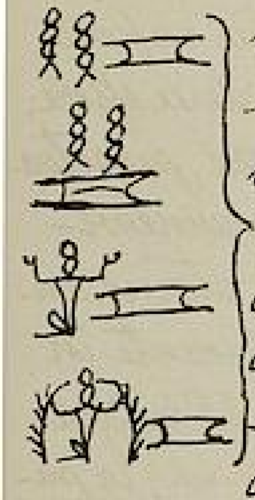
m-ses-mā-ḥeḥ-n-sep, quante infinite volte esso deve essere; cioè sempre, perpetuamente, convenevolmente in eterno, convenientemente in perpetuo; (Pierr.) en vérité! (Birch) in pure clothes for millions of ages, or safety for millions of times, or in garments of truth millions of times; e al Rit. 49, 7: for millions of years, for millions of times, for ever; e questa traduzione egli ha poi dato negli altri passi del Rit. che vengono dopo.

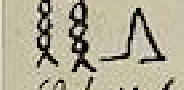
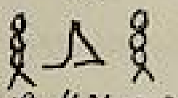
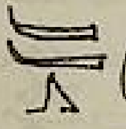
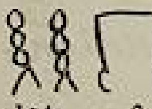
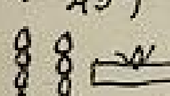

(Rit. 31, 12). egli non è annientato in eterno – convenientemente per sempre; (Chab.) il ne lui arrive aucun mal; (Lefeb.) il ne souffre plus jamais; (Pierr.) on ne subit aucun dommage, à jamais, en réalité.

Se si considera che questa formola chiude sempre un capitolo, noi possiamo assimilarla a per omnia saecula saeculorum, amen.

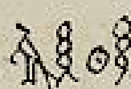
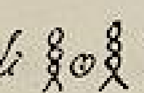
—  (Stela Bela, Torino, l. 7), letter.: nel luogo dei milioni di perfezioni vere, significa alla corte, nella residenza reale.

2) — Il gruppo è anche equivalente a  (D.H.I.II,51,a,8).

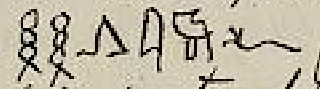

ḥeḥ, deriv. dal prec.; signif.: l'acqua copiosa, infinita, la moltitudine delle acque; designa sopratutto l'inondazione, l'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo. — Ma anche semplicemente l'acqua del Nilo.

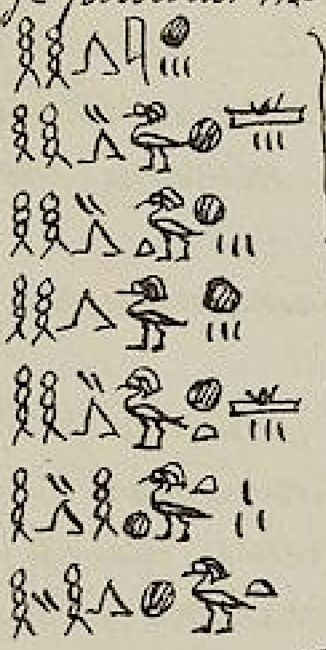

(Rit. 11,4; 49,4)

(D.H.I.II, 52,a,5)

(ib. 4,7)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 459)

(A,66, Louvre)

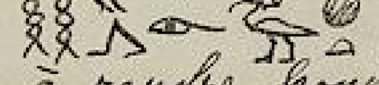
ḥeḥ, cercare, ricercare, andare a cercare qualche cosa; perquisire, questuare. — Ricerca, perquisizione. ϥⲓⲟⲓ (M.) scrutari, inquirere; ⲣⲉϥϥⲓⲟⲓ, concupiscere, cupidus. 2) — Separare, staccare, disgiungere, dividere, segregare. — Separazione, disgiungimento, disgiunzione (D.H.I. l.c.). — (Birch, al Rit. l.c.) to escape (from.. ..). — (Brug.) destinare, aſsegnare, scegliere.

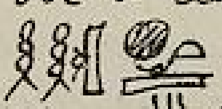
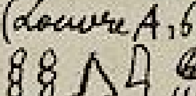
Brugsch riferisce questi significati al copto ⲛⲉϥ secedere, separare, eligere, destinare; — e da questo confronto, nonchè da quelli fatti agli articoli seguenti, Brugsch trae più forte la presunzione che il gruppo nei precedenti e nei seguenti vocaboli aveſse il fonetico nḥ o nḥḥ (Confr. la var.  di ).

3) — (Pierr.) circuler, poursuivre sa route, arriver à.

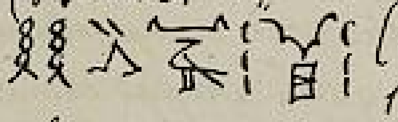
—  (Rit. l.c.), separando(mi), scostando(mi) da eſso; (Birch) escaping (or I escape) from him; (Brug.) Ich habe gesucht nach ihm; (Pierr.) que je circule en lui (11,4), je poursuis ma route ainsi (49,4).

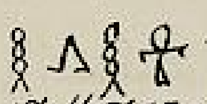
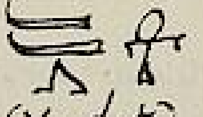
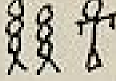

(Brug.) destinare, aſsegnare la cosa più distinta, più eccellente ( ..., a qualcuno), far bene ad alcuno, cercare che egli abbia il suo meglio; aver cura, sollecitudine per lui. — Dimostrare ogni onore e rispetto a qualcuno; cercare il meglio per..., cioè: dimostrarsi condiscendente, compiacente, officioso, obbligante, servizievole, ecc., per onorare alcuno. — (Pierr. Ét. I, 70) être à la recherche des honneurs à rendre, chercher à faire honneur (à un dieu et à un ancêtre); — rechercher le bien (de..., ...).

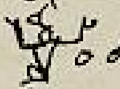
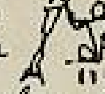
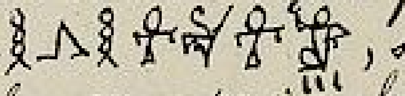
 (Pierr. l.c.) arriver à rendre honneur (à... ...).

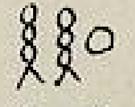
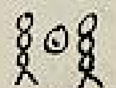
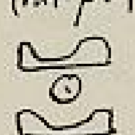
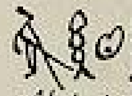
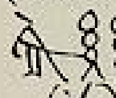
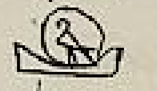

(Louvre A,66)

(P.T.I.L. I,22)

(Pierr. Ét. I, 153) cercare le cose, espreſsione mistica.

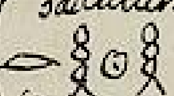
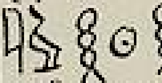
 (Denkm. III, 219, e, 11 e 12), (Brug.) ordinare opera.


(D.H.T. II, 52, a, 5)

(ib. d, 4)

(ib. 51, a, 8)

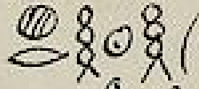
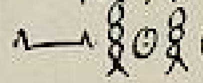
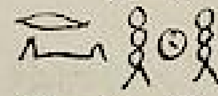
ḥeḥ-ānx (… op. cit. …) seguito da  o da , od anche nella semplice frase , significa: cercare ciò che occorre o basta agli uomini per vivere, destinare vitam (Brug.).



(Rit. pr.)

b.e.

(Stel. 11, Vienn.)

(ib.)

b-e.

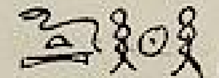
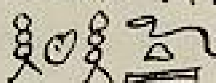
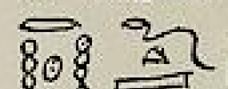
ḥeḥ, lungo periodo di tempo, eternità; — eterno; — eternamente, sempre. [Brugsch propone la lettura nḥ o nḥḥ (V. all'art. prec.), confr. il copto ЄNϨ (T.-M.), ЄNЄϨ (T.-M.-B.), π, saeculum, unquam].


(Rit. 31,12; 72,1)

(C. Rhind)

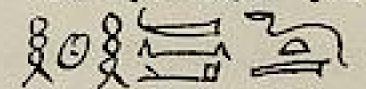
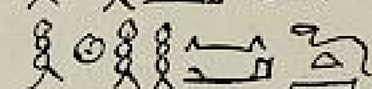
r-ḥeḥ, àu-ḥeḥ, in eterno, eternamente, per sempre, per l'eternità, à jamais. — In una proposizione negativa, la stessa espressione significa mai, giammai (V. Rit. 31,12).


(Rit. 30,4)

(ib. 85,8)

(ib. 130, ult.; 148, 6)

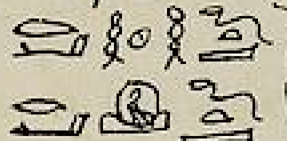
xer-ḥeḥ, n-ḥeḥ, r-n-ḥeḥ, espressioni sinonime della preced.

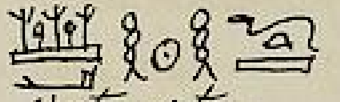

(ib. 111,5; 154,14)

(ib. 163,17)

(ib. 162,15)

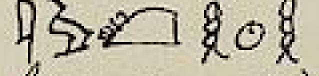
espressioni sinonime delle preced.; per tutta l'eternità, per omnia secula seculorum.

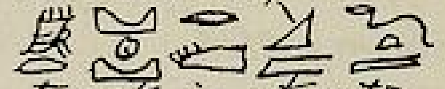

(Edfu)

(Rit. 14,11)

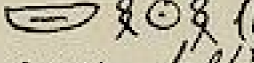
l'eternità e la perpetuità, eternamente e perpetuamente, espressioni equivalenti alla prec.

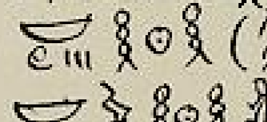

per tutta l'eternità, sino a tutta l'eternità.

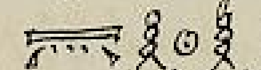

(Rit. 163,6), per tutta l'eternità.

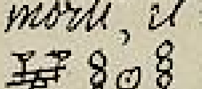

(D.H.T. II, 12, 1), fino alla consumazione dei secoli.

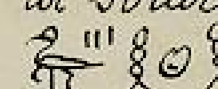

(ib. 39,10) da eternità in eternità.

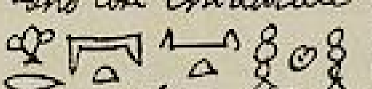

(Rit. 15,3; 142,5; 148,27), signore dell'eternità, signore dei secoli, denominazione di Osiride.

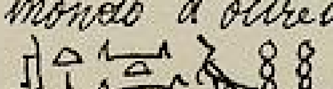

(Rit. 17,37; 27,2; 79,2)
(ib. 146,23)
i signori dell'eternità, i padroni dei secoli; nome degli Dêi e Spiriti del Regno dei Morti.


(ib. 15,7) la terra o la regione dell'eternità, designa il Regno dei morti, il mondo sotterraneo.


(ib. 17,72), la via dell'eternità, la via eterna, designa l'orbita solare.


(ib. 85,6), anime eterne, sono così chiamate le anime degli Dêi.


(ib. 15,14), il cielo dell'eternità; designa parimente il mondo d'oltretomba.


(Stela C, 3, Louvre), il luogo dell'eternità, la tomba.

2) — In connessione col seg., significa il tempo primitivo, il tempo primordiale.

, ḥeḥ, il dio primordiale; — l'elemento Fuoco, divinizzato in maschio e

e femmine accoppiati (V. Trans. 1877, 295).

, ḥeḥ (D. H. T. II, 49, a, 25), fracassare, sfracellare, frantumare. Brugsch confr. ⲚⲞϬϨⲈ excutere, quatere.

(Sall. IV, 2, verso; An. IV, 15, 9)
(Rec. IV, 24, col. 144)
(An. IV, 1. 2; 3, 4; 15, 4)

ḥeḥ opp. neḥeḥ [ⲚⲈϨ (R. M., π), oleum], olio. — (Chab.) Liquore che era importato in Egitto per uso delle truppe.

(Rec. IV, 21, col. 126)
(ib.)
(Philae)

ḥeḥ, ḥeḥi, g. m., deriv. da ḥḥ separare (V.), signif.: parte separata, segregata; pezzo separato; — ogni pezzo separatamente, da se; ogni singolo pezzo; ⲈⲦⲚⲈϨⲈⲂⲞⲖ seorsim positus, separatus. — In generale: pezza di terreno, il terreno, il suolo, la terra.

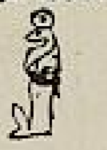
(D. H. T. II, 40, a, 27)
(Denkm. III, 243)
(Denkm. III, 219, e)
(Brug. Dict.)

ḥeḥi, V. ḥḥ. — Sost.: separazione, disgiunzione, disgiungimento.

, ḥeḥu (Trans. 1877, 295), V. ḥḥ.

, ḥeḥ-ui (Pronaos di Dend.), b.e, le due orecchie umane.

, ḥeḥ-ut (Trans. 1877, 295), femm. di ḥḥ. Questa divinità era figurata in una donna a testa d'ureus ornata di disco.



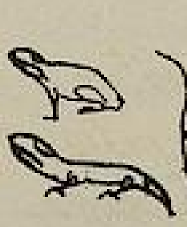
, ḥeḥes (Beni-Hassan), un uccello, secondo Billharz Porphyris hyacinthinus.

, ḥeḥesesau (Harr. I, 27, 7), (Birch, Z. 1873, 71) goletta, collare, collana o catena.

, ḥeḥ-t, V. ḥḥ-ut.

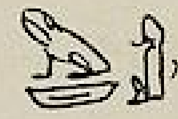
, ḥeq (Dend.), (Brug.) Var. di ḥqr, fame.

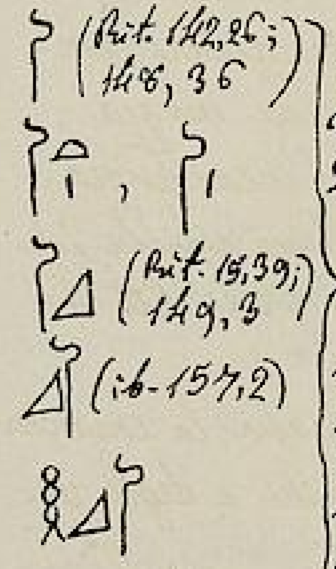
, ḥeq (Rec. IV, 100, B, col. 7), voltare, volgere, dirigere verso, condurre, indirizzare (ⲘⲈϨ, T., dirigere). Var. di ḥaq.

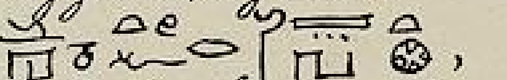


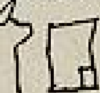
ḥeq (Z. 1877, 32), rana, ranocchio.
2) — Equiv. al seg..

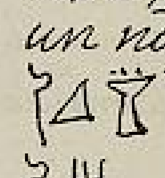
9)— Femm. del prec., la dea Heq, compagna e consorte del dio creatore Kneph, dea batracocefala.

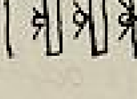
, ḥeq (Louvre C, 3) nome di un dio. V. il prec., all. 3.

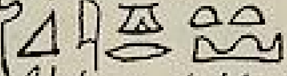

(Rit. 142,26; 148,36) (Rit. 15,39; 149,3) (ib. 157,2)

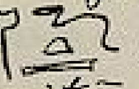
ḥeq, il pedum, lo scettro degli dei e dei faraoni.
2)— Governatore, reggente, sovrano, re.
fem. e varr. ḥeq-t, reggente, regina.
, egli fu elevato a(l grado di) reggente dell'Egitto.

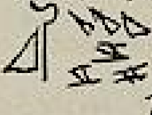
 [plur. (Stela Biānxi; faccia, l. 5)], governatore di una città o di un nomo.

 ḥeq-χāī (Pierr. Ét. I, 49). reggente dell'altare (?)

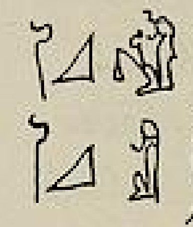
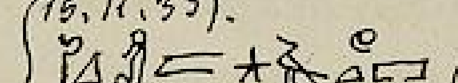
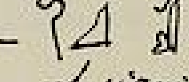
, ḥeq sexa-u (id., ib. 95), reggente degli scritti; direttore o sovrano delle scritture, titolo del dio Thot.

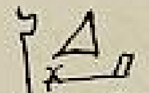
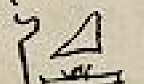
 (Rit. 15,39), sovrano dell'Ager (Hades), titolo di Osiride.

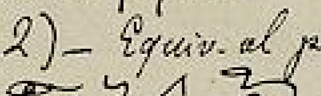
 (ib. 142,26; 148,36), re dell'eternità, altro titolo di Osiride.

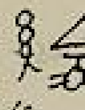
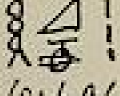
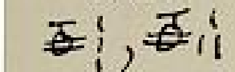
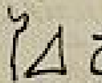
 (ib. 157,3), governatore delle contrade; (Birch) the ruler of hills and streams; titolo di Horo.

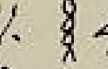
3)— Verbo equiv. a ḥq, governare, regnare, ecc. (Rit. 149,3); — ed i sost. astratti corrisp.

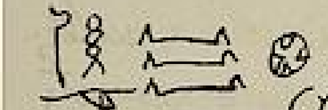
 ḥeq, equiv. al prec., all. 2 (Rit. 15, 11, 33).
 (Rit. 15, 33) sovrano nel Dūau, titolo di Osiride.
2)— Equiv. al seg., all. 3, sovranità, dominio, ecc. (Rit. 17, 1, 2, 70, 71).
Anche verbo equiv. al seg., all. 1 (ib. 17, 71).
— , s-ḥeq (ib. 17, 71), forma caus. col signif. dell'all. 3, regnare, governare; (Birch) to make himself a ruler; (De Rougé) prendre le gouvernement; (Pierr.) faire regner.

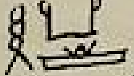
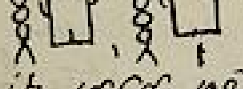
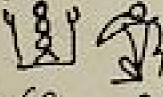
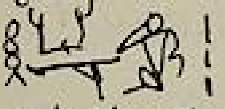
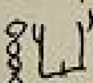
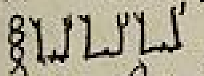
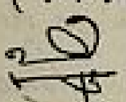
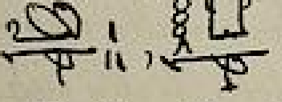
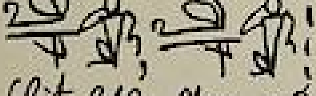

(Stel. Biānxi)

(Denkm. III, 106)

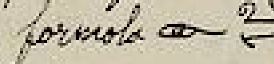
ḥeq, signif. fond., equivalente a ḥq (Stel. Biānxi).
— Quindi in generale: governare, regnare, reggere un popolo; avere od esercitare la sovranità, il dominio, il governo.
— Statuire, decretare, stabilire, equival. a PPK. V. ḥq, all. 1.
2)— Equiv. al prec. all. 1.
, Osiride re dell'eternità.
3)— Governo, sovranità, dominio, regno, reggenza, autorità.
— L'ufficio, la dignità o l'impiego di governatore di una città o di un Nomo. Questa dignità era ereditaria dalla madre, o, per matrimonio, dalla figlia erede

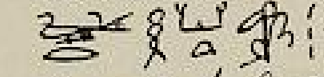

(Barc. Vienn.)

(Rit. 31, 8; 70, 3)

(ib. 72, 8; 82, 4)

(P. Rhind, 18, 3)

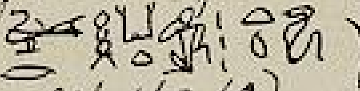
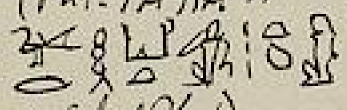
ḥeq, birra, cervogia; bibita o liquore che si faceva con grano rosso o con orzo.
V.  ḥq-t.
2) — Nei l. c. del Rituale, pare significhi bibite, bevande, in generale; ed in particolare le bevande che si deponevano come offerta funeraria; — ed anche quelle che si presentavano agli Dèi.

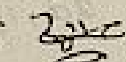

, ḥeq (opp. ḥeq-mu) (Rit. 125, 19), nome di una località mistica.

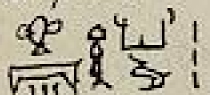

(Inscr. Pepi I, 546; Leps. Ausw. T. 9)

(Z. 1866, 103)

(Bon. 2)

Sost. (Sarc. Vienn.)

(Rit. 110, 14)

pl. (Inscr. Pepi I, 667; Ins. Unas, 585)

(Z. 1868, p. 103)


(Rit. 31, 2; Har.-a 72, 2 e 90, 2)

ḥeq opp. ḥeqa, statuire, decretare, stabilire; dare prescrizioni, ordini, regolamenti, regole, leggi, statuti, decreti.
2) — Sost., g. m., prescrizione, ordine, regolamento, regola, legge, decreto, statuto; — costume, abitudine, usanza, uso, consuetudine.
חק, חֻקָּה, legge, decreto, statuto, cosa prescritta, consuetudine, costume, precetto; da חקק statuire, decretare, onde חֹקֵק legislatore; חֹקֶק statuto, decreto.
3) — Formola magica, magia, incantesimo, efficacia, potenza magica; virtù, efficacia, potenza di un talismano di un incantesimo; incanto magico, parole magiche; — talismano, amuleto. — Potenza, virtus, in generale. — Coraggio.
— Potente, magico.
— Pronunciar formole magiche, far agire la forza magica; scongiurare con parole magiche; incantare, ammaliare, esorcizzare colla magia; praticare la magia, l'incantesimo: le quali frasi sono per lo più espresse dalla formola  (V. Edfu Lotta di Horo).
— La scienza della magia, la conoscenza delle formole magiche e degli incantesimi.

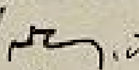
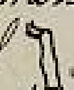
 (Rit. 108, 7; 149, 15), il grande degli incantesimi, figlio di Nut.

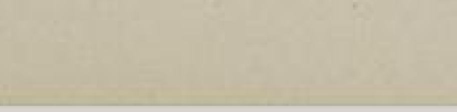

(Rit. 149, 45)

(ib. 164, 1)
la grande degli incantesimi, nome di una dea leontocefala.

— V. sotto  ūr. un altro significato di questo ūr-ḥeq-t-u.

 (Denkm. III, 35, c), i capi degli incantesimi, dei talismani; opp. sovrintendenti degli statuti.

— ϩⲓⲕ (M. T.) dæmon, ⲙⲉⲧϩⲓⲕ (M.) magia. ⲉϥⲣϩⲓⲕ magus; ϩⲁⲥⲱ (T.) ⲁϫⲱ, magus.

— 4) — (Chab.) designazione di certi strumenti usati nelle cerimonie dei funerali; come per es. il , il , ecc., i quali erano considerati come talismani, investiti di una virtù misteriosa per aprire la bocca e gli occhi del defunto.

5) — , designano

anche un dio, il dio Heq, il dio degli incantesimi, forma e soprannome di Osiride (V. Rit. 128, 6; Chab. Z. 1868, 103).

6) — Gli stessi gruppi designano uno dei quattordici attributi di Ra, l'intelligenza (V. sotto qa). — È uno degli stendardi divini portati nelle processioni (Inscr. Pepi I, 583).

} ḥeq (B. H. T. 69, 1, c), il mago, la maga.
plur. i magi.

} ḥeqa. V. ḥq.

, ḥeqa (Denkm. II, 125, 65), Var. ant. di ḥq.

(Bon. 3).
(Rit. 31, 3; 44, 2; 146, 34, e varr.) } ḥeqa, ḥeqau, V. , ḥq, e i loro plur.

, ḥeqau (Rit. 146, 34), V. ḥqu.

, ḥeqamamu (Harr. I, 64, b, 14-17), nome di una pietra preziosa, che entrava nella composizione o nell'ornamentazione degli oggetti chiamati smd-t.

, ḥeqā (Rec. IV, 100, A, col. 3), Var. di ḥq.

, ḥeqā (Z. 1878, 48), fame; aver fame; affamato; essere affamato, famelico.
ϩⲕⲁ fames, ϩⲕⲟ famelicum esse.
V. ḥqr.

, ḥeq-it (Düm. Rec. III, 93), femmin. di ḥq. al. 2; regina, reggente.

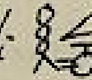
, ḥequ, Var. di ḥq.

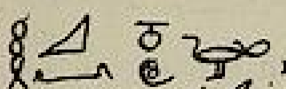
, ḥequ (Rit. 64, 27), sost. plur. di ḥq.

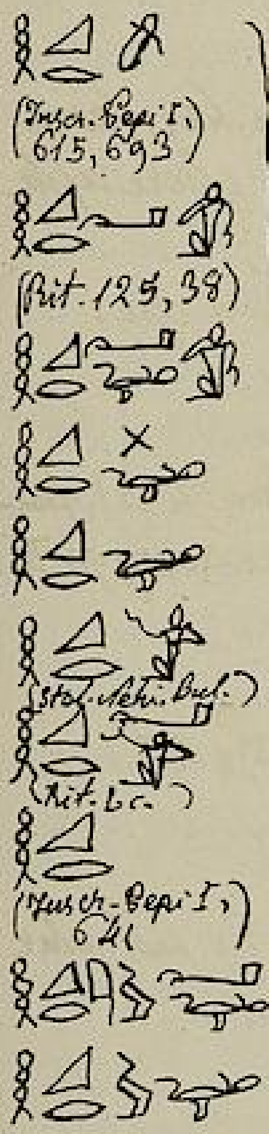
, ḥequ (Rit. 128, 6), dio degli incantesimi, Mago; soprannome di Osiride.

(Z. 1880, 7; Harr. I, 16, a, 6)
(Birch, Z. 1873, 154) } ḥequqa, forme plurali di ḥqq.

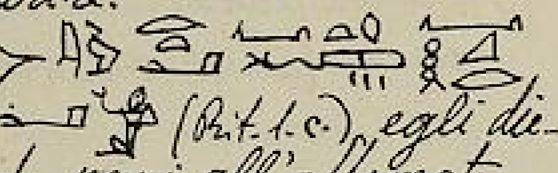
, ḥeqennu (Al. di Bulaq IV),

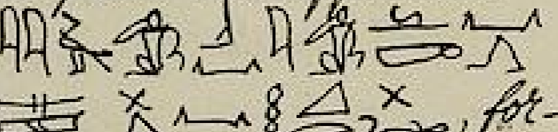
Var. capricciosa di  ḥq.

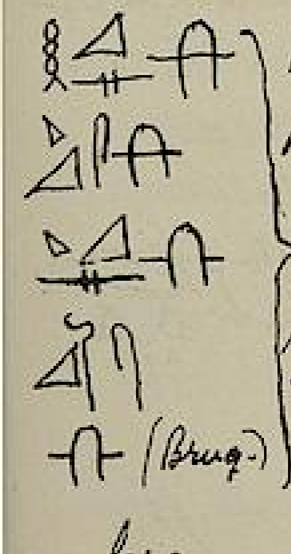
 ḥeqennu (ib.), Var. capricciosa del seg..


(Inscr. Pepi I. 615, 693)
(Rit. 125, 38)
(Stel. Achi. Bul.)
(Rit. l.c.)
(Inscr. Pepi I. 641)

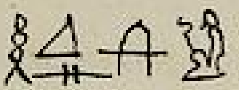
ḥeqer; aver fame, essere affamato, famelico. — L'affamato. — La fame. ϩⲕⲟ famelicum esse, ϩⲕⲟ (B.) fames; ϩⲕⲁⲉⲓⲧ, ϩⲕⲟⲉⲓⲧ (T.), famelicum esse, esurire.

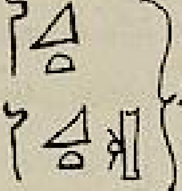
 (Rit. l.c.), egli diede pani all'affamato.

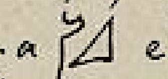
, forse non s'avvicina l'apertura della fame?.

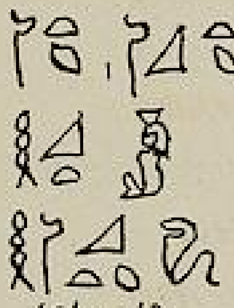

(Brug.)

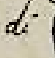
ḥeqes, trappola, rete per gli uccelli. 2) — Anche designazione di una regione, che era appropriata specialmente alla caccia degli uccelli (Brugsch, Dict. géo. 537). יקשׁ, tender il laccio, uccellare.

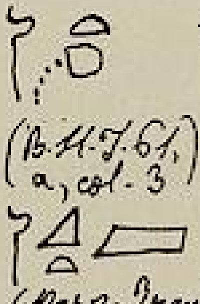
, ḥeqes (Edfu, Testo géogr.), deriv. dal prec.; יְקוּשׁ, יָקוּשׁ, l'uccellatore.

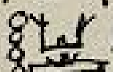


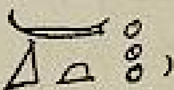
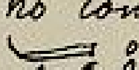
ḥeq-t (Rit. 138, 4; 142, 17; 148, 25 e 27) equiv. a  ḥq. spec. come sost.: governatore, reggente, ecc.; — Governo, sovranità, ecc.

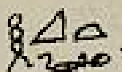
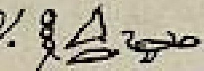

(Dend.)

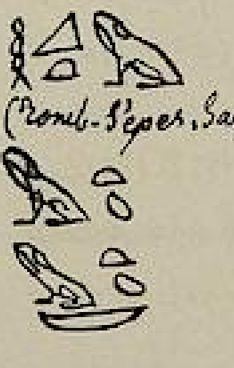
ḥeq-t, femm. di  ḥq, all. 2; regina, reggente. 2) — La dea Ḥeq.

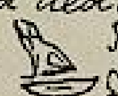
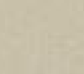

(B. H. T. 61, a, col. 3)
(Masp. Trans. 1880, 28)

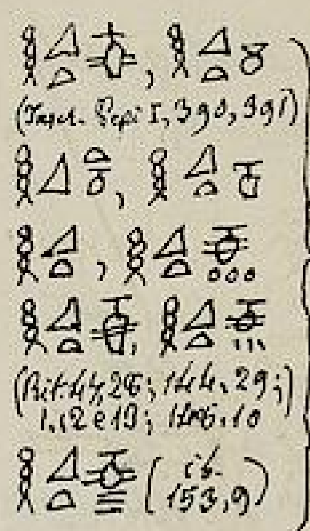
ḥeq-t, (Masp.) speciale misura di capacità pel grano. — (Brugsch) grano ammisurato, compartito, assegnato, stabilito (Confr. חֹק, חֻק, חֻקָּה, חקק, V. sotto  ḥq).

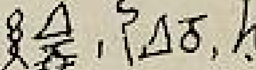
, ḥeqt (Denkm. IV, 23, e), Birch (Z. 1873, 154) e Brugsch (Diz.) lo danno come scrittura erronea invece di  ḥqq.

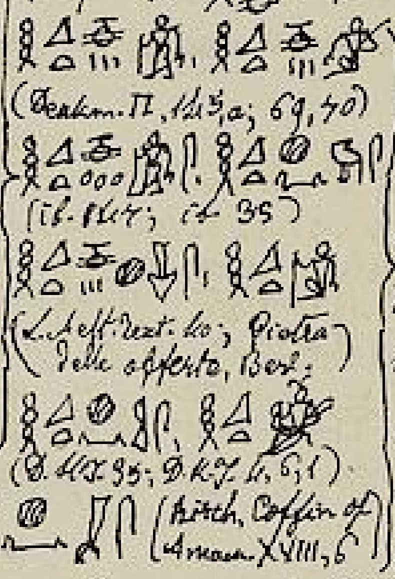
, ḥeqt (Stel. Bianchi), V.  ḥqr.


(Romb. Pepes. Saq.)

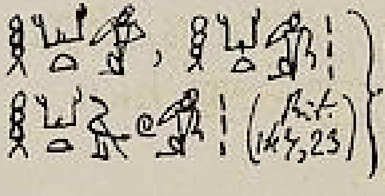
ḥeq-t, la dea Ḥeq, forma femm. di  ḥq (V.). — Il 1° gruppo significa anche rana, ranocchio. V.  ḥq.

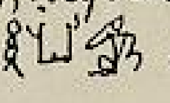

(Inscr. Pepi I, 390, 391) (Rit. 47,26; 144,29; 1,12 e 19; 146,10) (ib. 153,9)

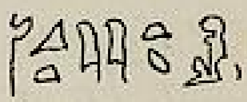
heq-t, V.  , hq.

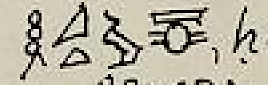
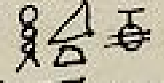
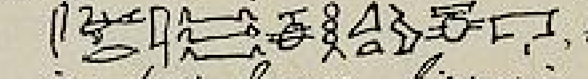

(Denkm. II, 143,a; 69,40) (ib. 147; ib. 35) (L. Aeff. Text. 40; Pietra delle offerte, Berl.) (D. 147. 35; D. K. Z. 4,5,1) (Birch, Coffin of Amam. XVIII, 6)

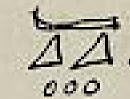
heq-t'χe=nemes, designa una specie particolare di birra. Non è ancora determinata quale precisa qualità; birra vecchia? doppia? forte?, lett. birra dell'amicizia?.

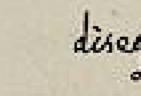
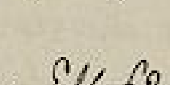

(Rit. 147,23)

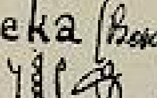
heq-t (Rit. 10,3; 23,2,3,4; 164,1), heqtau, V.  hq.

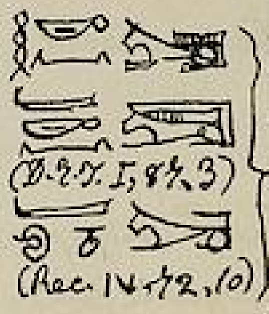
, heqt-it (Rit. 142,18), nome di dea.

, heqtu, V.  hqt. , letter.: drinking-beer-house, birraria.

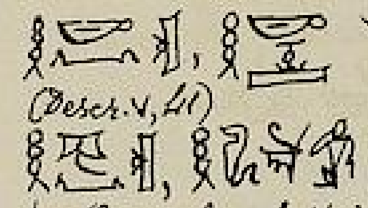
, heqeq (Philae), frutto di un albero crescente nel Sud, forse di una specie di palma. Il dattero della palma, opp. frutto del cocco. V. Birch, Z. 1873, 154. — Brugsch (Z. 1880, 7) terra pei disegnatori o pei pittori (Confr. חקק disegnare, dipingere, γράφειν).

 heqeq (J. de Roug. Edf. 62, XII), deriv. da hq,  haq, secondo Brugsch, signif. prendere, pigliare, prender prigione; cogliere, acchiappare (per es. uccelli).

, heka (Bes. 13), (Brugsch) Variante di  hq.

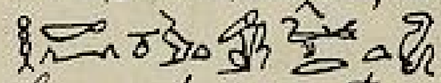

(D. 2. Z. I, 84,3) (Rec. IV, 72,10)

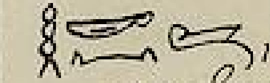
heken (Z. 1863, 41 e seg.; ib. 1875, 122), la serratura, la toppa; ma più precisam. il lucchetto della serratura, in forma di leone colla coda ripiegata e mobile.

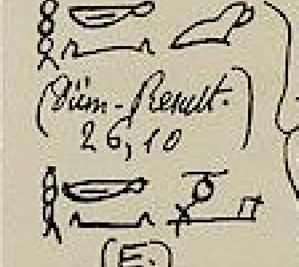

(Descr. V, 41) b. e. (Tomba Ramesse V; D. 2. Z. I, 49,7)

heken, lodare, glorificare, esaltare, magnificare, adorare; acclamare, salutare, felicitare; — indirizzare lodi, inni (a..., ...); — invocare, evocare, anche con incantesimi (Bergr. al Rit. 19,12). — Ed i sost. corrisp.: lode, glorificazione, adorazione, acclamazione, felicitazione, saluto, invocazione, evocazione, appello; lode, inno; inno scritto.

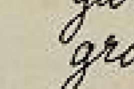
(זמר) suonare, cantare, onde זִמְרָת suono, canto, cantico, canzone, inno, salmo.

 (Mar. Abyd. p. 38), la grande invocatrice, designa la terra.

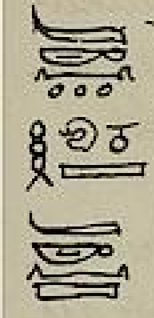
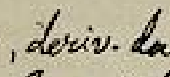
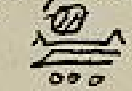
, heken, derivato dal prec.; inno, laude; spec. inno scritto.

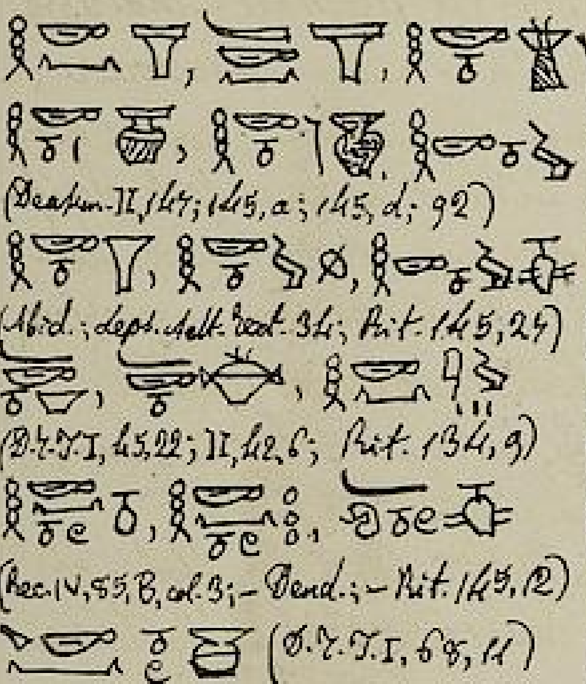

(Düm. Result. 26,10) (E.)

heken, ϩⲟⲗϫ, ϩⲟⲗϭ, dulce, suave, blandum, benignum esse; dulcedo, suavitas; — render delizioso, squisito, dolce, gradito, gradevole, soave, giocondo, dilettevole, aggradevole, grato, piacevole; — e questi stessi aggett. — Far esalare, olezzare dolcemente, soavemente; — olezzo, soave odore.

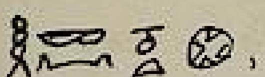
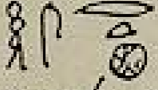
, heken (E), deriv. dal prec.; forse: pane delizioso, focaccia squisita. — Confr. tuttavia אכל mangiare, gustare;

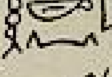
godere; — [illegible], [illegible], torta, focaccia, schiacciata.

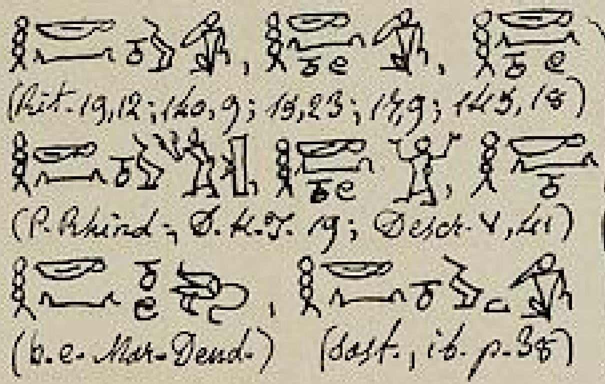

ḥeken, deriv. da  ḥkn; propriam.: la *pietra deliziosa*, squisita; rara designazione delle ultime epoche della pietra, chiamata comunemente  χnm.

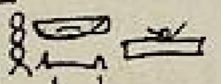

(Dealun. II, 147; 145, a; 145, d; 92) (Abid.; depos. dell. Vat. 34; Rit. 145, 24) (D.T.T. I, 45, 22; II, 42, 6; Rit. 134, 9) (Rec. IV, 55, B, col. 3; — Dend.; — Rit. 145, 12) (D.T.T. I, 68, 11)

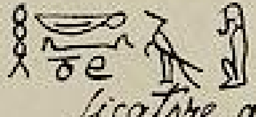
ḥeken, ḥekenu, ḥekennu, derivato dal medesimo radicale che il prec.; *droga, olio od unguento delizioso*. — Uno dei nove olii od unguenti sacri, con cui si ungeva sopratutto il corpo dei vivi e dei morti. Sulla complicata preparazione e composizione di questa droga, V. Düm., Z. 1870, 100 e seg. 2) — Verbo: *ungere, far frizioni con olio od unguento; inoliare*

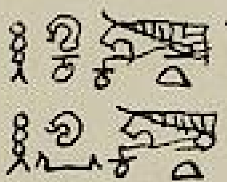
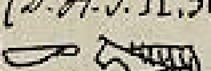

ḥekennu-t (Rit. 142, 13), nome di una località mistica, chiamata altrimenti  ḥeser t. Probab. in connes. col prec. o col seg.

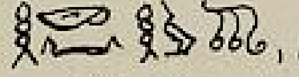

ḥekenī-u (Libro del Duau, I, 2), *adoratori*; in connes. col seg.

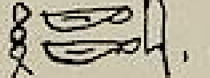

(Rit. 19, 12; 140, 9; 18, 23; 17, 9; 145, 18) (P. Rhind.; D.H.T. 19; Descr. V, 41) (b.e. Mar. Dend.) (Sost., ib. p. 35)

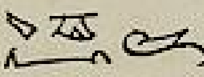
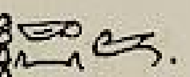
ḥekennu. Varianti di  ḥkn.

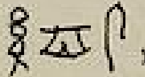

ḥekennu-ti (Rit. 15, 45), *glorificatore, adoratore*, deriv. dal prec.

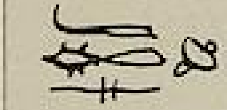
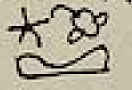

ḥeken-t (D.H.T. II, 56; D.T.T. I, 96, 1). V.  ḥkn.


ḥekenḥu (P. di Bul. N. 3, pl. 10), (Brug.) un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, conservato nel copto ϩⲱⲗⲕ, *cincinnus comae*.


ḥekkā, nome del dio Xem.


ḥegen (D.H.T. 96), Var. di .


ḥeges, nome del. dio Xem.


ḥexes (Dend., Camera di Osiride) un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον; designa una sostanza che scorre dalla materia liquida  di un dio (Osiride).

FINE DEL VOLUME V

# OPERE

## DELLO STESSO AUTORE

**Vendibili nelle Librerie ERMANNO LOESCHER, Torino, Roma, Firenze,**
**e dall'Autore, 49, Via Maria Vittoria, Torino:**

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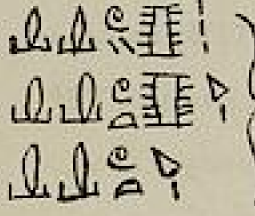
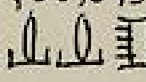
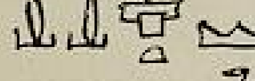
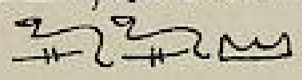
**Raccolta dei Segni Jeratici Egizi delle diverse epoche**, con i corrispondenti geroglifici ed i loro differenti valori fonetici:

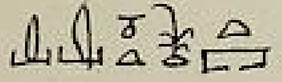
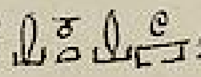
*Con 56 Tavole — Prezzo Lire* **10.**

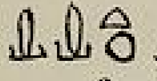
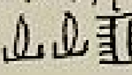
**Illustrazione delle Antichità Egiziane di Brera** (Estratto dalle Memorie della R. Accademia dei Lincei, 1886):

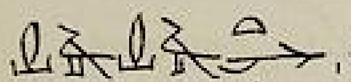
*Con 2 grandi Tavole colorate — Prezzo Lire* **7,50.**

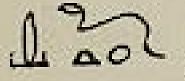
 zaza-ui, zaza-ut (Harr. I, 57,12; 58,6; 59,12), V.  zaza.

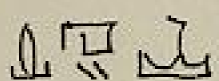
 , zazasat, Variante di  zsza.

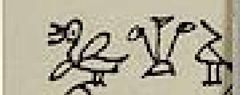
 , zaza-t, V.  zazau.

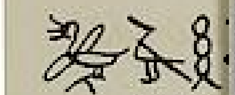
 , zaza-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 577), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VIII, 89), Var. di  zaza.

 , zaza-t (P. Leyd. I, VII, l. ult.), l'arpa.

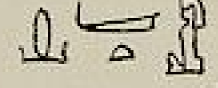
 , zaz-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 386). ?

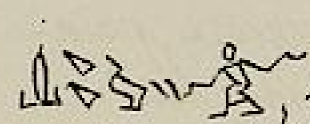
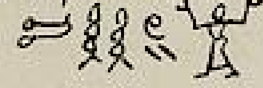
 , zahi, la Palestina.

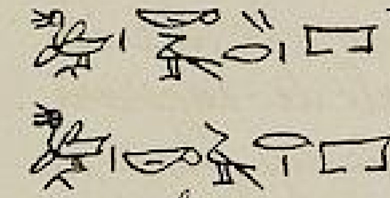
 5),
scuola a,
ße,

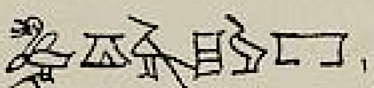
 sint.
1880, la-
zo, ri al-
educ
Second for-
se de Mari,

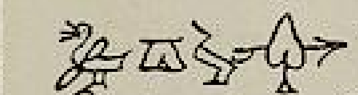
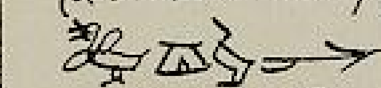
verbis contendere, ludere, jocari; verbo che Peyron connette a ϫⲓ-ϩⲣⲁ elevare vocem (Confr. צרח strillare).

 , zaht (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXI, 16) the chief Gods.

 , zahhui (D. H. T. 93), Var. di  thhui.

 zakair, zakar (Harr. I, 57, 58, 59; 4,2), (Birch, Z. 1873, 10) hall, sala.
— (Brugsch) סוגר recinto, chiusura (ad una fortezza).
— Confr. סוגר chiostro, carcere, tana.

 , zagapu (An. III, 5), caserma, quartiere, alloggiamento di soldati.
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. Ges. 1871, 626) confr. con שכב e perciò traduce giacitoio, dormitoio.

 (L. Ausw. 12, 34)  (Pap. Stat.) zagu, un albero straniero, ed una specie di legno, onde erano fabbricati specialm. oggetti di durata, o di continuo uso.